

Company Name: APPARENT PTY. LTD.
 Product Name: APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE
 APVMA Approval No: 65114/102717



Label Name:	APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 600 g/kg METSULFURON-METHYL
Mode of Action:	GROUP B HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereal crops and broadleaf weeds and brush species in pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas as per the Directions for Use table.
Net Contents:	NET CONTENTS: 500g

Restrictions:	<p>SECTION A WINTER CEREAL CROP SITUATION RESTRAINTS: (ALSO REFER CROP SAFETY SECTION) DO NOT store a suspension of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur. DO NOT apply to crops under stress DO NOT store tank mixes of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide. DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours. DO NOT use on flood or furrow irrigated crops. DO NOT apply before the three leaf stage of the crop when used for post emergent weed control. DO NOT use Group B Herbicide (ALS inhibitor) if it has been used during the current season. DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.</p> <p>SECTION B ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to newly sown pastures as severe damage may result. DO NOT use on pasture seed crops.</p>
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	<p>DO NOT apply to weeds under stress or that are not actively growing. DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours. DO NOT store tank mixes of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide. DO NOT store a suspension of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.</p> <p>SECTION C BRUSH CONTROL IN PASTURES, RIGHTS OF WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS RESTRAINTS: DO NOT store a suspension of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide for more than two (2) days otherwise significant breakdown will occur. DO NOT store tank mixes of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide when mixed with other materials. DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 4 hours.</p>
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Directions for Use:	<p>This section contains file attachment. File Name: DFU -Bow Saw 600 WG -0515.docx File Size: 44376 bytes</p>
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>SECTION A WINTER CEREAL CROP SITUATION</p> <p>WITHHOLDING PERIOD: APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE ONLY: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE MIXTURES – TANK MIXTURES WITH AGTRYNE, MCPA, 2,4-D, TIGREX AND TORDON 242 OR TERBUTRYN: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION.</p> <p>TANK MIXES WITH BROMOXYNIL + MCPA: DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION.</p> <p>TANK MIXES WITH DIURON FLOWABLE: DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION.</p> <p>SECTION B ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION</p> <p>WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	<p>This section contains file attachment. File Name: GI - Bow Saw 600 WG -0515.docx File Size: 26809 bytes</p>
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP B HERBICIDE</p>
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Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a member of the sulfonylurea group of herbicides. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide has the ALS inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a Group B Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide and other ALS inhibitor 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 Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide or any other ALS inhibitor herbicide.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Precautions:

Protections:

**SECTION A
WINTER CEREAL CROP SITUATION**

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT use in winter cereal crops undersown with legume pasture species, e.g. medics, clovers. DO NOT apply to wheat varieties King, Jacup, Miling and Harrier, Care should be taken if it is intended to apply Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide in the same season to a crop already treated with another Sulfonylurea herbicide, e.g. Tackle, as crop damage may occur. Consult your local agronomist. Use of this product on land having a soil pH of 5.5 or less may result in some crop retardation, particularly if the crop is stressed - see comment in point below.

DO NOT apply to crops that are stressed by any cause (such as severe weather conditions, drought, waterlogging, excessive soil acidity or alkalinity, poor nutrient status, disease, nematode or insect damage) as crop injury may result. When treatment is followed by severe stress (such as drought, prolonged cold, waterlogging or frosty conditions) crop yellowing and growth retardation may occur. Crops normally recover without loss in yield. Disease, nematode or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury. 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.

**SECTION B
ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION**

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide used on established Perennial Phalaris and/or established Perennial Cocksfoot may cause temporary yellowing and some stunting. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide can severely damage Annual and Perennial Ryegrass. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide does not control/damage Silvergrass (*Vulpia* spp.), Barley Grass (*Hordeum* spp.), Brome Grass (*Bromus* spp.) or Winter Grass (*Poa* spp.). Allow weeds to recover from grazing before application. Docks and Sorrel in particular require fresh leaf growth for adequate uptake of chemical. Sorrel seedlings may germinate after the break in the following year, particularly after cultivation.

Where treatment is delayed or where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions, results may be slow to appear and weeds may only be stunted or suppressed. Legumes are extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide. Ensure that the procedures outlined in the "Sprayer Cleanup section are followed.

