

# BUNDU SC



Reg. No.: L 7517 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

A soil-applied suspension concentrate herbicide with long residual action for the control of trees and shrubs in natural pastures as well as annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses in non-crop areas and industrial sites.

'n Grondtoegediende suspensie konsentraat onkruidodder met lang nawerking vir die beheer van bome en struike in natuurlike weidings asook een- of meerjarige breëblaaronkruid en grasse in nie-gewas areas en nywerheidsgebiede.

<b>HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE:</b>	<b>C1+C2</b>	<b>HRAC ONKRUIDDODER GROEP KODE:</b>
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**ACTIVE INGREDIENT/AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:**

Bromacil (substituted uracil) / Bromasil (gesubstitueerde urasil)	..... 250 g/l
Tebuthiuron (urea compound) / Tebutiuron (ureum verbinding)	..... 250 g/l

**Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:**  
**Volcano Agrosience South Africa (Pty) Ltd**  
**trading as ARYSTA LifeScience South Africa**  
**(Pty) Ltd**

Co. Reg. No./Mpy. Reg. Nr.: 2009/019713/07  
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Contents/Inhoud  
**(e)**

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

**U.N. No. 3082**



**HARMFULL SKADELIK**

**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.**

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

Units 54/55, 61 Marshall Drive, Mount Edgecombe, 4300

Tel: 031 5389700

**HARMFUL**  **SKADELIK**

## WARNINGS

- Handle with care.
- Poisonous when swallowed.
- May irritate eyes, nose, throat and skin.
- Store unused **BUNDU SC** tightly closed in this container in a cool, well-ventilated place away from food, feed, fertilizers and consumable products.
- Keep behind lock and key and out of reach of children, animals and uninformed persons.
- Do not apply near desirable vegetation or to where their roots may extend.
- Harmful to fish and aquatic organisms.
- **RE-ENTRY INTERVAL:** Do not enter treated area within one day after treatment unless wearing protective clothing.

**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 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 weed species against 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 to animal or for lack of performance of the remedy concerned due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions that could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.**

## PRECAUTIONS

- Do not inhale fumes or spray mist.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
- Wear protective clothing (face shield, rubber gloves and boots) when handling the concentrate and when preparing and applying the spray mixture.
- Wash and change contaminated clothing daily.
- Wash with soap and water after handling and application or after accidental contact with the skin.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing or applying the remedy, but wash hands and face thoroughly before doing so.
- Prevent contamination of food, eating utensils and drinking water.
- Avoid drift or spray onto crops, grazing, rivers, dams, wetlands and any area not under treatment. Do not apply where run-off from the treated area will contaminate water or within 10 metres of permanent water.

- Do not mix, load or clean spraying equipment within 20 metres of any body of water, well or fountain unless on an impervious pad to prevent groundwater contamination. Prevent groundwater contamination through back siphoning when filling spray tank by means of an anti-siphoning device or an air break between water hose and spray tank contents.
- Dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, rivers and dams.
- **Do not apply on, within 50 m or within the root zone of desirable plants or trees (such as windbreaks, ornamental trees or shrubs along roads) or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots since such plants may be killed or severely damaged.**
- Do not use on soils where susceptible crops are to be grown within five years. Over-application or any use not in accordance with the directions on this label may lead to off-target and/or environmental damage.
- Clean all measuring utensils and application equipment thoroughly after use and before using it to apply any other remedy to avoid injury to desirable plants. Immediately following application, drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Loosen and physically remove visible deposits. Remove and clean nozzles, screens and strainers. Flush the entire system with clean water. Clean all other associated application equipment. Dispose of such wash water responsibly to prevent contamination of the environment and water sources.

#### **Container disposal:**

- Allow at least 30 seconds of drainage of empty container over the spray tank before rinsing the empty container three times with a volume of water equal to at least one tenth (10 %) of that of the container. Add the rinsings to the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner.
- Destroy the empty container by perforation and flattening after use of the product and never re-use the empty container for any other purpose.
- Dispose of in approved landfill or preferably in a pesticide incinerator.

#### **SYMPTOMS OF HUMAN POISONING:**

**POISONING SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:** Not known. No cases of human poisoning have been reported.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Hardly irritating. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas with water and soap.

