

## Susceptibility of non-target species

Trials have been conducted to evaluate the susceptibility of a large number of trees and shrubs that could be exposed to spray drift particularly during application to parks or close to amenity shrub beds. Trees and shrubs can be grouped into three categories of susceptibility:

**1) Tolerant to soil and foliar application** Himalayan Birch (*Betula utilis*).

**2) Tolerant to soil application but susceptible to foliar application**

For these species, foliage must not be exposed to spray drift, particularly during active growth.

Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Silver Birch (*Betula verrucosa*), Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*), Common Box (*Buxus sempervirens*), Indian Bean (*Catalpa bignonioides*), Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Common Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), Orange Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetii*), Border Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia*), London Plane (*Platanus acerifolia*), Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra cv.italica*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Japanese Rose (*Rosa rugosa*), Northern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Small-leaved Lime (*Tilia cordata*), Weigela (*Weigela styriaca*).

**3) Susceptible to both soil and foliar application**

Treatment close to these species is not recommended.

Red-barked Dogwood (*Cornus alba*), Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*), Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), Common Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*).

**Note :** This list is not exhaustive. When applying CHIKARA near plant species not listed in category 1, 2 or 3 above, it is strongly advised that a small area is sprayed to test for possible phytotoxic effects first, before applying the herbicide on a much larger scale. Phytotoxic effects may take time to appear and may not be visible until the next growing season.

## Knapsack rates Recommendations for use

### Chikara & glyphosate (360g a.i./l formulations) - mixing rates for a 20 litre knapsack

Weed scenario	Chikara® rate per ha	Glyphosate rate per ha	Water volume in knapsack	Amount of Chikara® in 20 litres of water	Amount of Glyphosate in 20 litres of water
Annual grasses & broad-leaved	150g 150g	3 litres 3 litres	20 litres 20 litres	5g <sup>a</sup> 15g <sup>b</sup>	100 ml <sup>a</sup> 300 ml <sup>b</sup>
Most perennials	150g 150g	5 litres 5 litres	20 litres 20 litres	5g <sup>a</sup> 15g <sup>b</sup>	166 ml <sup>a</sup> 500 ml <sup>b</sup>
Difficult & waxy-leaved species eg. Rhododendron, ivy, marestail.	150g 150g	6 litres 6 litres	20 litres 20 litres	5g <sup>a</sup> 15g <sup>b</sup>	200 ml <sup>a</sup> 600 ml <sup>b</sup>

**Note a,b** = Amount of product is based on application volumes of 600<sup>a</sup> & 200<sup>b</sup> litres of water/ha respectively. At 600 & 200 litres of water/ha a 20 litre knapsack will cover an area of 333m<sup>2</sup> & 1000m<sup>2</sup> respectively. The information in the table above is for guidance only, any glyphosate formulation approved for this area of use containing a different amount of glyphosate per litre may be used and rates adjusted accordingly. Glyphosate applied at high water volumes may be at risk of run off. Always read partner product labels.

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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.**

# CHIKARA®

Weed Control

A new broad-spectrum herbicide.

New – including knapsack rates



# CHIKARA®

Weed Control

For use in non crop situations

-  Low dose rate per hectare
-  Provides pre-emergence long lasting residual weed control
-  Controls a wide range of annual and perennial broad-leaved and grass weeds

**BELCHIM**  
-Crop Protection-

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# CHIKARA®

Weed Control

## New active ingredient

CHIKARA contains 25% w/w of flazasulfuron, from the sulphonyl urea group of chemistry and is available as a water dispersible granule (WG).

## Dose rate

Apply 150 grams of CHIKARA per hectare in 200-600 litres of water.  
(see back of leaflet for knapsack rates)



## Long residual effect

The residual effect lasts from between 3 and 5 months.

## 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.

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



## Controls a wide range of weeds

(Pre-emergence)

### 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

## Wildlife and the environment

- **Chikara** presents a **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 so avoid contamination of watercourses.
- **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. **DO NOT apply to hard surfaces.**
- Do not allow spray from knapsack sprayers to fall within 1m of the top of the bank of any static or flowing water body.

**Notes and Cautions:** Take care not to drift spray onto adjacent watercourses, or onto the foliage of, or spray too close to the roots of, any desirable ornamental plants, trees, hedges or lawned areas.

Do not leave mixed up spray solution in the sprayer for more than 5 days.

Ensure that the knapsack/sprayer is thoroughly cleaned out with an Ammonia based cleaning agent before using for any other purpose.

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.