

(Glyphosate) Glyphosate 36%
Chemical group glycine • Soluble Liquid (SL)

AITHERAS 36SL

NEW

Systemic non-selective herbicide for the control of annual and perennial (grass, broadleaf weeds), aquatic woody plants, as well as for the control of tobacco serum.

It is absorbed by the leaves and tender shoots of the weeds and inhibits the EPSPS enzyme by inhibiting the biosynthesis of aromatic amino acids.

Safety time interval between application and i) sowing or planting of the protected crop: - , ii) sowing or planting of the following crops: In fields after harvest and before tilling the soil for sowing there should be an interval of at least seven (7) days for annual weeds and fourteen (14) days for perennial weeds before tillage, **iii) human or animal access to the crop to which the formulation has been applied:** Do not enter the sprayed area before it is completely dry the spray liquid. Workers should wear protective clothing and suitable boots if entering the application area after spraying. Do not graze sprayed weeds even after they have dried.

Method of application: Spray the weed foliage evenly with 20-40 liters of water per hectare and without the droplets coming into contact with the foliage or the tender shoots or the fruits of the crops to avoid any accumulation of residues on the fruits. For tobacco powdery mildew it is applied with 30-40 liters of water/hectare by spraying the plantation cover. Use a broom type nozzle and spray at less than 2 atmospheres (30 PSI).

Method of preparation of spray liquid/application solution: Fill the container of the sprayer with water up to the middle and add the recommended dose of the preparation while stirring. Add the rest of the water, stirring constantly. Do not use impure or hard water to dissolve the pesticide.

Cleaning sprayers: Empty the spray can completely. Rinse the barrel and all parts of the sprayer with water and detergent and then rinse three (3) times with clean water.

Instructions for the safe withdrawal of the plant protection product and packaging: Bottles and containers are rinsed under pressure or triple rinsed (we pour the rinse water into the spray liquid) and then after they have been previously destroyed by puncture, to ensure no further of use, are deposited at collection points for recycling or energy recovery.

Evidence of phytotoxicity, varietal sensitivity and any other adverse effects on plants or their products: It is not phytotoxic when applied as indicated on its label.

Last operation before harvest or before placing on the market in the case of post-harvest uses: For all crops of this spectrum of action: 7 days, uncultivated areas: --.

Storage conditions, time stability of the formulation: The formulation remains stable for at least 2 years when stored in its original sealed packaging in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area.

THE INFORMATION WRITTEN IN THIS FORM HAS AN INFORMATIONAL CHARACTER AND DOES NOT SUBSTITUTE IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR USE BY PROFESSIONAL USERS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS, WRITTEN ON THE LABEL MUST BE OBSERVED.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT OF OUR COMPANY OR CONSULT THE LOCAL AGRONOMISTS.

NitroFarm SA is certified with EN ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System and EN ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System



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NitroFarm

— since 1976 —

AITHERAS

SCOPE & DOSAGE

SPECTRUM OF ACTION: Citrus fruits (Oranges, Tangerines, Lemons, Grapefruits, Citrons), Nuts (Almonds), Apples (Apples, Pears), Stone fruits (Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Cherries), Vines (Table and Wine), Olives : a) Annual weeds* (grassy and broad-leaved) with a dose of 150-200 ml/str. Especially for Mallow, Nettle, Polykobi, Anthrakla, with a dose of 400-600 cc/str. Two applications when weeds are in their vigorous growth stage. b) Perennial weeds**: Agriada with a dose of 750-1000 ml/str., Veliura and Fern with a dose of 500 ml/str., Perikoclada with a dose of 1000 ml/str. One application when weeds are near flowering, at or shortly after flowering. Cyprus: Two applications, the 1st during flowering with a dose of 600 ml/str. and the 2nd in case of regrowth with a dose of 500 ml/str.

In Cotton*** it fights: a) Annual weeds* (grassy and broad-leaved) with a dose of 150-200 ml/str. b) Perennial weeds (Veliura) with a dose of 500 ml/str. A directional spray application between the rows before flowering begins.

In Tobacco it fights Orovanghi. Two cover sprays a) 40 days after transplanting with a dose of 40 ml/str. b) 60 days after transplanting with a dose of 60 ml/str.

In the fields, after harvesting the crop or before tilling the soil for sowing, fight against: a) Annual weeds* (grasses and broadleaves) with a dose of 150-200 ml/str. Especially for Mallow, Nettle, Polykobi, Anthrakla, with a dose of 400-600 cc/str. An application when weeds are in their vigorous growth stage. b) Perennial weeds** (as above) with a dose of 500-1000 ml/str. (depending on the type of perennial weed as above). One application when weeds are near flowering, at or shortly after flowering.

In uncultivated areas it fights: a) Annual weeds* (grasses and broadleaves) with a dose of 150-200 ml/str. Especially for Mallow, Nettle, Polykobi, Anthrakla, with a dose of 400-600 cc/str. Two applications when weeds are in their vigorous growth stage. b) Perennial weeds** (as above) with a dose of 500-1000 ml/str. (depending on the type of perennial weed as above). One application when weeds are near flowering, at or shortly after flowering. c) Woody bushes, trees and cotton wool with a dose of 500-1000 ml/str. One application when they are in full development.

Along irrigation and drainage channels, Hydrochari fights weeds with a dose of 800-1000 ml/str. One application near or during weed bloom.

Spray volume: 20-40 litres/ha for all crops except Tobacco where you use 30-40 litres/ha.

(*) To combat annual weeds, one or two applications (winter-spring) or/or (summer-autumn) are usually required depending on the season of appearance of the weeds and the crop, when the weeds are in their vigorous growth stage. (**) For perennial weed control, one application is usually required when weeds are close to flowering at or shortly after flowering. (***) In cotton the spray should be directed between the rows before the crop begins to flower. The droplets of the spray solution must not come into contact with the stems and foliage of the plants. It is recommended to use protective covers (covers) around the injectors.

Observations: 1) In tree crops and vines the spraying of weeds must be directed avoiding contact of the droplets of the spraying solution with foliage, tender shoots, offshoots and unhealed pruning wounds. Spraying is only allowed in established orchards or vineyards from the third (3rd) year after planting, depending on plant growth. **2)** For broadleaf weeds Malva spp. (mallows), Urtica spp. (nettles), Polygonum spp. (Polykobi, Lapatsa) Portulaca oleraceae (Anthrakla) the dose ranges from 400-600 cc./hectare depending on their development stage. **3)** For the wild plant, the application should be made when it is 15-30 cm high. **4)** For the fern, the application should be made after the top has unfolded. **5)** Do not spray if rain is expected in 6 hours. **6)** Not to be used in crops intended for seed production. **7)** Do not spray when it is windy. **8)** Not to be used in crops that produce an underground edible product, before their harvest. **9)** For table olives, it is allowed to collect them only from the tree. **10)** The application should be done when there is no water in the drainage channels.

Special agricultural, phytosanitary or environmental conditions under which the preparation can be used or excluded: ● Apply alternative methods of dealing with weeds (mechanical method, cultivation measures, etc.) where this is possible and make an exchange of herbicides with a different mode of action to avoid the development of weed resistance to the active substance glyphosate. ● In irrigation and drainage channels, the weeds must be sprayed in a directed manner on the slopes and in such a way that droplets of the spraying solution do not go into the water.



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