



STOP POA ANNUA BEFORE IT STARTS WITH OXADIAZON 2G

Oxadiazon 2G is a pre-emergent herbicide for controlling Poa annua, crabgrass, and other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established turf. The 2G granular formulation provides up to 90 days of residual control when activated by light irrigation or rainfall. Safe on established Bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, and zoysiagrass, it's ideal for golf courses and commercial lawns.

MODE OF ACTION

- **Herbicide Group 14 (PPO Inhibitor):** Oxadiazon inhibits protoporphyrinogen oxidase, an essential precursor enzyme in chlorophyll synthesis
- **Forms a Soil Barrier:** After application and irrigation, the product remains near the soil surface, where it targets germinating weed seeds.
- **Light-Activated Contact Activity:** As seedlings emerge through the treated soil, they absorb the herbicide; light exposure then triggers the formation of reactive oxygen species that disrupt cell membranes, causing rapid desiccation and seedling death.

WHY CHOOSE OXADIAZON 2G?

- **Resistance Management Tool:** As a Group 14 PPO inhibitor, Oxadiazon offers a valuable rotational option in resistance management programs dominated by Group 3 (microtubule inhibitors) or Group 21 (cell wall inhibitors) herbicides.
- **Surface-Active Control:** Unlike root-absorbed preemergents, Oxadiazon controls weeds as they emerge through the soil surface, providing a faster kill and remains effective in drier soil conditions.
- **Strong Residual Activity:** Provides up to 90 days of residual efficacy under most conditions, helping reduce the need for early follow-up treatments.
- **Reduced Leaching Potential:** Low water solubility keeps the active ingredient near the soil surface, minimizing movement into lower soil profiles and preserving the weed control barrier.
- **Formulation Convenience:** The 2G granular formulation simplifies application logistics with no mixing, no calibration of sprayers, and minimal cleanup.

BEST TIMING FOR PRE-EMERGENT POA ANNUA CONTROL IN WARM-SEASON TURF

- Poa annua germinates in late summer to early fall once soil temperatures consistently drop below 70°F (21°C) at a 2-inch depth.
- Oxadiazon 2G should be applied 7–14 days before expected germination to ensure a protective barrier is in place.
- Activation by irrigation or rainfall (0.1 - 0.2") is needed after application to move the product into the upper soil layer.

REGIONAL TIMING GUIDELINES

Region	Typical Application Window ¹	Application Rate
Southeast (FL, GA, SC)	Late August to Mid-September	3.375 lb/1000 ft ² (150 lb/A) [†]
Gulf Coast (LA, MS, AL)	Late August to Early September	
Transition Zone (TN, NC, AR)	Early to Mid-September	3.375 lb/1000 ft ² (150 lb/A)
Southwest (TX, AZ)	Early to Mid-September	
California (Warm-Season)	Mid-September to Early October	

¹Application timing is a general recommendation and may vary based on local climate and environmental conditions. Always monitor soil temperatures at a 2-inch depth to determine the most accurate application window for your region.

[†]In regions with prolonged growing seasons, split applications may be made at a rate of 2.25 lbs per 1,000 ft² (100 lb/A), with the second application timed for mid-November to early December to extend protection through late-season pressure.

APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS

- Irrigate within 24 hours of application to activate the herbicide, enhance efficacy, and minimize the risk of turfgrass injury.
- Do not apply to newly seeded turf; ensure turf is fully established before use.
- Apply only to dry foliage; avoid applications to wet or dew-covered turf to prevent uneven distribution or turf injury.
- Always follow label directions, including any application restrictions, buffer zones, and site-specific limitations.
- Preemergent use only. Oxadiazon provides no postemergent activity and does not translocate within plants. Apply prior to *Poa annua* germination for effective control.



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