**EYE CONTACT:** Hardly irritating. Wash with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

**INGESTION:** Remove by gastric lavage and catharsis, but not if patient is unconscious.

**INHALATION:** Remove from exposure area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped perform artificial respiration.

**EMERGENCY ANTIDOTE:** Not known

**MEDICAL ADVICE:** Treat symptomatically and supportively.

#### **RESISTANCE WARNING**

For resistance management, **BUNDU SC** is an HRAC group code C1 + C 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **BUNDU SC** and other group code C1 + C 2 herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **BUNDU SC** or any other group code C1 + C2 herbicide.

In order to delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid the exclusive and repeated use of herbicides from the same herbicide group code.
- Alternate or tank mix with products from different herbicide group codes.
- Integrate chemical and other control methods into weed control programmes.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

## Use only as directed

It is a violation of Government Notices R.1716 of 26 July 1991 and R.181 of 7 February 2003 issued in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labelling, or to decant this product into another container.

### A. Trees and shrubs:

- **BUNDU SC** is a herbicide with long residual action. The degree of control and duration of effect will depend on the dosage rate, rainfall and soil type.
- **BUNDU SC**, diluted for use, is non-corrosive, non-volatile and non-flammable.
- **BUNDU SC** treatments will only become effective after sufficient rain has fallen to leach the product into the root zone for uptake. Application just prior to or during the rainy season is therefore always recommended. Do not apply at the end of the rainy season (later than March).
- **BUNDU SC** is slow acting and plants may take up to 24 months to die, depending on species, soil type and rainfall. During this period treated plants will show repeated defoliation and regrowth with progressive dieback until death occurs. For this reason a second application is not recommended within 24 months or until symptoms of defoliation no longer occur.
- **Under conditions of abnormally high rainfall, extraordinary leaching of the product may occur, resulting in varying degrees of product loss and reduced efficacy. BUNDU SC may cause injury to grasses in the treated area but these will recover and proliferate as tree and shrub competition is removed and the product leaches deeper into the soil. Heavy rainfall may increase lateral movement of the topsoil, to which bundu sc attaches itself, thus causing off-target damage to grasses.**

### METHOD OF APPLICATION

- For ease of application the use of an automatic vaccinator or similar applicator is recommended.
- Applicators having a reasonable squirting distance (1 – 2 metres) greatly facilitate ease of application in areas densely populated with the target species.
- The applicator should be calibrated to deliver a 2 ml per single dose.
- Using the mixtures indicated below – determined by the species and soil type – apply one or more doses to the soil at the base of the target plant.
- **Do not apply onto the stem of the plant or on grass and/or dead leaves at the base of the stem – apply directly onto the soil at a recommended distance of 15 – 30 cm from the base of the stem.**
- When more than one dose is applied, position these evenly around the base of the stem.

### B. Industrial weed control:

- **Do not apply on, within 50 m or within the root zone of desirable plants or trees (such as windbreaks, ornamental trees or shrubs along roads) or on areas whereto their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots since such plants may be killed or severely damaged.**
- **BUNDU SC** is a herbicide with long residual action, capable of controlling a broad range of annual, perennial and woody weeds when applied broad cast and at high rates.
- It should be applied prior to or during the period of active growth of weeds.
- The chemical is mainly absorbed by the roots of grasses and broadleaf weeds and water (rain) is required to carry the chemical down to the root zone of target plants.
- Effects of **BUNDU SC** on existing weeds are slow to appear and several weeks may be required for maximum effect to become visible. The degree of control and duration of effect will depend on the dosage rate, rainfall and soil type, etc.
- In the case of a dense growth of established broadleaf weeds and grasses, the herbicidal action may be speeded up by tank-mixing **BUNDU SC** with a suitable foliar absorbed herbicide such as Volcano **GLYPHOSATE 500 WSG** or **SPRINGBOK** prior to application.
- **BUNDU SC** is mixed with water and applied onto the target area in a uniform spray pattern at a rate of 150 – 600 litres per hectare.