The ungerminated clover seed bank is not affected by Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide application. Clover vigour is often increased in the year following application where seed banks are reasonable.

The seed set of clover in the year of application of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide will be significantly reduced particularly from a Winter-Spring application.

This effect may impact on the clover seed bank therefore re-sowing may be necessary. Where clover seed banks are high re-sowing is not necessary. For pasture topping situations a combination of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide plus ROUNDUP HERBICIDE (glyphosate) can be used, however the Crop Rotation recommendations should be observed. Refer to the Directions of Use section of each product for the appropriate rate and critical comments for the target weed spectrum.

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.

SECTION C

BRUSH CONTROL IN PASTURES, RIGHTS OF WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. 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.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

A nil withholding period is applicable for Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide. It is recommended, however, not to graze treated areas for 3 days to ensure product efficacy.

Storage and Disposal:

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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.

Safety Directions:

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. If applying by hand wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

First Aid Warnings:

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INTRODUCTION

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a selective systemic herbicide absorbed through the leaves and roots of weeds. Good leaf coverage is essential. If washed into the soil within four (4) weeks of application, some root uptake can also occur. Root uptake is greatest in alkaline soils. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide does not provide commercially acceptable soil residual weed control. Once absorbed Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is rapidly translocated throughout the weed inhibiting enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS). Weeds will stop growing and competing with the crop within 24 hours of spraying. First visible symptom is often wilting of new leaves. Growing points (new leaves) will then discolour and die-back in one to four weeks.

Where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions (e.g. severe weather conditions, drought, waterlogging) results may be slow to appear and weeds may be only stunted or suppressed. The duration of weed control is dependent on various environmental conditions e.g. soil pH, temperature, soil moisture and organic matter. Weed control is generally longest in dry, cold, alkaline soils low in organic matter and shortest in wet, warm, acid soils high in organic matter. Generally the duration of weed control decreases with increasing acidity, temperature moisture and organic matter.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

SECTION A

WINTER CEREAL CROP SITUATION

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide only – Post crop and weed emergence by ground and aerial application.
2. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide mixtures – Post crop and weed emergence by ground and aerial application.
3. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide plus Apparent Glyphosate 450 Herbicide – fallow/pre-plant knockdown weed control.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Cereal Rye	African Turnip Weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>)	Qld only	5 g	Apply before the 6 leaf stage
	Amsinckia/ Yellow burrweed <i>Amsinckia</i> spp.	WA only	5 g	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g	Use the higher rate for larger weeds or heavy weed pressure.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Cereal Rye	Ball Mustard (<i>Neslia paniculata</i>)	SA only	5 g	
	Boggabri Weed/ Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>)	Qld only	7 g	Apply at cotyledon to 10 cm in height or diameter
	Colomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)	SA only	5 g	
	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria spp.</i>)	WA only		
	Charlock (<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only		
	Chickpeas (volunteer) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA only		
	Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g	
	Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Qld only	5 g	
	Clover (subterraneum) (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	All States		
	Common Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, Vic only	5 g	Apply up to the 4 leaf stage
	Cutleaf Mignonette (<i>Reseda lutea</i>)	Tas, SA only	7g	Spray large, actively growing plants up to the early flowering stage. Plants which emerge after spraying may not be controlled.
	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)	All States	5 g	
	Denseflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>)	NSW, SA only		
	Dock (broadleaf) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	WA only	5 g	Use the higher rate where weed pressure is high.
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g	
	Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Vic, SA only	5 g	Apply after the 3 node stage
	Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g	
		NSW only	7 g	
	Hare's Ear/ Treacle Mustard (<i>Conringia orientalis</i>)	Vic only	5g	Apply before the 5 leaf stage
	Hogweed/ Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	WA only	5 g	Apply before the 4 leaf stage
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g	Apply before the 4 leaf stage. Use the higher rate when weed populations are dense and majority of weeds are 4 leaf.
		Qld only	7 g	Apply when weeds are cotyledon to 3 leaf.
	Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>)	All States	5 g	Heavy populations and or those suffering from moisture stress may not be completely controlled. A tank mix with MCPA is recommended.
Lincoln Weed (<i>Diploaxis tenuifolia</i>)	SA only	7 g	Apply to actively growing plants from late Winter to Spring. Plants emerging after spraying may not be controlled.	
Lupins (<i>Lupinus albus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA WA only	5 g		
Mallee Catchfly (<i>Silene apetala</i>)	SA only			
Medics (<i>Medicago spp.</i>)	All States			
New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>)	Qld only	7 g	Apply before the 4 leaf stage.	
Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7 g	Apply the lower rate before the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 leaf to rosette stage.	

