

Product Name: AC CAPO 200 HERBICIDE

APVMA approval No.: 65911/ 125838



Label Name:	AC CAPO 200 HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	200 g/L GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM
Mode of Action:	GROUP <b>N</b> HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	FOR NON-RESIDUAL CONTROL OF BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEEDS IN VARIOUS SITUATIONS AS SPECIFIED IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE
Net Contents:	1L to 1000L
Restraints:	DO NOT apply by aircraft. DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 6 hours. DO NOT apply to weeds under stress due to, for example, very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions. DO NOT apply under hot dry conditions (temperatures above 33 °C with a relative humidity below 50 %).
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	Harvest (H)

Avocado, banana, blackberry, boysenberry, citrus fruit, feijoa, grapes, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, loganberry, mango, olives, passionfruit, pawpaw, pineapple, rambutan, raspberry, strawberries, tomatoes, tree nuts: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.  
Pome and stone fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.  
Grazing (G)  
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:

Export of Treated Produce

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with AC CAPO 200 Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Axichem Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using AC CAPO 200 Herbicide.

General Instructions:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide is a non-volatile herbicide with non-selective activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. AC CAPO 200 Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is not significantly translocated as an active herbicide throughout the plant, and therefore will only kill that part of a green plant that is contacted by spray. AC CAPO 200 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Visible symptoms of control appear in 3 to 7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20 to 30 days under cool conditions. Best results are achieved when application is made under good growing conditions. Application to weeds under stress (e.g. due to continuous severe frosts, dry or waterlogged conditions) should be avoided.

Soil fumigation / sterilisation

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide is metabolised (broken down) by microorganisms in the soil to become inactive. Soil fumigation or sterilisation will reduce the number of microorganisms present, thus slowing the breakdown of AC CAPO 200 Herbicide. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply AC CAPO 200 Herbicide in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

Plastic mulches

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide will remain active on inert surfaces such as plastic. Special care should be taken when applying AC CAPO 200 Herbicide over plastic mulches, as plant contact with the mulch after spraying may result in crop damage.

Compatibility

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, diuron, oxyfluorfen (Goal®), norfluazuron (Solicam®) and oryzalin (Surflan®).

The addition of a wetting agent or other adjuvant is generally not considered necessary. However, benefit has been obtained using a wetting agent on hard-to-wet weeds when using water rates in excess of 500 L/ha. The rate is 25 mL/100 L of a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent, or equivalent.

Mixing

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with AC CAPO 200 Herbicide.

Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residues of previous spray materials.

Two-thirds fill the spray tank with clean water, and with agitator operating add the required amount of AC CAPO 200 Herbicide. Add other relevant compatible products. Top the tank up to the required volume with clean water with agitator running.

Application Equipment

Ground Sprayers

Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control.

Equipment should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved.

#### Boom or Directed Sprayer Equipment

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled) in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. It has been found that 300 to 500 L/ha has given good results under most weed conditions. Special care must be taken when using sprayer/slasher combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.

#### Knapsack and Handgun Equipment

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the lists of weeds controlled) in adequate water to thoroughly wet the weeds being sprayed, i.e. 500 to 1000 L/ha. Dense stands will require up to 1000 L/ha of spray mixture, whereas less dense stands will require less water. High volume application using hollow-cone nozzles for hand spraying is recommended.

#### Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide may be applied through CDA row spraying equipment fitted with a solid (impermeable) shroud or skirt, at rates as recommended for boom or directed sprayers (Refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled.), provided thorough spray coverage of weeds can be achieved. Apply preferably when weeds are less than 15 cm in height, with the equipment set up so that the spray dome only just touches the tops of the weeds. A total spray volume of 20 to 30 L/ha has been found to give good results. Do not mix residual herbicides or any spray adjuvants with AC CAPO 200 Herbicide when using CDA equipment.

Warning: Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using AC CAPO 200 Herbicide through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply AC CAPO 200 Herbicide through equipment fitted with bristle skirts. Particular care should be taken when using CDA equipment around green or uncalloused bark. Please refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS. CDA equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards.

#### Sprayer cleanup

Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly flushing with water.

#### Aircraft

Do not apply by aircraft.

#### Resistance Warning:

#### Resistant Weeds Warning

#### GROUP N HERBICIDE

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide is a member of the glycine group of herbicides.

AC CAPO 200 Herbicide is an inhibitor of glutamine synthetase. For weed resistance management AC CAPO 200 Herbicide is a Group N herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to AC CAPO 200 Herbicide and other Group N 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 AC CAPO 200 Herbicide or other Group N herbicides.

Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Axichem Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of AC CAPO 200 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

