# (ProForce Warhead Trio Herbicide

# Reliable broadleaf weed control in Turf

# **Product Overview**

ProForce Warhead Trio Herbicide is a broadleaf weed targeted herbicide containing 300g/L MCPA (Potassium Salt), 15g/L Diflufenican and 20g/L Clopyralid.

It is registered for the control of a range of dicot weeds in all recreational turf situations.

Warhead Trio Herbicide can be used on a wide variety of established turf species, including Common Couch, Qld Blue Couch, Kikuyu, Buffalo, Paspalum, Fescue and Ryegrass.

Warhead Trio herbicide contains a dual mode of action for improved performance and resistance management.

# White Clover (Trifolium repens)



# **Key Features**

- > Dual modes of action, Group F & I. More effective performance with resistance management advantages.
- > Broadest Spectrum Weed Control. One pass solution that gets the job done.
- > Low odour, schedule 5 herbicide. Easy to use and safer for use in public environments than some other products.
- > Effective on both immature and mature weeds. Controls broadleaf weeds at most stages of development.
- Non Dicamba based product, reducing potential for established tree damage.
- > Can be used over a range of warm and cool season turf species.
- > 10L pack size. Complies with manual handling requirements. Easier to use in spray tank mixing operations.

















### Warhead Trio Herbicide - Use Rates & Label Recommendations SITUATION WEEDS CONTROLLED **RATE** CRITICAL COMMENTS 5L in 200-500L Broadleaf Weeds Including; Apply to actively growing weeds. Turf water per hectare White Clover (Trifolium repens) Transient discolouration may occur on kikuyu and carpetgrass and Qld Blue Couch. Plantain (Plantago lanceolata) Varietal differences in certain buffalo grasses Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula) (ST85) may produce more pronounced effects Cat's Ear (Hypochoeris radicata) and it is recommended that small areas be tested Bindii, Onehunga (Soliva sessilis) for turf safety before large scale application Cudweed (Ganphalium spp.) Avoid exceeding application rates through Creeping Oxalis (Oxalis corniculata) overlapping sprayed areas. Use a surfactant for difficult to wet weeds.

## **Mode of Action**

# GROUP FI HERBICIDE

MCPA is a foliar absorbed systemic herbicide that belongs to the Group I Mode of Action Group. MCPA mimics natural growth hormones, and upsets the natural hormone balance in susceptible weed species. Growth hormones regulate and interfere with cell elongation, protein synthesis, and cell division. By impacting upon the normal hormone balance in susceptible weeds, auxin mimic herbicides cause unregulated plant growth and eventual plant death. Clopyralid is a synthetic plant growth hormone and acts as an auxin mimic within the plant also. It disrupts plant growth by binding to molecules that are normally used as receptors for natural growth hormones. Because clopyralid is more persistent in plant tissue than auxins, the binding causes abnormal growth leading to plant death within 2-4 weeks.

Diflufenican is a selective contact and short term residual herbicide, absorbed principally by the shoots of germinating seedlings, with limited translocation occurring thereafter. The mode of action of diflufenican creates bleaching activity, due to the inhibition of carotenoid biosynthesis, thereby preventing photosynthesis and leading to plant death.

# Maximising performance

- Shake container well before use.
- If possible, avoid mowing for 2-3 days following application.
- > Avoid use on bentgrass or wintergrass golf and bowling greens.
- > Do not use clippings as mulch around other plants or for composting.
- Don't apply if rain is expected within 4 hours.
- > Avoid application if weeds or turf are under stress or when frosts are imminent.
- Don't graze treated turf or feed grass clippings from any treated area to poultry or livestock.

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