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Cereal Rye (Cont)	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	WA, Tas only	5 g	
		NSW, SA only	5 or 7g	Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure.
	Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g	Use the higher rate for large weeds or heavy weed pressure.
		WA only	5 g	
	Red Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Qld only	5 g	Apply before the 6 leaf stage
			7 g	Apply this rate when weed populations are dense and majority of weeds are 6 leaf stage.
	Rough Poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g	
	Saltbush (<i>Atriplex meullen</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7 g	Use the lower rate at the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 - 6 leaf stage.
	Shepherd's Purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g	
	Skeleton Weed - suppression only (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	7 g	
		WA only	5 g	
	Slender celery (<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>)	Qld only	5 g	
	Smallflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>)	SA only	5 g	
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		Some regeneration from underground rootstocks and new germinations may occur late in the season.
	Soursob (<i>Oxalia pes-caprae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g	Apply after majority of soursobs have emerged and are actively growing.
	Spiny Emex/ Doublegee Three Cornered Jacks (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only	5 g	
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g	Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure.
	Stagger weed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>)	All States	5 g	
	Storksbill/ Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium spp.</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		
	Turnipweed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	All States		
Volunteer Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7 g	Use the lower rate at the cotyledon to 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 - 8 leaf stage.	
	NSW only	7 g	Apply at the cotyledon to 8 leaf stage.	
Wild/ Crow Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)	Vic, Tas only	7 g	Apply at the 1 - 2 leaf stage.	
Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	All States	5 g		

APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE MIXTURES

For the control of weeds other than those previously listed, the following mixtures with their appropriate timings are recommended. For mixing instructions refer to "Spray Preparation" section.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Cereal Rye	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	NSW, Vic only	5 g + 500 mL Diuron Flowable (500 g/L) + 500 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 to 5 leaf (Zadoks 13 - 15) NSW only 5 leaf (Zadocks 15) Vic only	Do not apply to Kamillaroi, Shortim, or Olympic wheat. Apply when weeds are 2-5 leaf.	
		SA only	5 g + 500 mL Diuron Flowable (500 g/L) + 350 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 to 5 leaf (Zadoks 13 - 15)		
		WA only	5 g + 350 mL Diuron Flowable (500 g/L) + 400 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 to 4 leaf (Zadocks 13 - 14)		Apply when weeds are 2-5 leaf.
Barley, Wheat	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	5 g + 550 mL Terbutryn + 600 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 leaf to early tillering (Zadocks 13 - 21)	Apply when weeds are 2-6 leaf.	
		SA only	5 g + 550 mL Terbutryn			
		NSW only	5 g + 850 mL Terbutryn			
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	5 g + 1 L Agtryne	3 to 5 leaf stage (Zadoks 13 - 15)	Spray actively growing weeds at the 2-6 leaf stage.	
		WA only	5 g + 750 mL Bromoxynil + MCPA	3 leaf to early tillering (Zadock 13 - 21)	Apply when weeds are up to 6 leaf stage	
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g + 1.4 L Bromoxynil + MCPA	5 leaf to full tillering (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only)		
		WA only	5 g + 1.4 L Bromoxynil + MCPA	3 leaf to full tillering (WA only)	Apply when weeds are 6 to 8 leaf stage.	
	Wild Radish (<i>Rhaphanus raphanistrum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic Tas SA only	5 g + 2.1 L Bromoxynil + MCPA	5 leaf to full tillering (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only)	Apply when weeds are 6 to 8 leaf stage.	
		Qld only	5 g + 700 mL – 1 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	Early tillering to before boot (Zadocks 21 - 39)		Apply the lower rate to seedling weeds (3 - 6 leaf) and the higher rate to well developed weeds up to rosette stage.
		NSW only		Apply 700 mL after the crop has reached the 5 leaf stage. Use the higher rates after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.		
SA only	5 g + 1.4 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	Early tillering to before boot (Zadocks 21 - 39)	Apply when weeds are seedling to rosette.			
WA only	5 g + 1.2 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to tillering (Zadocks 15 - 30)				
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish (<i>Rhaphanus raphanistrum</i>)	WA only	5 g + 250 mL Diflufenican + MCPA	Wheat: 3 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 13 - 20) Barley: 5 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 15 - 30)	Apply up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 10 cm in diameter.	

