Product Name: AC PULVERIZE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 64859/120597

RLP APPROVED

DISPLAYED BY INFOPEST

Label Name:	AC PULVERIZE HERBICIDE

Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Constituent Statements:	75 g/L PICLORAM AS THE TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT 300 g/L 2,4-D AS THE TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT

Mode of Action:	GROUP I HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the control of a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, as specified in the Directions for Use table. This is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to susceptible crops such as cotton, grapes, tomatoes, oilseed crops and ornamentals.

Net Contents:	5L to 1000L

Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT CROPS (EXCEPT SUGARCANE) OR PASTURES FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

	SUGARCANE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS Mixing: Mix only with water. It will not mix with oil or diesel fuel. Mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank is recommended, and it should be maintained during spraying. Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of herbicide in the following order: Wettable powder or water dispersible granules; suspension concentrates (atrazine flowable); aqueous concentrates (e.g. AC Pulverize Herbicide, 2,4-D amine); emulsifiable concentrates and finally surfactant or crop oil. Adjuvant: DO NOT add surfactants (such as Agral 600 or BS-1000) or crop oils (such as Uptake Spraying Oil) unless specifically recommended to do so in the Use Directions Tables, 1 and 2. APPLICATION AC Pulverize Herbicide may be applied by: Ground boom. Spray using accurately calibrated equipment delivering 50 – 100 L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 200 L/ha in sugarcane. When treating maize and sorghum, the risk of crop injury will be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying the growing point of the crop. Misting machines and boomjet sprayers should not be used for treating crops. Aircraft. Use accurately calibrated equipment to deliver not less than 20 L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 50 L/ha in sugarcane. High volume. Apply using a calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400 – 500 kPa. Spray to thoroughly wet the weed, usually 2,500 – 3,500 L water/infested ha is required. Stem injection. Treat only trees with good sap flow. Make injection cuts at 13 cm spacing around the diameter of the tree at waist height or at 15 cm spacing at ground level. The cuts should be made using a 5 to 7 cm wide narrow bladed axe. The cut must be made through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood. Treat each stem of a multi stem tree where possible. Inject the chemical mix into each cut immediately after the cut is made. Apply the mix with a vaccinator or similar equipment which can be accurately calibrated or a tree injector which can apply the measured dose at or near ground level. Injection at or near ground level is essential in the Traprock area of south-eastern Queensland and is preferred for optimum results in bimble box (poplar box) areas. Cut stump. Cut the trees as close to the ground as practicable, leaving stumps no higher than 10 cm. Spray, swab or brush the chemical mix immediately to the freshly cut surface so as to thoroughly wet the surface. If the cut surface is oily, add a non-ionic wetting agent to assist penetration. Frilling. Make successive overlapping cuts into the sapwood around the entire circumference of the base of the tree. Spray to thoroughly wet the frilled areas. Injecting spray into centre of weed. Inject using a vaccinator or similar equipment, 1mL of treatment mix into the growing point for each 2.5 cm of the plant stem diameter. (see Zamia palm). COMPATIBILITY

	AC Pulverize Herbicide is compatible with: Atrazine (500 g/L flowable or an equivalent granular product), 2,4-D amine, Diquat, Metsulfuron-methyl, Topik, Glyphosate CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT After using AC Pulverize Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean any tank, pump, line and nozzle filters. To Rinse: After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pumps, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice. To Decontaminate: Before spraying sensitive crops (see Protection of Crops sections), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid SURF®, OMO®, DRIVE®, at 500 mL/100L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L of water) and circulate throughout the system for at last fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Then remove filters, nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or if this is unavailable onto unused wasteland (and away from plants and water courses.)

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP I HERBICIDE AC Pulverize Herbicide contains members of the pyridine and phenoxy groups of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individual can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group I herbicides. Since the 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 this product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide résistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Axichem representative.

Precautions:	

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS Crops susceptible to AC Pulverize include but are not limited to: peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, soybeans, and other legumes; cotton, fruit, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sugarbeet, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.

	DO NOT plant susceptible crops within 12 months of applying winter or summer cereal use rates of this product. Cereal crops and grasses can be sown safely after using AC Pulverize Herbicide. Rates in excess of these will result in more persistent soil residues. Therefore, do not rotate susceptible plants until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present within the soil. DO NOT allow spray to drift onto susceptible crops. 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 into susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals. Equipment that has been used for application of AC Pulverize Herbicide should not be used for application of other materials to susceptible plants until it has been decontaminated. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, waterways, water used for irrigation, drinking or other domestic purposes, with the chemical or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:	Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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. For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage. SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT ‘Wear protective equipment (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. If necessary wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb the wash liquid for disposal as described above’.

