

CHIKARA®

Weed Control

A new broad-spectrum herbicide.

Controls a wide range of weeds

Including:

Broad leaved weeds

- Annual sowthistle
- Amaranthus
- Black medic
- ▲ Black nightshade
- Canadian fleabane
- Charlock
- Common chickweed
- ▲ Common field speedwell
- Common mallow
- Dandelion
- Dovesfoot, Cranesbill
- Fat hen
- Field bindweed
- ▲ Field horsetail
- Field pennycress
- Groundsel
- ▲ Hairy bittercress
- Knotgrass
- Meadow buttercup
- Pale persicaria
- Perennial sowthistle
- Red clover
- Red dead-nettle
- Redshank
- Shepherd's purse
- Small nettle
- Wild chamomile
- Wild radish (Runch)
- Willowherb

Grasses

- Annual meadow grass
- Barren brome
- Cockspur grass
- Green foxtail
- Crabgrass
- Italian rye grass
- Perennial rye grass
- Bristly foxtail
- Rough meadow grass
- Smooth meadow grass



- Good control
- Partial control
- ▲ No control

Recommendations for use

- **Dose rate :** 150 grams of CHIKARA per hectare in 200-600 litres of water.
- **Knapsack rate :** 5 grams of CHIKARA per 20 litres (treats 330 sqm).
Warning: Do not leave spray diluent in the tank for more than 5 days. Ensure that the knapsack is thoroughly washed out with an Ammonia based cleaning agent before using the knapsack for any other spraying operation.
- **For best results,** apply CHIKARA before weeds germinate.
- **If weeds are present,** tank mix with a suitable contact herbicide, eg. glyphosate when the weeds are small and actively growing.

Avoid post-emergence application of CHIKARA in climatic conditions that cause dormancy in the weeds. These include drought, waterlogging, frost and strong cold winds. To avoid spray drift, do not apply CHIKARA under windy conditions. Do not apply CHIKARA to soils which may later be used to grow crops or plants. Extreme care must be taken to avoid drift onto adjacent watercourses, cropped areas and trees & hedges.

Marketing company :



Belchim Crop Protection Ltd.
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Eaton Socon, St Neots
Cambridgeshire PE19 8EP
Tel.: 01480 403333

www.belchim.com

A water dispersible granule containing 25% w/w flazasulfuron
CHIKARA® is a trademark of Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd; Japan.

Always read the label. Use pesticides safely.

Pack size: 50 grams



CHIKARA®

Weed Control

For use in non crop situations around farm.

- Low dose rate per hectare with a low amount of active ingredient
- Provides pre-emergence residual weed control
- Controls a wide range of annual and perennial broad-leaved and grass weeds



CHIKARA®

Weed Control

Mode of action

Low dose rate

CHIKARA is a powerful herbicide and is effective at low doses. CHIKARA contains 25% w/w of flazasulfuron and is applied at 150 grams of product per hectare.

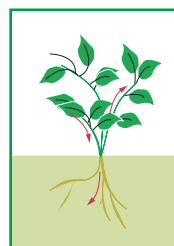


Long residual effect

The residual effect lasts from between 3 and 5 months.

Pre-emergence weed control

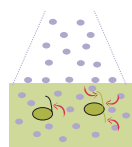
For best results, apply CHIKARA before weeds germinate. If weeds are present, tank mix with a suitable contact herbicide such as glyphosate, when the weeds are small and actively growing.



Flazasulfuron, the active ingredient of CHIKARA, is part of the sulfonylurea group of herbicides.

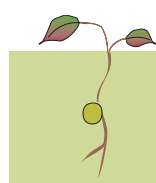
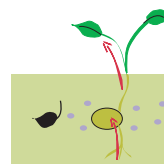
Flazasulfuron is a pre-emergence herbicide which also has some useful post-emergence activity. The active ingredient is absorbed by leaves and roots and transported to the meristem regions of the plant where it inhibits the ALS (acetolactate synthase) enzyme resulting in plant death.

Pre-emergence of weeds



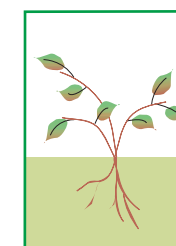
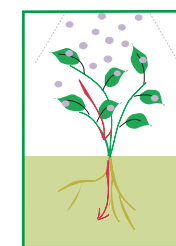
A After application, the flazasulfuron moves into the upper surface layers of the soil. Flazasulfuron does not inhibit weed seed germination.

B Roots and shoots emerging from a seed absorb flazasulfuron from the surrounding soil, and the seedling stops growing. Weed seedlings may appear to develop normally until they reach the two-three leaf stage.



C Many affected weed seedlings will not emerge above soil level. Those that do, will exhibit yellowing or reddening of the leaves and become necrotic and die within a few days.

Post-emergence of weeds



When applied on established plants, inhibition of growth quickly takes effect followed by a gradual yellowing and reddening of the foliage. This symptom may take 1-4 weeks to develop. The plant loses its vigour, collapses and dies. Weeds are less susceptible to post-emergence application.

Wildlife and the environment

- Chikara presents negligible risk to birds, mammals, fish, aquatic invertebrates and bees.
- Chikara has no adverse effect on earthworms and soil inhabiting microbes.
- There is no risk of bioaccumulation in plant and animal food chains.
- Chikara degrades in the soil through microbial and biochemical means.
- Chikara is toxic to some aquatic plants such as duckweed & algae.
- Chikara is phytotoxic to many shrubs & trees, so avoid spray drift & treatment of shallow rooted specimens.
- This product must only be used on natural or porous surfaces such as gravel where the user can establish that the underlying surface is soil.
- If applied according to label instructions contamination of water can be avoided and the risk to aquatic plants will be greatly reduced.
- Chikara is a **LERAP B** pesticide; do not allow spray from knapsack sprayers to fall within 1m of the top of the bank of any static or flowing water body.