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye and Triticale	Wild Radish (<i>Rhaphanus raphanistrum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 1.1 to 1.6 L LVE MCPA	5 leaf to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Apply up to 2-3 leaf stage only.
	Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)		5 g + 1.1 L to 1.6 L LVE MCPA	5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Spray young rosettes before leaves become spiny.
Wheat, Barley and Triticale	Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 300 mL Clopyralid	4 to 5 leaf stage (Zadoks 14 - 15)	Spray when weeds are young and actively growing. DO NOT apply Clopyralid to a cereal crop if field peas are to be sown the following season unless cereal stubble is to be burnt.
	Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	Tas only*	5 g + 1.5 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15 - 21)	Apply to weeds at seedling to rosette stage.
		NSW only	5 g + 700 mL to 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well developed weeds.
		Qld only	5 g + 1.1 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	Mid tillering to before boot (Zadoks 23 - 39)	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage.
NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 840 mL LVE MCPA Amine	Apply from 5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Spray at pre-cabbage stage.		
Wheat	Slender thistle (<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> and <i>C. pycnocephalus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 2.1 L LVE MCPA	Apply from 5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Moderately susceptible. Spray young rosettes.
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale		NSW only	5 g + 1 L to 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	Apply after the first node can be felt in the base of the tiller and before the swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well developed weeds.
		Tas only*	5 g + 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15 - 21)	Apply to weeds at seedling to young rosette stage.
Wheat, Barley and Triticale	Black bindweed/ Climbing Buckwheat (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>)	Qld, NSW only	5 or 7 g + 1 L Picloram + MCPA	Apply from early tillering (when the main shoot has 4 to 5 leaves plus 2 or more new tillers have formed) to start of jointing (first node).	For best control apply at early tillering as this weed becomes more difficult to control as it becomes larger.

* In Tasmania 2,4-D can only be applied from 15 April to 15 September to minimise damage to grapevines through spray or vapour drift.

**APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE AND MIXTURE WITH GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE FALLOW/
PRE-PLANT KNOCKDOWN WEED CONTROL.**

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/ha	CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat	Refer to Post Crop and Weed Emergence Section of this label and Glyphosate 450 Herbicide Directions for Use	All States except WA	5 or 7 g + Glyphosate at labelled rates	Refer to Post Crop and Weed Emergence Section of this label and Glyphosate Directions for Use	DO NOT apply at less than 10 days before sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly if conditions are dry and cold. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to critical comments and General Instructions of the respective labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed spectrum.
		WA only	5 g + Glyphosate at labelled rates		
Barley, Cereal Rye or Triticale		All States except WA	5 or 7 g + Glyphosate at labelled rates		DO NOT apply at less than 6 weeks before sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly if conditions are dry and cold. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to critical comments and General Instructions of the respective labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed.
		WA only	5 g + Glyphosate at labelled rates		

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

**SECTION B ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION
DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NOTE: Always add a non-ionic surfactant (1000 gac/L) e.g. Wetspray 1000 at 200 mL/100 L water (0.2% volume/volume)				
ESTABLISHED PASTURES TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES - Perennial phalaris and Perennial Cocksfoot (Stands must be older than 1 year) OR PASTURE RENOVATION Use to reduce weeds in established pastures before sowing a new pasture the following season	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria sp.</i>) One and Two leaf	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5 g	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July/ early August. More than one year of application may be required to obtain control.
	Annual Clover (<i>Trifolium sp.</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Tas only	5 g	Apply before flowering
	Docks (<i>Rumex spp.</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Tas only	5 g - seedlings 10 g - established	Best results apply in spring prior to bolting.
	Doublegee/Spiny Emex/Three Cornered Jack(s) (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only	5 or 10 g	Apply up to the 6 leaf stage. Use the higher rate on dense populations.
	Erodium/ Storksbill/ Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium spp.</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, Tas only		Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply before flowering.