Safety Directions:	Will irritate the skin. Will damage the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When using the product and if applying by hand wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant gloves and goggles. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product or spray in eyes wash out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each days use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

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

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which are not actively growing or to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) or to plants which may be stressed, due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely to occur within four hours.

DO NOT apply close to, or on areas, containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed into areas growing, or to be planted to, desirable plants, or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted to, susceptible crops or plants.

DO NOT move soil which may have been sprayed to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.

Picloram, one of the active constituents in the product remains active in the soil for extended periods depending on the rate of application, soil type, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter.

In some states some uses of this product are controlled by legislation. Check with your local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industry for details.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 15 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. These conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

Recognising a surface temperature inversion

A surface temperature inversion is likely to be present if:

- Mist, fog, dew or a frost have occurred
- Smoke or dust hangs in the air and moves sideways, just above the ground surface
- Cumulus clouds that have built up during the day collapse towards evening
- Wind speed is constantly less than 11 km/hr in the evening and overnight
- Cool off-slope breezes develop during the evening and overnight
- Distant sounds become clearer and easier to hear
- Aromas become more distinct during the evening than during the day.

Spray timing

- Spray during the day wherever possible. Vertical mixing of the air makes surface temperature inversions unlikely and will reduce the risk of drift caused by surface temperature inversions.

- There is a very low risk of surface temperature inversion when there is continuous overcast weather, with low and heavy cloud and/or wind speed remains above 11km/h for the whole period between sunset and sunrise.
- A lack of suitable weather conditions for spraying over extended periods is not an excuse for spraying in unsuitable conditions.

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.
DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than VERY COARSE spray droplets according to the ASAE S572.1 definition for standard nozzles.
DO NOT use if rain is likely within 6 hours.

Monitoring and record keeping

Users of this product **MUST** make an accurate written record of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and KEEP this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are: 1- date of use with start and finish times of application; 2- the specific location which must include address and paddock/s sprayed; 3- Product trade name (full name) of the product being used; 4- rate of application which must include the amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to; 5- situation, crop or commodity to which the chemical was applied; 6- wind speed and direction during application; 7- air temperature and relative humidity during application; 8- nozzle brand, model, size, type, and spray system pressure measured during application; 9- height of spay boom from ground ; 10- name and contact details of person applying this product (Additional record keeping and/or details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used).

Watch for changes in weather conditions. Stop spraying immediately if a surface temperature inversion occurs or if spraying conditions become unsuitable for any other reason.

ADVISORY FOR BOOM SPRAYER USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURE 1ST OCTOBER TO 15 APRIL
USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURES DURING THE PERIOD 3rd OCTOBER TO 15TH APRIL, IT IS
ADVISED TO:-
USE NOZZLES THAT PRODUCE EXTREMELY COARSE (XC) TO ULTRA COARSE (UC) DROPLETS.
USE HIGHER WATER RATES PER HA, TO GIVE BETTER EFFICACY.
USE SLOWER APPLICATION SPEEDS TO ALLOW OPERATORS TO LOWER BOOM HEIGHTS.
INCREASING DROPLET SIZE AND WATER RATES WHILE REDUCING APPLICATION SPEED WILL ASSIST IN
MITIGATING OFF TARGET INVERSION DRIFT DURING SUMMER SPRAYING. EXTREMELY COARSE DROPLETS WILL PRODUCE <3% DRIFTABLE DROPLETS.

BOOM SPRAYERS (ground application)

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category (minimum XC between 3 October and 15 April - advisory)

- boom heights 0.5 metres or lower above the target canopy (The higher of either the crop canopy or the targeted weeds)
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

BUFFER ZONES FOR BOOM SPRAYERS:

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows		
Up to 1.1 L (325 g ae/ha)	0 metres	0 metres
Dryland cropping: summer cereals		
Up to 500 mL + 280 mL 24D Amine 625 (325 g ae/ha)	0 metres	0 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Sugarcane		
Up to 0.7 L + 1 L 24D Amine 500 (710 g ae/ha)	10 metres	10 metres
Up to 1.5 L + 1 L 24D Amine 500 (950 g ae/ha)	15 metres	15 metres
Up to 2.4 L (1080 g ae/ha)	20 metres	20 metres
Pasture		
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	70 metres	65 metres

AERIAL APPLICATION

DO NOT apply by aerial application unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category.
- release heights 5 metres or lower above the target canopy
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft) are observed.
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft) are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be

completely protective of all agricultural crops.