- Before application accurately calibrate spray equipment to determine the exact quantity of water delivered per ha.
- Use flat fan type spray nozzles for application.
- Keep the chemical in continuous suspension by means of proper agitation.
- **BUNDU SC**, diluted for use, is non-corrosive, non-volatile and non-flammable.
- **Consult Table B under DOSAGE RATES FOR APPLICATION for the recommended application rates with regards to industrial weed control.**

**Mixing instructions:**

- The mixture to be used will depend on the species to be treated.
- Refer to **DOSAGE RATES** below to select the correct mixture.
- Mix as follows: Empty the entire quantity of **BUNDU SC** to be prepared into a suitable container. Add a little clean water and stir thoroughly into a smooth cream. Then add the rest of the clean water while stirring constantly until a lump-free suspension is obtained.
- Agitate the mixture thoroughly before pouring suspension into the applicator tank and before refilling. Shake the tank frequently to keep the mixture in suspension while application is in progress.

**DOSAGE RATES FOR APPLICATION**

**A. Trees and shrubs:**

**Important:** The dosage rates recommended below are for soils with a clay content of 10 – 40 %. Consult your supplier regarding applications on very shallow or gravelly soil. For soils containing less than 10% clay, consult your supplier.

**Table A – Trees and shrubs:**

Target species	Common name	BUNDU SC / water mixture	Number of dosages (2 mℓ) based on tree height	
			Seedlings (up to 0,5m tall)	Trees higher than 0,5 m
<i>Acacia erubescens</i>	Blue thorn	1,5 ℓ <b>BUNDU SC</b> plus 8,5 ℓ water	1*	Apply one additional dose for every 0, 5 m increase in tree height, e.g.: ● 0,5 - 1 m = 1 - 2 dosages, ● 1 – 2 m = 3 – 4 dosages, etc. ● Do not exceed 8 doses per tree where trees are growing in relatively close proximity (less than 2 – 3 m apart).
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Sweet thorn			
<i>Acacia mellifera</i>	Black thorn			
<i>Acacia nigrescens</i>	Knob thorn			
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Scented thorn			
<i>Acacia tenuispina</i>	“Fyndoring”			
<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	Umbrella thorn			
* <i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	Mopane			
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Sickle bush			
<i>Terminalis prunoides</i>	Purple pod terminolia			
** <i>Grewia bicolor</i>	White raisin			
<i>Grewia flava</i>	Brandy bush			
<i>Dodonaea angustifolia</i>	Sand olive			
*** <i>Terminalia sericea</i>	Silver cluster leaf			

- Multi-stemmed seedlings up to 0,5 m may require 2 dosages for adequate control.
- \* Variable results on sandy soils.
- \*\* Multi-stemmed plants need one dose per main stem of 20 mm or more.
- \*\*\* Not recommended on soils with less than 10 % clay.

**Notes:**

- Multi-stemmed trees require a higher rate of application than single stemmed trees. For multi-stemmed trees, apply up to double the number of doses than would be required for a single stemmed specimen of similar height.
- Solitary large trees may require a higher dose than those growing in close proximity. Apply up to double the number of recommended doses.
- Trees coppicing after cutting or due to injury caused by fire, does not display its original (true) height. Consult your supplier to for advice in such cases.
- Depending on weather conditions, thoroughness and accuracy of application, etc., follow-up applications may be necessary after 24 months or once defoliation symptoms no longer occur.

**B. Industrial weed control:**

Along roads, railway lines and security fences, under power lines, in storage- and railway yards, etc.

**Table B – Industrial weed control:**

Soil type (% Clay content) / weed situation	BUNDU SC (ℓ per hectare)	Spot treatment (BUNDU SC per 100 m <sup>2</sup> )	Remarks
Sandy soil & loamy sand (up to 20 % clay) and or <b>annual weeds</b>	8 – 12 ℓ	100 mℓ	<b>NOTE:</b> Use the <b>higher rate</b> on each soil type where well established, fully developed weeds, are treated.
Sandy loam (21 – 35 % clay) and or <b>annual weeds</b>	12 – 16 ℓ	120 mℓ	
Sandy soil & loamy sand (up to 20 % clay) and or <b>perennial grasses</b>	12 – 16 ℓ	140 mℓ	
Sandy loam (21 – 35 % clay) and or <b>perennial grasses</b>	16 - 24 ℓ	200 mℓ	
Sandy clay loam (above 35 % clay) and ash	24 ℓ	240 mℓ	