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NOTE: Always add a non-ionic surfactant (1000 gac/L) eg. Wetspray 1000 at 200 mL/100 L water (0.2% volume/volume)				
ESTABLISHED PASTURES TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES - Perennial phalaris and Perennial Cocksfoot (Stands must be older than 1 year) OR PASTURE RENOVATION Use to reduce weeds in established pastures before sowing a new pasture the following season (Cont)	Annual Medics (<i>Medicago sp</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5 g	For best results apply before flowering
	Onion Grass/ Guildford Grass (<i>Romula rosea</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	15 g	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually late June/July before the onset of browning off caused by <i>Helminthosporium</i> fungus. When mixing with Glyphosate use 10 g/ha.
	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Tas only	10 or 15 g	Apply lower rate on small plants. Apply higher rate before bolting/ flowering.
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, Tas only	15 g	Apply to actively growing plants at the rosette to cabbage stage.
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5 g - seedlings 10 g - established	Best results when applied in spring prior to seed heads appearing.
	Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5 or 10 g	Use the higher rate on dense stands. Spray before flowering for best results.
	Wild Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	15 g	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July to early August. . More than one year of application may be required to obtain control.

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

SECTION C BRUSH CONTROL IN PASTURES, RIGHTS OF WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE*			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			GROUND BOOM (g/ha)	HANDGUN (g/100 L)	GAS GUN (g/L)	
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Alligator Weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	NSW, WA, Qld only	80	10		Apply in terrestrial situations only. Follow-up applications over at least two seasons are essential for complete control.
	Apple Box (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>), Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Blakely's Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>), Yellow box (<i>E. melliodora</i>)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA only		10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)	1 + an Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Apply to plants up to 4 m high. Ensure thorough coverage. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed. Results cannot be guaranteed where suckers originate from large lignotubers.
	Australian Blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, WA only		10		Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed. Handgun – spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off.
	Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>)	NSW, WA only		5 or 7.5		Apply to actively growing plants up to early flowering. Use the higher rate when plants are beyond early flowering. Plants under moisture stress will not be controlled.
	Bellyache Bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Qld & WA only		10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)		
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	All states		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Apply when bushes are actively growing. (Tas only: Apply after petal fall.) (Vic only: Apply between December and April). Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and canes. Ensure peripheral runners are sprayed.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE*			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			GROUND BOOM (g/ha)	HANDGUN (g/100 L)	GAS GUN (g/L)	
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas (Cont)	Bitou Bush/ Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA, Vic, SA only		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Minimise contact with desirable species.
	Bridal Creeper (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	SA, WA only		5		Apply during mid-June to late August. Follow-up applications over at least 2 seasons will be required for complete control. Water volumes of 500-800L/ha are recommended to minimise the risk of damage to native vegetation.
	Common Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	All States	60	10		Spray after full frond expansion. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. For boom application - adjust boom height to ensure complete spray overlap. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed or in conditions of prolonged dry weather when soils are dry.
	Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA only		15		Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Extra care should be taken to get good spray coverage when spraying bushes situated in thickets. Apply up to actively growing weeds up to early flowering. Best results are obtained on younger plants. If regrowth occurs, re-treat in the subsequent growth period.
	Darling Pea (<i>Swainsona</i> spp.)	NSW, WA only	10			Spray during spring.
	Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	NSW only		10		Apply to actively growing plants.
	Golden Dodder (<i>Cuscuta australis</i>)	SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Vic only		1		Apply to actively growing plants. Apply as a spot spray to point of run-off. Ensure correct coverage of infested area. Apply pre-flowering.
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, NSW, WA only		10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL /100 L)		Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Ensure thorough spray penetration and coverage of the whole plant.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE*			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			GROUND BOOM (g/ha)	HANDGUN (g/100 L)	GAS GUN (g/L)	
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Great Mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	NSW, WA only	20 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)			Regrowth may occur if growing conditions are not good. Apply during Spring at times of good soil moisture to rosettes before stem elongation
	Harrisia Cactus (<i>Eriocereus</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only		20		Spray to thoroughly wet using water volumes of 1,000 - 1,500 litres per hectare. A follow-up treatment may be necessary.
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only		10		Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
	Inkweed (<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only		5		Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
	Japanese Sunflower (<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>)	NSW, WA only		10		
	Kangaroo Thorn (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>)	NSW, WA only		10		Apply to bushes up to 2.5m high when actively growing.
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only		10	2 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/ 5 L)	Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and stems. Spray should penetrate throughout the bush. Should regrowth occur, re-treatment will be necessary.
	Mistflower (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only		5		Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Apply to actively growing weeds up to early flowering.
	Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>)	NSW, WA only		7.5		Apply to actively growing plants. Plants under moisture stress will not be controlled.
Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	7	5		Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Boom – (Pastures only) - Apply up to the rosette stage. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Adjust boom height to ensure thorough spray overlap.	