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT: 3 metre release height or lower above the target canopy

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 1.0 L (325 g ae/ha)	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres
Dryland cropping: summer cereals				
Up to 500 mL + 280 mL 24D Amine 625 (325 g ae/ha)	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 0.7 L + 1.0 L 2,4-D 500 g/L (710 g ae/ha)	70 metres	70 metres	70 metres	65 metres
Up to 1.5 L + 1.0 L 2,4-D 500 g/L (950 g ae/ha)	85 metres	85 metres	80 metres	80 metres

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT: 5 metre release height or lower above the target canopy

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 1.0 L (325 g ae/ha)	75 metres	70 metres	75 metres	70 metres
Dryland cropping: summer cereals				
Up to 500 mL + 280 mL 24D Amine 625 (325 g ae/ha)	75 metres	70 metres	75 metres	70 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 0.7 L + 1.0 L 2,4-D 500 g/L (710 g ae/ha)	130 metres	120 metres	110 metres	110 metres
Up to 1.5 L + 1.0 L 2,4-D 500 g/L (950 g ae/ha)	190 metres	350 metres	150 metres	220 metres

Pasture application by air – 5.0 m release height
Application rate 4500 g ae/ha, VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application
Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	750 metres	475 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	Not supported	525 metres

Terrestrial protection (2,4-D salt formulations)

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	725 metres	450 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	Not supported	500 metres

Pasture application – 3.0 m release height
Application rate 4500 g ae/ha, VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application
Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	475 metres	300 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	475 metres	300 metres

Terrestrial protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	450 metres	275 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	450 metres	275 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table 1 Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Winter Cereals Barley Canary grass Oats Triticale Wheat	Apply from 3-4 tiller stage to start of jointing (first node) for least effect on the crop. Z23 to Z31	Climbing buckwheat (black bindweed, ivy vine), New Zealand spinach, Docks Doublegee (spiny emex), Sow thistle	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 8 true leaves	Qld, ACT and NSW only	300 mL/ha	Winter cereals may be treated using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION) For best control of climbing buckwheat, apply early as this weed becomes increasingly difficult to control as it becomes larger.
		Mustards Radish Turnip weed Hexham scent Mintweed Variegated thistle Sunflower Wireweed(1)			300 mL/ha + 470mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	The additional 2,4-D is required for effective control of these weeds. (1)Suppression only – spray early
		Skeleton weed		SA only		
Stubble or fallow land prior to sowing winter cereals	Not relevant	*Amaranthus* spp Bathurst burr Bellvine Fathen Morning glory Noogoora burr Parthenium weed Redroot amaranth Sesbania pea Stinking Roger Thornapple (*Datura* spp)	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25cm height or diameter	Qld only	1 L/ha	May be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION). This rate will provide control of weeds present at the time of application and residual control of later germinations. DO NOT apply two months prior to sowing winter cereals as some damage to the crop may occur, particularly if conditions are dry after application.

Table 1 Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow (cont'd)

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Summer Cereals Maize Sorghum	Spray when the crop has between 4 and 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.	Thornapple (*Datura* spp) and other broadleaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp, Annual ground cherry, Bathurst burr, Bladder ketmia Caltrop, Bellvine, Cobbler's peg, Docks, Fathen, Lucerne, Mexican poppy, Mintweed, Morning glory, New Zealand spinach, Noogoora burr, Parthenium weed, Pigweed, Potato weed, Redroot amaranth, Redshank, Sesbania pea, Stinking Roger, Wandering Jew	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25cm height or diameter	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1 L/ha	AC Pulverize Herbicide alone or in a mixture with atrazine or 2,4,-D may be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION). When using a ground boom the risk of crop injury will be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying onto the growing points of the crop. This rate is required for full season control of *Datura* spp
		Thornapple (*Datura* spp) and other broadleaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp Annual ground cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop, Bellvine, Black pigweed, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Pigweed, Sesbania pea, Wild gooseberry, Wandering Jew	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 15cm height or diameter	Qld, NSW, ACT only	330 or 500 mL/ha + 1.5L or 2L/ha atrazine flowable or an equivalent granular product (500 g/L)	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds. Caution: If rotating to atrazine susceptible crops DO NOT apply later than November. Add either a wetter or crop oil as required according to the atrazine label. DO NOT add a crop oil when using on sorghum.
		(*Datura* spp) and other broadleaf weeds, as listed above.			500 mL/ha + 350 mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	This mixture will result in reduced residual control of *Datura* spp. **Caution**: This mixture may cause crop damage. To minimise damage, avoid applying these chemicals when the crop is rapidly growing under high temperature and soil moisture conditions. Use droppers and avoid spraying the growing points of the crop. DO NOT cultivate for 10-14 days after application while plants are brittle. For further advice seek information from your State agriculture department or your local spray adviser.
		Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Docks, Mintweed, Pigweed			300 mL/ha + 470 mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	**Caution: As for the 2,4-D mixture above.**

Table 1 Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow (cont'd)

