

Sinbar®

Agricultural Herbicide

Season long weed control is easier with Sinbar®

Sinbar® provides effective residual weed control in apples, peaches, lucerne seed and peppermint.

Sinbar

- is a Group C Herbicide
- contains 800g/kg Terbacil
- is a WP formulation (wetttable powder)
- is available in a convenient 2 kg pack size that treats between 0.4 and 2 hectares

How Sinbar Works

Sinbar is applied to bare soil under trees, seed lucerne or peppermint crops (as directed on the product label). Rainfall or irrigation is required to move Sinbar into the weed root zone where it is taken up and moved to the leaves. Sinbar inhibits the process of photosynthesis, causing the weeds to yellow and eventually die.

Key Product Benefits

- Season long control of a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds.
- Reduces application costs compared with applying multiple knockdown herbicides.
- Controls weeds which are naturally tolerant to, or have developed a tolerance to knockdown herbicides including glyphosate.
- Reduces alternate hosts for pests and diseases that may affect crop health.
- Increases crop yield potential
- Improves water use efficiency by removing weeds as they germinate, compared to knockdown herbicides which are often applied several weeks after germination
- Has a high level of crop safety when used as directed on the product label

Key Weeds Controlled

Sinbar controls broadleaf and grass weeds including:

- annual ryegrass
- fathen
- shepherd's purse
- amaranthus
- innocent weed
- soursob
- barley grass
- Johnson grass
- storksbill
- brome grasses (seedling only)
- spiny emex
- barnyard grass
- kikuyu
- sowthistle
- Bathurst burr
- milk thistle
- wild lettuce
- capeweed
- mustard
- wild oats
- couch grass
- nutgrass
- wild radish
- charlock
- Paterson's curse
- wild turnip
- chickweed
- pigweed
- wireweed
- fumitory
- sheepweed
- yellow burrweed

Application Tips

Rates

As a general rule, Sinbar should be used at the lighter rates on sandier soils and the heavier rates on soils with higher clay content or higher organic matter. Sinbar use should be avoided on very sandy or gravelly soil as crop damage may occur. See the directions for use table for detailed rate advice.

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Directions for use

The following is an extract of the product label and does not constitute the complete directions for use. The product label should be read thoroughly before opening the packaging.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE kg/ha			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Light to Medium Soils		Heavy Soils	
WEEDS CONTROLLED	ANNUAL WEEDS: Amaranthus, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Bathurst Burr, Brome grasses, Capeweed, Fat-hen, Innocent weed, Milk Thistle, Paterson's Curse, Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, Threecornered jack(s), (Spiny Emex, Doublegee), Whorled Pigeon grass, Wild Lettuce, Wild Oats, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas Only	2.2 kg 3.5 kg		4.5 kg 4.5 kg	Apply to moist soil just before or during active weed growth. Light Weed Infestation Heavy Weed Infestation
PEACHES At least three (3) years old	As above	SA Only	2.2 - 3.5 kg			Use higher rates for heavy weed infestation.
APPLES & PEACHES At least eight (8) years old	PERENNIAL WEEDS: Couch grass, Kikuyu, Johnson grass, Nutgrass	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA Only	4.5 kg			Apply as a broadcast spray.
			200 g/100 L water*			Spot Treatment: Complete coverage of weeds is essential. DO NOT apply on sandy or gravelly soils. Note: Where limited rainfall occurs during the growing period, satisfactory control of hard to kill, deep rooted, perennial weeds will not occur. If weeds are present & cannot be removed, add a surfactant/wetting agent*.
LUCERNE SEED CROPS At least one (1) year old	Annual Ryegrass, Charlock, Chickweed, Deadnettle, Fat-hen Fumitory, Melilotus, Milk Thistle, Mustard, Rough Poppy, Paterson's Curse, Sheepweed, Shepherd's Purse, Soursob, Storksbill (Geranium), Three Cornered Jack(s) (Spiny Emex, Doublegee), Wild Oats, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Wireweed, Yellow Burrweed.	SA Only	Light Sandy Soils 1 kg	Medium Soils 1.4 kg	Heavy High Organic Content Soils 1.75 kg	Apply any time after lucerne becomes dormant, but before growth begins in spring. For best results apply just before the spring germination of weeds. DO NOT use a surfactant/wetting agent.
PEPPERMINT	Amaranthus, Barley grass, Brome grasses, Barnyard grass, Capeweed, Fat-hen, Shepherd's Purse, Sowthistle, Whorled Pigeon grass, Wild Oats, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip.	Tas Only	2 kg			Apply during the dormant stage, July to August.
		NSW, Vic Only				Apply 2 to 3 weeks after planting in April-May or to existing plants between the months of April and September.

Timing

Best results are obtained when Sinbar is applied to moist, bare weed-free soil. Established weeds should be controlled by a registered knockdown herbicide prior to application of Sinbar.

Rainfall or irrigation 3 to 4 days after application will improve results by moving the herbicide into the root zone.

Crop Safety

Sinbar should be applied only under apples or peach trees that are older than three years.

Sinbar should be applied only on seed lucerne crops that are at least 1 year old.

Do not apply Sinbar to exposed tree roots or crop suckers.

Water volume

Mix with a minimum water volume of 20 L for every kilogram of Sinbar. Use equipment designed to deliver MEDIUM to COARSE droplet sizes*.

For boom application use 250-450L water per hectare at 200-350kPa or as recommended by the nozzle manufacturer.

Handguns should deliver 1000-2000 L per hectare at 600-800kPa.

For more information contact your local retailer or visit www.agnova.com.au

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Adjuvants and Tank-mixes

A non-ionic surfactant may be added if perennial weeds are established and cannot be removed through other practices. Do not add a surfactant when treating lucerne seed crops.

Tank-mix compatibility

Overseas experience indicates physical compatibility with diuron, metribuzin, hexazinone and paraquat. As conditions and formulations are rarely consistent small scale testing should be completed before commercial areas are treated.

Stress

Sinbar should not be applied when weeds are under stress by moisture, temperature, insect damage etc.

Re-cropping intervals

New crops should not be planted until at least 2 years after the last application of Sinbar herbicide.



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* According to specifications by American Society of Agricultural Engineers (A.S.A.E.)

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