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE*			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			GROUND BOOM (g/ha)	HANDGUN (g/100 L)	GAS GUN (g/L)	
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	All States	15	5		Boomspray - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Adjust boom height to ensure correct overlap. Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. WA only: Spray plants at early flowering stage (August – September).
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/ 5L)	Apply to bushes up to 3 m high. Complete foliar spray coverage is essential for control: partial spray coverage will result in recovery. DO NOT spray when bushes are stressed
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	Vic, Tas, NSW, WA only	15	5		Apply to actively growing plants at the rosette to cabbage stage.
	Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Qld, WA only		15		Apply to bushes up to 3 m tall. Apply from October through April when bushes are actively growing. Ensure thorough spray coverage of all foliage and leaders. Incomplete coverage will result in regrowth
	Smartweed (<i>Polygonum spp.</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA only	10	10	-	Apply to actively growing plants.
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	NSW, Tas, SA, Vic, WA only		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/ 5 L)	Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed, when leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February. Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Vic only: Gas Gun - Apply to bushes less than 2 m high as application to bushes in excess of 2 m may produce variable results. Apply with shots of 25 mL of dilute product
	Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	NSW, WA only			As above	
	Wait-A-While (<i>Cesalpinia decapelata</i>)	Qld, WA only		10		
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	NSW, WA only		5		Apply to actively growing plants.

** WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURE.

AERIAL APPLICATION BY HELICOPTER

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	NSW, Tas, Vic, WA only	160 g/ha	Apply when bushes are actively growing. (Tas only: Apply after petal fall). (Vic only: Apply between December and April). Use not less than 100 L prepared spray/ha.
Flood plains	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	NT, WA only	50 or 60 g/ha	Use the higher rate when air temperature exceeds 35°C. Apply in at least 60 L/ha of clean water. Use D6 or D8 nozzles with 45 swirl plates pressurised to 210 kPa to give large droplet size. Add a non-ionic surfactant. Apply when plant is actively growing. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed.

** WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURES

APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE + GLYPHOSATE 360 TANK MIX

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE – AERIAL OR BOOM	RATE HANDGUN OR KNAPSACK	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures**, Forests, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Rights of Way, Domestic and Public Service Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	8 L Glyphosate 360 + 60 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per ha	400 mL Glyphosate 360 plus 3 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per 100 L water	For Blackberries, apply from flowering until prior to leaf yellowing. Due to widespread picking of Blackberries by the public, it is not recommended that the product be applied to bushes bearing mature fruit. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L water
	Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	4 L Glyphosate 360 + 30 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per ha	400 mL Glyphosate 360 plus 3 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per 100 L water	For Bracken, apply when fronds are fully unfurled but prior to first frosts. For boom application, refer to Boom application section. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water.
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>) St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>) Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)		400 mL Glyphosate 360 plus 3 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per 100 L water	For Gorse, apply when actively growing at any time of year, except Spring. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water. For Lantana, apply when actively growing. DO NOT apply during periods of Summer drought stress. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water. For St John's Wort, apply when actively growing from Spring to Summer. Use Pulse Penetrant at 100 mL per 100 L of water. For Sweet Briar, apply when in full leaf, prior to leaf fall. Use Pulse Penetrant at 100 mL per 100 L of water.

** WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURES

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

Please read this booklet thoroughly before using this product.

SECTION A

WINTER CEREAL CROP SITUATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apply early post crop emergence (3 leaf to before booting) when weeds are small (i.e. no greater than 5 cm in height or diameter) and actively growing. Best weed control is obtained when rainfall wets the soil to a depth of 5 to 7.5 cm within 4 weeks of application. Where treatment is delayed or where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions, results may be slow to appear and weeds may be only stunted or suppressed.

