

Contains sulfosulfuron, the active ingredient used in Certainty®.



HERBICIDE



POST-EMERGENT WEED CONTROL FOR TURF AND LANDSCAPE AREAS

Sertay™ herbicide is the ideal tool for post-emerge weed control for a wide range of weeds on highly managed turf and native grasses, along with established landscapes and ornamental nurseries. This unique selective herbicide can be used over the top of warm- and cool-season turf to control unwanted weeds such as roughstalk and bulbous bluegrass, tall fescue, and purple and yellow nutsedge.

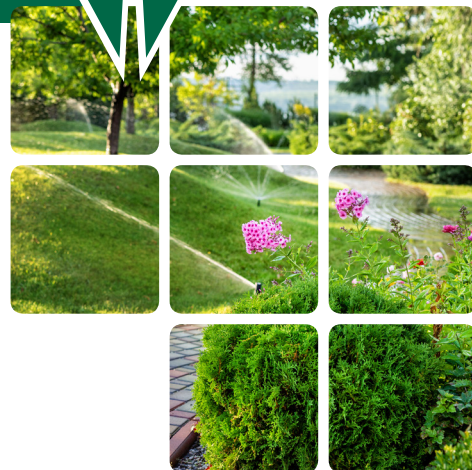
Ideal for both residential and commercial settings, Sertay offers the flexibility to control unwanted and difficult weeds by absorbing itself into both the roots and exposed foliage of susceptible species, prompting a rapid cessation of further growth. Sertay is effective on many annual and perennial sedges, grass and broadleaf weeds including Kyllinga species, as well as globe sedge.

KEY BENEFITS

- Ideal for newly seeded turf and native grasses and established ornamentals
- Labeled for use in both commercial and residential areas
- Effective on both warm- and cool-season turfgrasses
- Broad-spectrum turf weed control

KEY USES

- Golf Courses
- Lawn & Landscapes
- Ornamental Nurseries
- Parks & Recreation Areas
- Sod Farms
- Turf



PRODUCT NOTES

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER

91234-120

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Sulfosulfuron 75.0%

FORMULATION

Water Dispersible Granule

HRAC NUMBER

2

SIGNAL WORD

Caution

PACKAGE SIZE

10 x 1.25 wt oz

Refer to label for specific use restrictions.



Relevant. Simple. Reliable.



RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management purposes, Sertay is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Sertay and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Sertay or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Refer to product label for complete application and mixing instructions.

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KEY WEEDS

Barley, little
Bedstraw, catchweed
Bentgrass, creeping*
Bluegrass; annual, bulbous, roughstalk
Burweed, lawn
Buttercup
Buttonweed*
Chamber bitter
Chamomile, mayweed
Chickweed, common
Clover, white
Crowfootgrass
Dallisgrass*
Dandelion
Dichondra, Carolina
Fescue, tall
Garlic, wild
Geranium, Carolina*
Henbit*
Ivy, ground*
Johnsongrass
Kyllinga; false green, fragrant, green
Lovegrass
Mustard; tumble, wild
Nutsedge; purple, yellow
Pennycress, field
Pennywort, lawn (dollarweed)*
Quackgrass*
Ryegrass, perennial
Sedges; annual, globe
Shepherd's-purse
Switchgrass
Violet, wild*
Woodsorrell, yellow*

**Suppression or partial control only
(Refer to product label for complete list)*



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