



# LIFELINE

Reg. No.: L10151 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

**LIFELINE** is a non-selective, partly systemic contact herbicide formulated as a water soluble concentrate, for the control of certain broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges in crops as indicated as well as industrial sites and unplanted areas.

**LIFELINE** is 'n nie-selektiewe, gedeeltelik-sistemiese kontak onkruidodder geformuleer as 'n wateroplosbare konsentraat, vir die beheer van sekere breëblaar-, gras- en watergrasonkruid in gewasse soos aangedui sowel as industriële en onbeplante gebiede.

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE:	H	HRAC ONKRUIDDODER GROEP KODE:
----------------------------	---	-------------------------------

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT/AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:

**Glufosinate-ammonium / Glufosinaat-ammonium..... 280 g / ℓ**

### Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:

**Cropserve (Pty) Ltd.**

Co. Reg. No. / Mpy. Reg. Nr: 80/08776/07

P.O Box 10420, Aston Manor, South Africa, 1630

Tel: 011 979-2249/53

### Distributed By/Versprei deur:

**ARYSTA LifeScience South Africa (Pty) Ltd**

Co. Reg. No. / Mpy. Reg. Nr.: 2009/019713/07

7 Sunbury Office Park,

Off Douglas Saunders Drive, La Lucia Ridge,

South Africa, 4019

Tel: 031 514 5600



Contents/Inhoud  
**(ℓ)**

Batch No. / Lot Nr.:	
Date of manufacture: / Datum van vervaardiging:	

**U.N. No. 3082**

					<b>HARMFUL SKADELIK</b>				
--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------	--	--	--	--

**READ THE LABEL IN DETAIL BEFORE OPENING THE CONTAINER. / LEES DIE ETIKET VOLLEDIG VOORDAT DIE HOUER OOPGEMAAK WORD.**  
**For full particulars, see enclosed leaflet. / Vir volledige besonderhede, sien ingeslote pamflet.**

# LIFELINE

Reg. No.: L10151 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

**LIFELINE** is a non-selective, partly systemic contact herbicide formulated as a water soluble concentrate, for the control of certain broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges in crops as indicated as well as industrial sites and unplanted areas.

**LIFELINE** is 'n nie-selektiewe, gedeeltelik-sistemiese kontak onkruidodder geformuleer as 'n wateroplosbare konsentraat, vir die beheer van sekere breëblaar-, gras- en watergrasonkruid in gewasse soos aangedui sowel as industriële en onbeplante gebiede.

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE / H/RAC ONKRUIDDODERGROEP KODE: H

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT / AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:

Glufosinate-ammonium / Glufosinaat-ammonium..... 280 g / ℓ

## Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:

**Cropserve (Pty) Ltd.**

Co. Reg. No. / Mpy. Reg. Nr: 80/08776/07

P.O Box 10420, Aston Manor, South Africa, 1630

Tel: 011 979-2249/53

## Distributed By/Versprei deur:

**ARYSTA LifeScience South Africa (Pty) Ltd**

Co. Reg. No. / Mpy. Reg. Nr: 2009/019713/07

7 Sunbury Office Park,

Off Douglas Saunders Drive, La Lucia Ridge, South Africa, 4019

Tel: 031 514 5600

## CAUTION / VERSIGTIG

### WARNINGS:

- Handle concentrate with care.
- Harmful if swallowed.
- May be irritating to eyes.
- Store in cool place away from food, feed, seed or other agricultural remedies.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- Use of **LIFELINE** in any other way or time as indicated in the "Directions for use" may lead to plant injury or other negative effects.
- **Re-entry** – Do not enter treated area within one day after treatment unless wearing protective clothing.
- **In case of poisoning** – CALL A DOCTOR AND MAKE THIS LABEL AVAILABLE TO HIM.

Although **LIFELINE** has been tested on most important cultivars and no significant phytotoxicity in the form of yield reduction has been recorded under normal growing conditions, this does not mean that a more sensitive cultivar might not be commercialised in the future. Where a new cultivar is encountered, large areas should not be sprayed without prior testing of **LIFELINE** on that cultivar.

**Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions because the action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal soil, climatic and storage conditions, quality of dilution water, compatibility with other substances not indicated on the label and the occurrence of resistance of the weeds to the remedy concerned as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, the environment or harm to man or animal or for lack of performance of the remedy concerned due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or the occurrence of conditions which could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.**

### PRECAUTIONS:

- Do not inhale vapours or spray mist and avoid skin contact.
- Wear protective clothing (boots, face shield, rubber gloves) when handling or applying the product. Wash contaminated clothing daily.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing or applying or before washing hands and face and changing clothes.
- Wash with soap and cold water after use or skin contact.
- Prevent spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams or other areas not under treatment.