After application for post-emergent weed control, Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide will remain in the soil for a period of time. The persistence of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide in the soil is dependent on various environmental conditions, e.g. soil pH, temperature, soil moisture and organic matter. Wet, warm, acid soils high in organic matter favour breakdown of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide in the soil. It should be noted that Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide does NOT provide soil residual control. Crops other than wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide residues in the sprayer or in the soil. See "Sprayer Clean-up" and "Crop Rotation Recommendations."

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations. This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

GROUND SPRAYING

Use a boom spray properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery to ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may result. Apply a minimum of 50 L prepared spray/ha.

AERIAL SPRAYING

Apply in a minimum of 20 L/ha water. Application in a higher water volume of 30 L/ha will improve the reliability of weed control efficacy. Avoid spraying in still conditions and in winds likely to cause drift onto adjacent sensitive crops or fallow areas likely to be planted to these crops - see Crop Rotation recommendations. Turn off spray boom whilst passing over creeks and dams.

DO NOT apply when a temperature air inversion is likely to occur. Use of Micronair equipment is not recommended due to greater drift potential.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

Always add a non-ionic surfactant/wetting agent at a rate of 0.1% (active constituent) of final spray volume e.g. Wetspray 1000 100 mL/100 L. The use of spraying oils is NOT recommended.

NOTE: DO NOT add a surfactant/wetting agent when Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is tank mixed with Terbutryn or Diuron.

COMPATIBILITY (Physical)

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is physically compatible with most commonly used broadleaf herbicides including Agtryne*, Bromoxynil + MCPA, LVE MCPA, MCPA Amine, MCPA Ester, 2,4-D Amine, Terbutryne, Diflufenicen + MCPA, Picloram + MCPA, Tordon 50-D*, Metribuzin, Chlorpyralid, Dicamba, Fluroxypyr, Diuron and Glyphosate. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is also compatible with most commonly used insecticides, Strike Out* (chlorpyrifos) and LeMat* (omethoate). Temporary crop yellowing may occur when Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is applied as a tank mix with these

insecticides.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Apparent Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Biological compatibility varies between compatible mixtures and weed species. When using mixtures of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide plus one of the following herbicides: Puma*, Diclofop-methyl, Tristar*, Grasp* or Mataven L*, some reduction in grass weed control can be expected to occur (All States). In heavily weed infested areas control may be inadequate (Victoria and Tasmania only). Significant reduction in grass weed control should be expected (WA and SA only) and/or crop damage may occur (WA only). Mixtures of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide and Diclofop methyl/Tristar* are not recommended (WA only). For further information on physical and biological compatibility consult your local agronomist.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Minimum re-cropping intervals for crops are listed below. DO NOT rotate crops other than those mentioned below to land previously treated with Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide, or other metsulfuron-methyl formulations. Crop tolerance (to maturity) should be determined on a small scale before sowing into larger areas. Also refer Crop Safety.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL				
Soil pH [^]	10 days	6 weeks	9 months	14 months
5.6 - 8.5	Wheat	Barley Cereal Rye Triticale	Chickpeas Faba Beans Linseed Lucerne Lupins Medics ^{^^} Oats Peas Rapeseed Safflower Subterranean Clover ^{^^}	Japanese Millet Maize Panorama Millet White French Millet Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower
8.6 and above	Tolerance of crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing into larger areas.			

[^]Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:5, Soil: water suspension method.

^{^^}Involves natural regeneration of subterranean clover and medics

SECTION B ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations. This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

COMPATIBILITIES

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is compatible with the commonly used pasture herbicides MCPA Amine, MCPA Ester, 2,4-D Amine, Lontrel* and the non-selective herbicide glyphosate.

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is compatible with the commonly used pasture insecticides chlorpyrifos (eg. Strike Out*) and omethoate (e.g. Le-Mat*).

SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

Always add a non-ionic surfactant (1000 gac/L) eg. Wetspray 1000 at 200 mL/100 L of final spray volume (0.2% volume/volume).

