Product Name: POLO 570 LVE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 63597/119556

RLP APPROVED

DISPLAYED BY INFOPEST

Label Name:	POLO 570 LVE HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	570 g/L MCPA PRESENT AS THE 2-ETHYL HEXYL ESTER
Mode of Action:	GROUP I HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For selective control of certain weeds in agricultural crops as listed in the Directions for Use.
Net Contents:	1000L 110L 20L
Restraints:	
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. WHEN APPLYING WITH A TANK MIX PRODUCT, OBSERVE THE

	GRAZING WITHHOLDING PERIOD FOR THE TANK MIX PRODUCT IF THIS IS LONGER THAN 7 DAYS.

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP I HERBICIDE Polo 570 LVE Herbicide ('Polo 570 LVE') is a member of the Phenoxys group of herbicides. Polo 570 LVE has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Polo 570 LVE is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Polo 570 LVE and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Polo 570 LVE or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Polo 570 LVE to control resistant weeds.

Precautions:	

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, vines, tomatoes, vegetables, fruit trees, lucerne, legume crops and pastures, oilseed crops or other susceptible crops or trees (eg. Kurrajongs, Belahs, Eucalypts). Legume Tolerance: The tolerance of pasture legumes to this product can vary with species, variety, growing conditions, stage of growth and companion crop cover. While MCPA is preferable to 2,4-D in most situations, this product will cause greater damage than MCPA amine formulations. Lucerne and medics should not be sprayed under any circumstances with this product as severe damage will result. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.

Storage and Disposal:	STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Protect from frost. Non-refillable containers Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product. Refillable containers Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

Safety Directions:	Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, mixing and loading and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use.

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre Phone: Australia 131126.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Durum (from 3-leaf stage (Z13) but prior to the 2-node stage (Z32)	Deadnettle (*Lamium amplexicale*) Fumitory (*Fumaria* spp.) Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) Sow thistle/milkthistle (*Sonchus oleracheus*) Stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*) Turnip weed (*Rapistrum rogosum*) Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) Wireweed (*Polygonum avicluare*)	440-600 mL/ha + 200 mL/ha Frequency® Herbicide + 1% Hasten or similar MSO adjuvant	**Refer to Frequency® Herbicide label for specific use requirements.** Apply to actively growing weeds, free from stress. Use the higher rate of Polo 570 LVE under high populations and where conditions are less than ideal such as climatic stress or plant shading. Transient bleaching of the crop may occur, particularly under cold or frosty conditions and can be exacerbated in northern areas where frost/cold starts followed by warm bright sunlight days follow. Final yield will not be impacted. **DO NOT** apply to crops undersown with legumes and other broadleaf fodder.
Wheat (up to early flag leaf (Z37) only)	Refer Weed Table	0.44-1.8 L/ha	Use the lower rate (440 mL/ha) when crop is at 3-5 leaf stage (Z13-15). Apply higher rates from 5 leaf stage through to flag leaf just visible (Z15-37). Kulin: Use only from Z15-37 (WA only).
Oats, Barley, Triticale and Cereal rye (up to early flag leaf (Z37) only)		0.44-1.4 L/ha	Use lower rate (440 mL/ha) when crop is at 3-5 leaf stage (Z13-15). Apply higher rates from 5 leaf stage through to flag leaf just visible (Z15-37). Barley: Use only from 5 leaf stage to flag leaf just visible (Z15-37).
Grass Pastures and Grass Seed Crops		0.44-1.8 L/ha	Apply to established grass based pastures. Damage may occur to Legumes if present. See Legume Tolerance under Protection of Crops. NOTE: Capeweed, Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane) and variegated Thistle may be poisonous to stock after spraying.
CEREALS Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Cereal rye	Wild radish - Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 120 mm in diameter	175 mL/ha + T-Rex® 350mL/ha	^ Reduced efficacy (suppression only) may be achieved on wild radish larger than 8 leaf or greater than 180 mm in diameter. **DO NOT** use this tank-mix if cereals are undersown with lucerne or annual medics. **Crop Stage** T-Rex 350 mL/ha + Polo 570 LVE 175 mL/ha: Apply from 3 leaf to fully tillered (Z13-30). T-Rex 500 mL/ha + Polo 570 LVE 175 mL/ha: Apply from 3 leaf to fully tillered (Z13-30). T-Rex 500 mL/ha + Polo 570 LVE 350 mL/ha: Apply from 5 leaf stage to fully tillered (Z16-30). Optimum results are achieved when sprayed at 3-5 leaf crop stage (generally 4-8 weeks post-sowing). **WA only: DO NOT** apply to Barley or Kulin wheat before the 5 leaf stage (Z15). **Warning:** T-Rex may cause transient crop yellowing of cereals. Some varieties of oats have not been tested. (Refer to "Crop Tolerance" section of General Instructions on the T-Rex label).
	Wild radish - Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 150 mm in diameter	175 mL/ha + T-Rex® 500mL/ha	
	Wild radish - Up to the 8 leaf stage and not more than 180 mm in diameter^	350 mL/ha +T-Rex® 500mL/ha	

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

WEED TABLE: Specific Weed Control Recommendations.
Where weeds are to be sprayed in a crop or pasture, use only the rates given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions of Use table. In most cases this will give control, however some hard to kill weeds or those in advanced stages of growth may only be suppressed. The rates listed in the weeds table below are for use where weeds only are present and crop or pasture is not involved. Use at these rates in a crop or pasture other than for spot spraying may cause damage.