- Prevent contamination of food, eating utensils, feed and drinking water.
- Clean all equipment thoroughly after use and do not pollute the environment with wash water.
- When empty, invert the container over the spray tank and allow it to drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to at least one tenth of that of the container and add the rinsing to the contents of the spray tank. Destroy the container by puncturing and flattening. Do not use the container for any other purpose.

**SYMPTOMS OF POISONING:**

Shivering, disturbance of consciousness, cramps, gastrointestinal complaints, hyperthermia, dyspnoea, bradycardia / tachycardia.

**FIRST AID TREATMENT:**

**ALWAYS OBTAIN TREATMENT BY A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.**

Remove patient from source of poisoning and keep him quiet and reassured. In the case of accidental contact remove contaminated clothing and rinse contaminated body area thoroughly with soap and plenty of water. Do not rub skin. Flush contamination out of eyes with plenty of clean running water for 15 minutes. When swallowed – do not induce vomiting. Call a doctor immediately and advise him of the poisoning, or transport patient to a doctor or hospital, whichever is faster. Administer artificial respiration or closed cardiac massage if necessary. Do not apply direct mouth to mouth respiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**INFORMATION FOR DOCTOR:**

No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.

Specific treatment –

- Gastric lavage – administer activated charcoal, sodium sulphate and endotracheal incubation.

Administer Phenobarbital sodium 1 mg / kg intra-muscularly or subcutaneously up to 5 mg / kg per day. If required, administer 10 mg Diazepam slowly intravenously. Elimination by dialysis (forced alkaline dieresis) or haemodialysis, perfusion. If necessary give oxygen.

**RESISTANCE WARNING:**

For resistance management, **LIFELINE** is a Group Code **H** herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **LIFELINE** and other Group Code **H** herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **LIFELINE** or any other Group Code **H** herbicides. Since the presence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to herbicide application, it is of the utmost importance that treated areas be inspected at regular intervals to identify the occurrence of herbicide-resistant weeds timeously. UPL Limited will not accept liability for performance failures in the event of a build-up of resistant weeds resulting from inadequate resistance management practices as indicated on the label.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid exclusive repeated use of herbicides from the same herbicide Group Code. Alternate or tank mix with products from different herbicide Group Codes.
- Integrate other control methods [chemical, cultural, biological] into weed control programmes.

For specific information on resistance management contact your local UPL Limited representative.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED**

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Shake container well before use.
- Use clear clean water for mixing and avoid water which is contaminated by mud, minerals or organic matter.

**METHOD OF APPLICATION:**

**GROUND APPLICATION:**

Use 300 – 500 l water / ha depending on size of weeds.

For weeds in the seedling stage (up to 10 cm high) use the lower listed dose. For weeds taller than 10 cm but less than 50 cm use the higher listed dose. For weeds 50 cm and taller increase the volume of water to 800 l / ha without increasing the dose above that of the highest listed one.

**Spot spraying:**

Where spot spraying is conducted the same recommendations should be followed as for overall spraying and the same concentration of mixture used (15 – 25 ml/l water). Weeds should be thoroughly wetted with this spray mixture.

**TIMING OF APPLICATION:**

CROP	APPLICATION TIMING
Citrus, pome fruit, stone fruit and vines in the Winter Rainfall Region	Commence spraying in later winter or early spring, taking the recommendations for specific weeds into consideration. Follow-up sprays may be needed on perennial weeds or problem broadleaf weeds 4 to 6 weeks after the initial spray unless otherwise indicated. Commence spraying before bud burst in bush and low trellised vines. In the case of high trellises do not spray overhanging foliage or green portions of the vines. Do not spray vines which are two years and less in age unless stems are shielded.
Citrus, subtropical fruit, nuts, pome fruit and stone fruit in the Summer Rainfall Region	Commence spraying during late spring when soil moisture is sufficient and weeds are actively growing. Repeat spray 7 – 8 weeks later if necessary.
Industrial sites and unplanted areas in the Summer and Winter Rainfall Regions	Apply when weeds are growing actively and not under stress due to drought or low temperatures. Best results will be achieved if application is made 1 – 3 days after rain has fallen and there is adequate soil moisture for active plant growth.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED IN THE WINTER RAINFALL REGION****Annual grasses:**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Common wild oats	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	Large established grass not adequately controlled. Suppression.
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oats (cover crop)	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	Rescue grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab finger-grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Ehrharta longifolia</i>	Oat-seeded grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian ryegrass	5,4 l	A	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter grass	2,1 – 3,6 l	A	
<i>Secale cereal</i>	Rye (cover crop)	3,6 – 5 l	A	

