Kerb™ Herbicide contains the active ingredient propyzamide (sometimes also referred to as pronamide) and is a Group D herbicide. Kerb enters weeds via root uptake from the soil. There is minimal transfer of Kerb from sprayed foliage to the roots. To be most active, water through rain or irrigation is required soon after application to move the chemical into the root zone of the weeds.

Ideally 25-50 mm of rain or irrigation should be applied. However, care needs to be taken to ensure that excessive watering (>80 mm) does not occur as this can wash Kerb past the root zone, reducing weed control.

**APPLICATION TIMING**

Kerb offers the user flexibility in timing, as it may be applied pre or post the lettuce crop emergence and may be applied pre or post emergence of the target weeds.

**Application pre-emergent to weeds**
- Causes root inhibition and abnormal shoot development in weeds.
- Weeds die before or soon after emergence.

**Application post-emergent to weeds**
- Activity is slow and the first sign of activity is normally arrested growth.
- Weeds may go through a period when they darken noticeably then become chlorotic and die.
- It can take up to 2 months for weeds to die, although the response of younger plants may be quicker.

**IMPACT OF SOIL CONDITIONS AND TEMPERATURE ON PERFORMANCE**

The activity of Kerb is sensitive to soil type and it is most active in sandy soils with 0-4% organic matter. Good, consistent activity is observed in coarse – medium textured soils with low organic matter content. The lowest level of activity is observed in heavy soils containing high levels of organic matter. Kerb is generally inactive in muck or peat soils.

Kerb is sensitive to warm temperatures and will degrade rapidly if left exposed on the soil surface in warm – hot weather. Whilst at 5°C Kerb is very stable and can persist for many months, at 25°C the half life in an “average” silt loam will be less than 30 days. To avoid rapid degradation in hot conditions, Kerb should be shallow incorporated into the top 50 mm of soil via irrigation or cultivation within 1 day of application when air or soil temperature exceeds 30°C.
Flexible Weed Control in Lettuce

WEED CONTROL SPECTRUM

Kerb is **most effective** against weeds from the families:

- Brassicaceae (cabbage)
- Chenopodiaceae (fathen)
- Caryophyllaceae (pink)
- Euphorbiaceae (spurge)
- Graminae (grasses)
- Solanaceae (nightshade)
- Polygonaceae (dock)

Kerb is **ineffective** against weeds from the families:

- Apiaceae (carrot)
- Asteraceae (daisy)
- Cyperaceae (sedge)
- Fabaceae (pea)

IMPACT OF RESIDUES ON ROTATION CROPS

Kerb residues in soil may adversely affect following crops and care needs to be taken with the choice of the rotation crop and soil cultivation after harvest. To minimise the residual effects, thoroughly cultivate treated areas before sowing a following crop to disturb the Kerb layer and bring it to the surface to break down. Appropriate waiting periods, from the time of Kerb application until the next crop is planted, should also be observed. The length of the waiting period varies with use rate and the rotation crop. The following table provides guidelines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kerb rate (L/ha)</th>
<th>Group A Lettuce, endive, artichokes</th>
<th>Group B Beans, corn, carrots, celery</th>
<th>Group C Brassicas, cucurbits, onions, tomatoes</th>
<th>Group D Cereals, grasses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Confidence in a drum

For more information contact your local Dow AgroSciences representative on TOLL FREE 1800 700 096

www.dowagro.com/au/