Weeds	**Rate**	**Critical Comments**
Bathurst burr *(Xanthium spinosum)*	1.4 L/ha	Moderately susceptible. Spray young seedlings.
Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)*	1.49 L/ha	Apply up to 2-4 leaf stage only when plants are no larger than 5cm in diameter.
Charlock *(Sinapis arvensis)*	0.44-1.4 L/ha	Young rosettes very susceptible.
Dandelion *(Taraxacum officinale)*	1.4 L/ha	Apply in early rosette stage.
Fat hen *(Chenopodium album)*	0.88-1.4 L/ha	Tolerance increases with age. Use lower rate only on seedlings.
Fumitory *(Fumaria)*	965 mL/ha	Moderately susceptible. Spray up to first true leaf stage. (Not Tas).
Hedge mustards *(Sisymbrium* spp*)*	490-880 mL/ha	Apply at rosette stage.
Lincoln weed *(Diplotaxis tenuifolia)*	615 mL/ha	Apply up to rosette stage only.
London rocket *(Sismybrium irio)*	965 mL/ha	Spray at young stage.
Noogoora burr *(Xanthium occidentale*)	1.4 L/ha	Tolerance increases with age. Spray young seedlings only.
Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum)*	1.49 L/ha	Apply at 2-4 leaf stage only.
Saffron thistle *(Carthamus lanatus)*	965-1700 mL/ha	Spray young rosettes before leaves become spiny.
Scotch (Cotton) thistle *(Onopordum acanthium)*	615-1500 mL/ha	Spray young rosettes.
Skeleton weed *(Chondrilla juncea)*	965-1400 mL/ha	Moderately susceptible. Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Slender thistle *(Carduus tenuiflorus)*	1.8 L/ha	Moderately susceptible. Spray young rosettes.
Spear thistle *(Cirsium vulgare)*	1.3-1.8 L/ha	Moderately susceptible. Spray young rosettes.
Stinkwort *(Dittrichia graveolens)*	1.4 L/ha	Spray very young before plants 15cm high.
Turnip weed *(Rapistrum rugosum)*	615-965 mL/ha	Apply up to rosette stage. Apply lower rates to seedlings.
Volunteer canola *(Brassica napus)*	1.3 L/ha	Apply to seedlings only.
Variegated thistle *(Silybum marianum*)	740-960 mL/ha	Spray at pre-cabbage stage.
Volunteer safflower *(Carthamus tinctorius)*	880 mL/ha	Apply to seedlings only.
Volunteer sunflower *(Helianthus annuus)*	1.3 L/ha	Apply to seedlings only.
Wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum)*	965-1400 mL/ha	Apply up to 2-3 leaf stage only.
Wild sage *(Salvia verbenaca)*	965 mL/ha	Spray young seedlings.
Wild turnip *(Brassica* spp*)*	440-1300 mL/ha	Spray young rosettes. Lower rates for seedlings.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before opening, carefully read Directions for Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions. Weeds should be sprayed while actively growing and at their most susceptible stage. As a general guide, annuals should be sprayed when young and perennials just prior to appearance of bud stage. Extremes of cold or drought are unfavourable. The best conditions are when soil is moist, weather fine and rain unlikely within 6 hours following application. **DO NOT** spray weeds outside the stages indicated in "Critical Comments" as damage, loss of yield or in adequate weed control may result. **DO NOT** spray in high winds.

APPLICATION/MIXING INFORMATION

This product mixes readily with water. Half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required amount of product. Agitate thoroughly before adding remainder of water.
BOOM SPRAYING- Use 30-120 L/ha of water.
AERIAL SPRAYING- Use 10-90 L/ha of water.

SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT

Nufarm SprayWise®

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour (ground application) as measured at the application site.
DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 15 kilometres per hour (aerial application) as measured at the application site.
For aerial application it is recommended where possible for this product to be applied by an aerial applicator business that holds current accreditation for the Aerial Improvement Management System –" AIMS", issued by the Aerial Agricultural Association of Australia Ltd.
Checklist:

- Have you cleaned/decontaminated your boom sprayer?
- Have you contacted your neighbour prior to spraying?
- Is your sprayer set-up correctly for the particular application?
- Check
  - boom calibration
  - at nozzle - nozzle choice
  - low drift/what spray quality
  - coarse or larger spray quality?
  - boom height - speed of intended application
  - water volume
- You must check, determine and record the weather conditions immediately prior to, and immediately after the spray application is made.
- Record
  - Temperatures
  - Relative Humidity
  - Delta T
  - Wind speed
  - Is there a temperature inversion?

•Night Spraying - Extra care is required to ensure that inversion conditions are not present. Use smoke generator to determine wind direction and presence of inversion conditions.
For further information refer to **nufarm.com.au/spraywise**

Nufarm SprayWise® Decisions

spraywisedecisions.com.au is an online weather forecasting program and is recommended for use when planning your pesticide application.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

Equipment that has been used for this chemical should not be used for the application of other materials to sensitive plants unless it has been well washed out with Tank & Equipment Cleaner followed by several clear water rinses.