A = Spray older plants before seed sets

**Perennial grasses:**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common couch	5,4 l	B	Multiple sprays. Spray when adequate leaf area is present for uptake but before the grass forms a Recumbent mat.
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Common Paspalum	3,6 – 5,4 l	B	Big clumps suppressed. Small plants controlled.
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Couch Paspalum	3,6 – 5,4 l	B	

<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Tall Paspalum	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	B	Big clumps suppressed. Small plants controlled. Repeat 5 – 8 weeks later if re growth occurs, 3,6 ℓ/ha will be sufficient for follow-up sprays.
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ		

For the above mentioned perennial grasses, sprays should be repeated when 50 – 60 % re growth occurs. DO NOT USE LESS THAN 300ℓ SPRAY MIXTURE / HA. ENSURE GOOD WETTING OF FOLIAGE.

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing. Repeat if re growth occurs.

### Sedges:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	REMARKS
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nut sedge	5,4 ℓ	Multiple sprays. If yellow nut sedge is shaded 5,4 ℓ / ha can in the majority of cases be expected to give good suppression if sprayed at 5 % flowering under normal growing conditions. Control may be erratic under other situations due do climate and many other factors influencing growth and herbicide uptake. Re-growth normally occurs. Re-spray when sufficient leaf area (50 %) is present for uptake of herbicide.

### Broadleaf weeds:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	REMARKS
<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	Pigweed	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape marigold	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Bidens spp.</i>	Blackjacks	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	2,13 – 3,6 ℓ	A
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot	5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Conyza spp.</i>	Fleabane	3,6 – 5 ℓ	A+C
<i>Datura spp.</i>	Thorn apple	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Echium lycopsis</i>	Patterson's curse	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	C
<i>Emex australis</i>	Spiny emex	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	B
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk heron's bill	5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Fumitory	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	B
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Cranesbill	5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	Jersey cudweed	5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Wild lettuce	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	A
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Pepper cress	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small mallow	5,4 ℓ	
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bur clover	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Melilotus indica</i>	Annual yellow sweet clover	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	A
<i>Oenothera stricta</i>	Evening primrose	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Yellow sorrel	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	B
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Narrow-leaved ribwort	5,4 ℓ	

				5,4 l <b>LIFELINE</b> /ha. Prior or just after flowering stage for complete control.
<i>Polygonum aviculatre</i>	Prostrate knotweed	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	Up to early flowering. After flowering add 4lMCPA to 3,6 l <b>LIFELINE</b> /ha.  Spray older plants before fruits ripen.
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish	5,4 l	C	
<i>Rumex angiocarpus</i>	Sheep sorrel	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Senecio spp.</i>	Senecio	2,1 – 3,6 l	A	
<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>	Common wild mustard	2,1 – 3,6 l	A	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Nightshade	3,6 – 5,4 l		
<i>Sonchus spp.</i>	Sowthistle	2,1 – 3,6 l	A	
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn spurry	2,1 – 3,6 l	A	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	2,1 – 3,6 l	B	
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Khaki weed	3,6 – 5,4 l	A+C	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle	2,1 – 3,6 l	C	
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Field speedwell	2,1 - 3,6 l	A	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	2,1 – 3,6 l	A	

A = Spray plants before seeds sets

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing

C = Before plants reach a height of 25 cm

## WEEDS CONTROLLED IN SUMMER RAINFALL REGION

### Annual grasses:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	Rescue grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	B	Repeat when 50 – 60 % re growth occurs.  Repeat when 50 – 60 % re growth occurs.
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab finger-grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Marsh grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Eragrostis aspera</i>	Rough lovegrass	3,6 – 5,4 l	B	
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Natal red-top	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Bur bristle grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	Catstail dropseed	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Tragus berteronianus</i>	Small carrot-seed grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Tragus racemosus</i>	Large carrot-seed grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	A	

A = Spray plants before seed sets.

### Perennial grasses:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common couch	5,4 l	B	Multiple sprays. Spray when adequate leaf area is present for uptake but before the grass forms a recumbent mat. Repeat at the lower rate if re growth appears. Repeat at the lower rate if re growth appears. Repeat if re growth occurs Repeat 5 – 8 weeks later if re growth occurs. 3,6 l/ha will be sufficient for follow-up crops.
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Common buffalo grass	3,6 – 5,4 l	B	
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Common Paspalum	3,6 – 5,4 l	B	
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Couch Paspalum	5,4 l	B	
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	3,6 – 5,4 l	B	

For the above mentioned perennial grasses, sprays should be repeated when 50 – 60 % re growth occurs. DO NOT USE LESS

THAN 300 l SPRAY MIXTURE / HA. ENSURE THOROUGH WETTING OF FOLIAGE.