#### Precautions:

#### PRECAUTIONS:

#### Re-entry Period

Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

<p>Protections:</p>	<p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with this product or the used container.</p> <p>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. DO NOT apply on desirable foliage or allow spray to drift onto the foliage of plants, trees or vines, as damage will occur. DO NOT allow product to contact green or uncalloused bark (such as on young trees and vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. AC CAPO 200 Herbicide may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow desirable plant foliage to contact any inert surface, such as plastic mulches, which have been treated with AC CAPO 200 Herbicide. DO NOT apply AC CAPO 200 Herbicide to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.</p>
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<p>Storage and Disposal:</p>	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>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 for appropriate disposal 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 and product.</p> <p>For refillable containers (1000L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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<p>Safety Directions:</p>	<p>Harmful if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
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<p>First Aid Instructions:</p>	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.</p>
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<p>First Aid Warnings:</p>	
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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry, Boysenberry, Loganberry, Raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	500 mL /100 L water	Nil	Apply as a directed spray to suckers and primocanes. Contact with flowers, developing fruit or desirable foliage will cause damage. Ensure complete coverage of primocanes/suckers by spraying to the point of runoff, preferably when they are less than 15 cm high. A non-ionic wetting agent (1000 g/L) may be added at a rate of 25 mL/100 L or equivalent.
Avocado, Banana, Feijoa, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Pawpaw, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Rambutan plantations	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, NT only	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	Nil	<p>Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section <b>Application Equipment</b> for specific information on application methods. Controlled Droplet Application equipment must <b>not</b> be used for application in cherry orchards.</p> <p><b>Warnings:</b> Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (uncalloused) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on <b>Application Equipment</b> and <b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</b>.</p> <p>AC CAPO 200 Herbicide may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift.</p> <p><b>The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>WEED SPECIES</b> <b>WEED STAGE OF GROWTH</b> <b>WEED DENSITY</b> <b>CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</b></p> <p><b>WEED SPECIES</b> Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables.</p> <p><b>WEED STAGE OF GROWTH</b> Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering; broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse.</p> <p>A median rate should be used for medium sized plants (grasses: tillering; broadleaves: 4 leaf to advanced vegetative) and the high rate should be used when weeds are mature (grasses: nodding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering).</p> <p><b>WEED DENSITY</b> Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. <b>Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control.</b></p> <p><b>CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</b> <b>Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions.</b> Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions and/or overcast conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions (temperatures above 33°C with a relative humidity below 50 %).</p> <p>Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate.</p> <p><b>COVERAGE</b> Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth.</p> <p><b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b> Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.</p>
Citrus orchards		All States			
Olive plantations					
Pome and stone fruit orchards				21 days (H)	
Tree nut plantations				Nil	
Vineyards					

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued):**

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Strawberries, Cane berry fruits (inter-row)	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	-	Apply as a directed or shielded spray to the inter-row area. Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including strawberry runners. Refer to <b>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</b> for warnings concerning plastic mulch and fumigated/sterilised soil. Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above.
Tomatoes (inter-row)			1.0 to 6.0 L/ha		
Commercial & Industrial areas, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas					Line-marking on sports grounds

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

**Table 1: Recommendations for weed control (except when referred to Table 2).**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPLICATION RATE		
		Boom or directed sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
<b>ANNUAL WEEDS</b>				
Amaranthus spp.	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Apple of Peru	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Argentine peppergrass	<i>Lepidium bonariense</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Awnless barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2.5 to 3.5	350	53
Barley grass	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa crus galli</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Billy goat weed	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bitter cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bordered panic	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	2.0 to 4.0	400	60
Brome grasses (refer Note 1)	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Calopo	<i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Caltrop burr (refer also Table 2)	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Cape weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Clover (subterranean)	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	1.8 to 3.0	300	45

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued):**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPLICATION RATE		
		Boom or directed sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
<b>ANNUAL WEEDS (continued)</b>				
Cobbler's peg	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Common storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	1.5 to 4.0	400	60
Crowsfoot grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75

Dead nettle (refer also Table 2)	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dwarf crumbweed	<i>Chenopodium pumilo</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Green crumbweed	<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Lesser canary grass (refer also Table 2)	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Liverseed grass (refer also Table 2)	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Medics (annual)	<i>Medicago</i> spp.	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Milk thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Mint weed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragoniodes</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Patterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Peanuts	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Pinkburr	<i>Urena lobata</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Potato weed	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prairie grass (refer Note 1)	<i>Bromus unioloides</i> 1	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Red natal grass	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Ryegrass (annual)	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
St. Barnaby's thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Sago weed	<i>Plantago cunninghamii</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Setaria	<i>Setaria italica</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sheep thistle	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Silver grass	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sorghum/sudax	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Square weed	<i>Spermacoce latifolia</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Stagger weed	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Thickhead	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Three cornered jack	<i>Emex australis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Townsville stylo	<i>Stylosanthes humilis</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Variiegated thistle (refer also Table 2)	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued):**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPLICATION RATE		
		Boom or directed sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
<b>ANNUAL WEEDS (continued)</b>				
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild mustard	<i>Sysimbrium orientale</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild oats (refer also Table 2)	<i>Avena</i> spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	5.0	500	75
Wire weed (refer also Table 2)	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
<b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b>				
Blady grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	3.0 to 4.0	400	60
Cape tulip	<i>Homeria</i> spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Centro	<i>Centrosema pubescens</i>	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Clover glycine	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Couch grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Greenleaf desmodium	<i>Desmodium intortum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Panicum spp.	<i>Panicum</i> spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Paspalum spp.	<i>Paspalum</i> spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Perennial bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Shamrock	<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	3.0	300	45
Sida weed (refer also Table 2.)	<i>Sida retusa</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Silver leaf desmodium	<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Siratro	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White eye	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Willow herb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

Notes:

1. Well-established clumps of Prairie grass and Brome grasses may only be suppressed at these rates. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to control regrowth.
2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situation.

**Table 2: For control of weeds in commercial and industrial areas, rights of way and other non-agricultural areas (when referred from Table 1).**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPLICATION RATE		
		Boom or directed sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
<b>ANNUAL WEEDS</b>				
Caltrop burr	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dead nettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	6.0	600	90
Lesser canary grass	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	4.0 to 6.0	600	90
Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	1.5	150	23
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	6.0	600	90
Wild oats	<i>Avena</i> spp.	5.0 to 6.0	600	90
Wire weed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
<b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b>				
Sida weed	<i>Sida retusa</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75