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide treated area may be replanted to any of the specified pasture species after the interval indicated in the following table

Soil pH*	Pasture Species	Rate g/ha	Minimum rainfall	Minimum re-crop interval
5.5 and below	Sub Clover (a) and Haifa White Clover	5	150 mm	12 weeks
		10		20 weeks
		15		20 weeks
	Cocksfoot spp. And <i>Phalaris</i> spp.	5		8 weeks
		10		8 weeks
		15		16 weeks
	Perennial Ryegrass spp. and Fescue spp.	5	100 mm	16 weeks
		10		16 weeks
		15	150 mm	20 weeks
5.6-6.5	Sub Clover (a), Haifa White Clover, Perennial Ryegrass spp. and Fescue spp.	Bioassay (b)		
		5, 10	175 mm	12 weeks
	Cocksfoot spp. and <i>Phalaris</i> spp.	15	Bioassay (b)	
6.6 and above	Cocksfoot spp. and <i>Phalaris</i> spp.	Bioassay (b)		

a) Varieties Junee, Karridale, Seaton Park and Trikkala.

b) Tolerance of pasture species should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing into larger areas.

* Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:5, Soil water suspension method.

SECTION C BRUSH CONTROL IN PASTURES, RIGHTS OF WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apply when bushes/plants are actively growing. Where treatment is delayed or bushes/plants are not actively growing due to adverse conditions (such as a period of prolonged dry weather) or if partial spray coverage occurs, results may be slow to appear and subsequent regrowth may occur. Should regrowth occur, re-treatment at the recommended rate is advised. Re-treatment of blackberries should only be undertaken once regrowth has reached one (1) metre tall - this may not be until two (2) years after the initial application. For control of bushes previously sprayed with other brush control herbicides or for berries which may have been burned or slashed ensure two (2) years have elapsed. Legumes will be removed from pasture if over-sprayed with Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide. Some crops are extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product. See "Sprayer Clean-up" section. Due to widespread picking of blackberries by the public, it is recommended that the product is not applied to bushes bearing mature fruit.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENTS

ALWAYS ADD a 1000 gac/L (100%) Non-Ionic Surfactant Wetting Agent e.g. Wetspray 1000, at a rate of 0.1% Volume/Volume i.e. 100 mL/ 100 L prepared spray mixture. Use the surfactant Spraymate Freeway when recommended in the Directions for Use table and with all gasgun applications (0.2% v/v, i.e. 10 mL/5 L).

HANDGUN APPLICATION

Spray foliage and canes until wet. Ensure coverage is uniform and complete. Use pressures of 550 - 750 kPa (80 - 100 psi) depending on target species and size of bush. Use larger nozzles and higher pressures for larger bushes. For example:

- Size No. 4 or 5 spray nozzles: small individual bushes or broadleaf weeds - less than 1 m high.
- Size No. 5 or 6 spray nozzles: medium sized bushes 1 - 2 m high.
- Size No. 7 or 8 spray nozzles: large bushes 2 - 3 m high or of a large diameter.

Note: Use large spray nozzles/high volume for blackberry regrowth. Spray using a wide cone setting as much as possible. Use even, side-by-side pattern moving up from the base to the top of the bush as leaves are wet. For blackberries, do not ignore runners to the side or the top of the bush and ensure spray penetrates larger bushes to wet foliage and canes.

GAS GUN APPLICATION

Apply to ensure good coverage of all foliage is achieved. The use of a suitable marker dye is recommended. e.g. Agmurph White Lightning.

BOOM SPRAY APPLICATION

Use a boom spray properly calibrated to a constant speed or rate of delivery to ensure coverage and uniform spray pattern. Adjust boom height to ensure correct spray overlap.

Avoid spraying where drift can move onto crops, areas likely to be, planted to crops and non target pastures as injury may occur. Apply in a minimum of 150 L prepared spray/ha. Increase to 200 L prepared spray/ha for more dense stands of bracken.

AERIAL APPLICATION - (BY HELICOPTER ONLY)

Apply in a minimum of 100 L per ha on Blackberries or 60 L per ha on *Mimosa pigra* and up to a maximum of 200 L prepared spray/ha. Higher water volumes may be necessary to ensure adequate coverage where bushes are large and terrain is steep. Spray with a properly calibrated helicopter using the half overlap opposite pass technique. Avoid spraying in still conditions and where conditions favour temperature inversions. Avoid spraying where drift can move onto crops, areas likely to be planted to crops and non target pastures as injury may occur. Turn off spray booms whilst passing over creeks and dams.

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and the emulsifiable concentrate formulations. This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE USE OF APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE IN ALL SITUATIONS

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops or pasture, immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water then add 60 mL household chlorine bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 20 L of water. Flush through boom and hoses then allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation engaged, then drain.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

CAUTION: DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odour which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area.