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing.

**Sedges:**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	REMARKS
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nut sedges	5,4 ℓ	Multiple sprays If nut sedge is shaded, 5,4 ℓ/ha can be expected to give good suppression in the majority of cases if sprayed at 5 % flowering under normal growing conditions. Control may be erratic under other situations due to climatic and many other factors influencing growth and herbicide uptake. Re growth normally occurs. Re-spray when sufficient leaf area is present (50 %) or uptake of herbicide.
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Purple nut sedges	5,4 ℓ	
<i>Kyllinga erecta</i>	White sedge	5,4 ℓ	

**Broadleaf weeds:**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	REMARKS
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Upright starbur	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki bur weed	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	A
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Thorny pigweed	2,6 – 3,6 ℓ	A+C
<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	Pigweed	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Blackjack	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	Green goosefoot	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Bengal wandering Jew	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	B
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaf fleabane	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Conyza Canadensis</i>	Horseweed fleabane	5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn apple	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Red milkweed	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	B
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Climbing knotweed	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	A
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	B
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Pepper cress	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Oxalis spp.</i>	Sorrel	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	B
<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Wild gooseberry	2,1 – 3,6 ℓ	B
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	B
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Tropical Richardia	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	B
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Smooth dock	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A+C
<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>	Dwarf marigold	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Arrowleaf Sida	3,6 – 5,4 ℓ	A
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Khaki weed	5,4 ℓ	A+C

Spray seedlings. Other plants not well controlled.

A = Spray plants before seed sets

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing

C = Before plants reach a height of 25 cm

**ALL REGIONS**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	REMARKS
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	10,7 ℓ	Apply in 1000 ℓ water per ha when common reed re growth has reached

**LIFELINE** can only be sprayed on common reed where the areas of growth are drained, or where the water systems wherein they grow are closed or confined areas with standing water (dams, pans or valleys). Where contact between **LIFELINE** and adjoining water has been made – **DO NOT USE THIS WATER FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES FOR A MINIMUM PERIOD OF 24 HOURS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**IMPORTANT NOTES:**

1. Seedlings that have not emerged at the time of application will not be controlled or are not damaged. No action via the roots is present.

2. Damage symptoms in the form of yellowing and leaf scorch to the aerial portions of plants commence 7 – 10 days after treatment and maximum control is achieved 2 – 6 weeks after spraying depending on weed spectrum and environmental conditions.
3. Optimum herbicidal action following leaf uptake is obtained under environmental conditions favourable for active plant growth as well as for young growing plants having a large proportion of foliage with a high metabolic rate.
4. The use of **LIFELINE** sprays at the prescribed doses will remove weed competition within orchards etc, for a period of usually not less than 6 weeks in the case of an established weed population, but often greatly in excess of this period, depending upon the weed species, type of weed, stage of development, whether the weeds are annual or perennial as well as upon environmental factors.
5. Irrigation prior to application of **LIFELINE** assists in weed control. **DO NOT SPRAY WEEDS UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS** such as drought, low temperatures, water logging and salinity as herbicidal action may be affected. This also applies to weeds which are senescing or dormant or growing slowly due to other plant stress inducing factors.
6. **TWELVE HOURS** should be left between spray application and the re-commencement of irrigation where perennials and waxy leafed weeds have been sprayed.
7. In the case of weeds which do not have waxy leaves or in the case of small annual weeds **EIGHT HOURS** should be left between spray application and re-commencement of irrigation.
8. What has bearing upon irrigation also has bearing upon the effect of rainfall above 5mm.
9. No impairment of plant growth takes place if crops are planted in soil recently treated with **LIFELINE** as breakdown is rapid.
10. Do not spray when weeds are wet from rain or irrigation.
11. Do not spray if weeds are covered with a heavy layer of mud, dust or debris as may occur when flood irrigation is in use.
12. Green side shoots and suckers may be sprayed and scorched without damage extending to the rest of a fruit tree or vine.
13. Ensure that direct spray or drift is kept out of contact with green leaves, active buds and fruit.
14. In the case of young trees with green stems, these should be protected or spray shields used to prevent damage to nonsuberised bark.
15. It is recommended that low hanging branches should be trimmed to avoid leaf and fruit contact as well as to prevent interference with weed control.
16. Bananas should be at least 2 years old before spray is allowed to come into contact with the plants. Only the bases of the pseudo stems should be permitted to come in contact with the spray.

**NOTE:**

**LIFELINE** controls the above mentioned weed species alone. Other weed species that were not present during the development trials with the product, may possibly also be controlled to a certain degree. The registration holder does not accept any responsibility for unlisted weeds.