

Supplemental Labeling



Dow AgroSciences

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Sapphire[®]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-547

This supplemental label expires on June 30, 2017, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Perennial Ryegrass and Broadleaf Weed Control in Ryegrass Overseeded Bermudagrass Turf

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Sapphire[®] specialty herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Sapphire according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Sapphire.

Directions for Use

Refer to product label for Precautions and Restrictions, Mixing Instructions and Application Directions.

Sites for use would include, but not be limited to, golf course tees, collars, fairways, roughs, and approaches in which bermudagrass turf has been overseeded with perennial ryegrass. Sapphire may also be used on sports fields, residential and commercial bermudagrass lawns that have been overseeded.

Control of perennial ryegrass overseeded in bermudagrass

Use Sapphire at 24 fl oz/A with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v on perennial ryegrass overseeded in bermudagrass turf and volunteer * ryegrass in non-overseeded turf.

Treatments should be applied when removal of ryegrass is desired to accelerate the transition to the existing perennial bermudagrass crop. Applications can be made when weather conditions are suitable for bermudagrass regrowth. The best time for application within the transition period will vary by location. The effectiveness of ryegrass removal and duration of this transition is dependent upon environmental factors such as temperature, rainfall and mowing height of the turf.

Sapphire has not been observed to inhibit regrowth of bermudagrass when applied as directed. Sapphire removal of ryegrass has been shown to be a comparatively smooth and gradual process. The typically slow ryegrass removal in conjunction with the lack of inhibition of bermudagrass, results in a comparatively stable turf quality during transition.

* Does not include mature or clumpy ryegrass

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rate within the rate range or repeat applications will be needed. Weeds growing in the absence of competition from other vegetation generally require higher rates or repeat applications to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed		Rate	
		fl oz/acre	fl oz/1000 sq ft
English lawn daisy ¹		4 - 24	0.09 – 0.55
chickweed (common) chickweed (mouseear) clover, hop clover, red clover, white dandelion, common dollarweed false dandelion Florida betony ivy, ground	lespedeza, common medic, black plantain, broadleaf plantain, buckhorn parsley-piert Virginia buttonweed	8 - 24	0.18 – 0.55
kyllinga, green (suppression only) ² nutsedge, purple ²	nutsedge, yellow ²	16 - 24	0.37 – 0.55

¹See Main Label for instructions on controlling English lawn daisy.

²Re-treatment may be necessary.

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