Pylex™ Herbicide



Premium, broad-spectrum, postemergent herbicide for the best control of Bermudagrass and goosegrass in cool season turf

Pylex™ **herbicide** is the standard for the control of Bermudagrass and goosegrass in cool-season turf, providing unmatched performance on these difficult-to-eliminate weeds. It has also shown excellent control of nimblewill, crabgrass, clover, speedwell, and others. **Pylex herbicide** should always be used with a crop oil concentrate (COC) to improve herbicide coverage, resulting in improved weed control.

Pylex herbicide has shown it is safe to most cool-season grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, and perennial ryegrass. It has shown varied tolerance on bentgrass (moderate to severe injury) and annual bluegrass (minimal to moderate injury) at labeled use rates. Warm-season turfgrass is sensitive to **Pylex herbicide**, with the exception of centipedegrass, which is tolerant.

Pylex herbicide has also shown excellent seeding flexibility by allowing seeding to occur any time after or at time of application. Applications to newly germinated seedlings must be delayed four weeks after initial germination.



Use Sites:

Golf courses, lawns, athletic fields, and sod farms

Formulation: 2.8SC

Packaging: Case = 4×8.0 oz. tip-and-measure bottles

Active Ingredient: Topramezone

Chemical Family: Phenyl pyrazolyl ketone

Mode of Action: HPPD inhibitor — inhibition of carotenoid biosynthesis

Behavior in Plants: Absorbed by leaves, roots, and shoots. Soon after application, treated weeds turn white and growth stops. Affected weeds then become necrotic and are controlled.

Use Rates: 1.0 to 1.5 oz./A; 0.7 to 1.0 ml. per 1.000 ft.²

Signal Word: CAUTION

REI: As soon as sprays have dried

PPE: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.



Controlling Bermudagrass: Two to three late-summer applications spaced three weeks apart have shown best results. Tank mixing Pylex herbicide with triclopyr at two pints per acre has provided greatest control and also significantly reduces the bleaching.

Aug. 1: Pylex herbicide 1.5 oz./A + triclopyr 32.0 oz./A + crop oil concentrate at 0.5% v/v

Aug. 21: Pylex herbicide 1.5 oz./A + triclopyr 32.0 oz./A + crop oil concentrate at 0.5% v/v

Sept. 14: Pylex herbicide 1.0 oz./A + triclopyr 32.0 oz./A + crop oil concentrate at 0.5% v/v

Dates are approximate — applications should be made so that the final application is timed prior to the first frost. Yearly maximum of 4.0 oz. per acre of **Pylex herbicide** is allowed.

Controlling goosegrass: Make a single application to actively growing goosegrass at any growth stage at 1.0 to 1.5 oz./A + crop oil concentrate at 0.5% v/v.

Controlling crabgrass and nimblewill: Make one application to actively growing plants at 1.0 to 1.5 oz./A + crop oil concentrate at 0.5% v/v. A sequential application at the same rates may be required for effective control.

Controlling broadleaf weeds (chickweed, clover, ground ivy, oxalis, speedwell, and others): Make a single application when weeds are actively growing at 1.0 to 1.5 oz./A + crop oil concentrate at 0.5% v/v. Use the higher rate for larger weeds.

Controlling weeds during seeding: Make a single application at 1.0 to 1.5 oz./A + crop oil concentrate at 0.5% v/v to provide control of numerous grassy and broadleaf weeds that compete with newly seeded turf. The application can be made prior to or on the day of seeding those turfgrasses listed as tolerant.

Drive XLR8 herbicide can be tank mixed with **Pylex herbicide** to minimize bleaching, increase the spectrum of weeds controlled, and improve control of certain weeds like crabgrass, speedwells, and clover.

Triclopyr is highly recommended for the control of Bermudagrass but is not necessary for the control of other listed weeds. It can be tank mixed if desired to minimize bleaching and provide additional broadleaf weed control.

Check all labels for tolerant turfgrasses when tank mixing products.

WEEDS CONTROLLED:

Annual Grass Weeds

- Barnyardgrass
- Crabgrass, large
- Crabgrass, smooth
- Crabgrass, southern
- Cupgrass, woolly
- Foxtail, giant
- Foxtail, green
- Foxtail, yellow
- Goosegrass
- Johnsongrass, seedling
- Millet, wild proso
- Panicum, fall
- Shattercane
- Signalgrass, broadleaf
- Stiltgrass, Japanese

Perennial Grass Weeds (suppressed/controlled)

- Bentgrass, creeping
- Bermudagrass, common
- Dallisgrass
- Nimblewill

Broadleaf Weeds

- Amaranth, Palmer
- Amaranth, Powell
- Burcucumber
- Carpetweed
- Chickweed, common
- Clover, large hop
- Clover, white
- Cocklebur, common
- Dandelion, common

- Galinsoga, hairy
- Ground ivy
- Horseweed (marestail)
- Jimsonweed
- Kochia
- Lambsquarters, common
- Mallow, common
- Mallow, Venice
- Morningglory spp.
- Mustard spp.
- Nightshade, black
- Nightshade, eastern black
- Nightshade, hairy
- Oxalis (yellow wood sorrel)
- Pigweed, prostrate
- Pigweed, redroot
- Pigweed, smooth

- Pigweed, tumble
- Prickly lettuce
- Ragweed, common
- Ragweed, giant
- Shepherd's purse
- Sida, prickly
- Smartweed, ladysthumb
- Smartweed, Pennsylvania
- Speedwell (Veronica spp.)
- Sunflower, wild (common)
- Thistle, Canada
- Thistle, Russian
- Velvetleaf
- Waterhemp