**WEEDS NORMALLY CONTROLLED:****Broadleaf weeds:**

Scientific name:	Common name:
<i>Acanthospermum australe</i>	Eight-seeded prostrate starbur
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki bur weed
<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i>	Perennial pigweed
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Common pigweed
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Thorny pigweed
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape marigold
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Yellow-flowered Mexican poppy
<i>Aristea africana</i>	Maagbush
<i>Babiana stricta</i>	Little baboon
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Spanish blackjack
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Blackjack
<i>Boerhavia erecta</i>	Upright boerhavia
<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>	Red milkweed
<i>Chamaesyce inaequilatera</i>	Smooth creeping milkweed
<i>Convolvulus farinosus</i>	Field bindweed
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian fleabane
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Horseweed fleabane
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Tall fleabane

**Broadleaf weeds: - Continue**

<b>Scientific name:</b>	<b>Common name:</b>
<i>Cotula tenella</i>	Cotula
<i>Cyanella lutea</i>	Five fingers
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn apple
<i>Drosanthermum hispidum</i>	Vygie
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Heron's bill
<i>Felicia muricata</i>	Wild aster
<i>Flaveria bidentis</i>	Smelter's bush
<i>Galenia secunda</i>	Vanwyksbush
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	Butterflower (marigold)
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Bladder hibiscus
<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's ear
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Hairy wild lettuce
<i>Inula graveolens</i>	Camphor inula
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Common morning glory
<i>Lepidium bonariense</i>	Pepper cress
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bur clover
<i>Melilotus indica</i>	Annual yellow sweet clover
<i>Monopsis lutea</i>	-
<i>Oenothera indecora</i>	Evening primrose
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Evening primrose
<i>Oenothera tetraptera</i>	White evening primrose
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping sorrel
<i>Oxalis luteola</i>	Pink sorrel
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Yellow sorrel
<i>Oxalis polyphylla</i>	Finger sorrel
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Wild pelargonium
<i>Pentzia globosa</i>	Bitter karoo
<i>Pentzia pilulifera</i>	Cattle bush
<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>	Karoo bush
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane
<i>Prenia</i> spp.	Vygie
<i>Psilocaulon rogersiae</i>	Ashbush vygie
<i>Ruschia cononotata</i>	Cattle vygie
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Salvia
<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>	Dwarf marigold
<i>Senecio consanguineus</i>	Starvation senecio
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf sida
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Arrowleaf sida
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Khaki weed
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Dubbeltjie
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Aster
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Russian tumbleweed

**Grasses:**

<b>Scientific name:</b>	<b>Common name:</b>
<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	Three-awn (seedlings)
<i>Brachiaha eruciformis</i>	Sweet signal grass
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome
<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Japanese brome
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	Rescue grass
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	Mat sand bur
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass (seedlings)
<i>Chloris pycnothrix</i>	Spiderweb chloris
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feathertop chloris (seedlings)
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common couch
<i>Cynodon plectostachyus</i>	Giant stargrass
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nutsedge
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Tropical fingergrass
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab finger grass
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Marsh grass
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Polgrass
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass
<i>Eragrostis fehmänniana</i>	Vleigrass (seedlings)
<i>Eragrostis plana</i>	Old land grass
<i>Eragrostis trichophora</i>	Love grass (seedlings)
<i>Enneapogon cenchroides</i>	Fur grass (seedlings)
<i>Eustachys paspaloides</i>	Brown fingergrass (seedlings)
<i>Ficinia filiformis</i>	Stargrass
<i>Ficinia indica</i>	Stargrass
<i>Hordeum muhnum</i>	Wild barley
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Common thatching grass
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Silver spike
<i>Isolepis antarctica</i>	Sedge
<i>Laslochloa longifolia</i>	Haregrass
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian ryegrass
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	Sweet buffalo grass
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Common buffalo grass
<i>Paspalum paspalodes</i>	Couch paspalum
<i>Pentaschistis thunbergii</i>	Dune grass
<i>Rynchelytrum repens</i>	Natal red-top
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Red bristle grass
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> subsp. <i>arundinaceum</i>	Common wild sorghum (seedlings)
<i>Sporobolus</i> spp.	Vleigrass (seedlings)
<i>Tragus racemosus</i>	Large carrotseed grass
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass (seedlings)

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADE MARKS**

Glyphosate 500 WSG  
Springbok

Reg. No. (L7119)  
Reg. No. (L6719)

Volcano Agrosience (Pty) Ltd  
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