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane	Vegetative	Sicklepod	See critical comments	Qld only	0.7 L/ha to 1.5 L/ha + 1 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	May be applied using an aircraft using at least 50 L/ha of water or ground boom using at least 200 L/ha of water (See APPLICATION SECTION). **Always add Uptake* spraying oil at 1 L/200 L or as a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000® at 200 mL/200 L or spray mixture.** Use 700 mL/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds less than 50 cm tall. Use the 1.0 L/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds 50 to 100 cm tall. Use the 1.5 L/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds more than 100 cm tall. **Apply only once per season.** **DO NOT** add 2,4-D amine to known 2,4-D susceptible varieties.
Pastures, rights-of-way, commercial and industrial situations	Not relevant	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Apply as a high volume spray, to give thorough wetting. DO NOT treat land intended for sowing crops other than cereals
Timber Regrowth control	Not relevant	*Eucalyptus* spp	Trees no more than 2 metres high	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	**Stem injection**: Mix 1L + 1.5L water and use 2mL/cut. **Cut stump**: Mix 500 mL/10 L water	Most timber regrowth can be controlled by stem injection, or cut stump. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application section, for detailed use directions.

Table 2: Control of Specific weeds growing in: Pastures, Rights-of-way, Commercial and Industrial situations

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100 L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alkali Sida	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic and WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Pre-flowering	NA
	SA only	150 mL			
Amaranthus spp	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Amsinckia (Yellow burr weed)	Vic and SA only	75 mL	2 L	During rosette stage	NA
Annual ground cherry	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Apple-of-Sodom	Vic only	650 mL	NR	Flowering to early fruiting	NA
	SA only	300 mL			
Artichoke Thistle	Vic only	200 mL	7.5 L	Later winter to spring before flowering	
	SA only	125 mL	2.5 L		SA – Use double rate at flowering
Bathurst Burr Bellvine	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Bindweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	1.3 L	7.5 L	During budding	NA
Blackberry	Vic only	1.3 L	NR	December-January	Spray regrowth in autumn
Black Knapweed		650 mL			Spray plant and soil for 1 m around base of plant
Bladder Campion	SA only			August pre-flowering	NA
Bladder Ketmia	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL plus 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Boneseed (bitou bush)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	650 mL	NR	Flowering to fruiting	Treat freshly cut stumps with 1 L/10 L water at any time
Borreria (Square weed)	Qld only	150 – 300 mL	1-2.5 L		Use higher rate on older plants. Add a non-ionic wetting agent
Boxthorn, Africa	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	1.3 L	NR	Prior to bud burst	Treat small plants only. Thorough coverage essential. Spray soil to drip line.
Broom, Cape	SA only	300 mL	NA	Prior to pod formation	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant
Broom, English	VIC, SA only				
Burr Ragweed	QLD only	650 mL		NA	NA
California (perennial) Thistle	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	During budding stage	
Caltrop (yellow vine)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Camelthorn	VIC only	1.3 L	30 L		NA
	SA only		NR		
Cape Honeyflower	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL		At flowering stage	
Chilean or Green Cestrum			NA	During full leaf	
Chinese Shrub	VIC only	650 mL	NR	Autumn	
Climbing Buckwheat (black bindweed)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL	Early growth stage	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Cobbler's Peg			1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Colocynth	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	300 mL	NR	Seedling and established plants	NA
Crofton Weed		650 mL		All stages	Very susceptible
Cut leaf Mignonette	SA only			Before flowering	NA

Table 2: Control of Specific weeds growing in: Pastures, Rights-of-way, Commercial and Industrial situations (cont'd)

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100 L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Devil's Fig	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	NA	NA
Docks		75-150 mL		Full leaf to early flowering	Use lower rate on seedlings only
Dog Rose	SA only	650 mL	NA	During Summer	
Eucalypts	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only		NR	NA	Do not treat seedlings more than 2.0m high. See "Timber Regrowth Control" in Table 1.
Fathen	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Garlic, Wild	VIC only	300 mL	7.5 L	Before new bulbils form	NA
	SA only	250 mL	5.5L		
Heliotrope, Blue	QLD, NSW, ACT only	1 L	NA	NA	
Heliotrope, Common		NA	300 mL		
Hexham Scent		NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)		See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
Hoary Cress	SA only	1.3 L	NR	Rosette to pre-flowering	NA
Inkweed	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	500 mL		During full leaf	
Khaki Weed		650 mL		During full leaf in summer	
Knapweed, Creeping	VIC only	1.3 L	7.5 L	During late spring to summer	
	SA only		NR		
	QLD, NSW, ACT, WA only	1.3 – 2 L			
Lantana	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	March-May	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant
Limebush	QLD only	1.3 L		NA	Throrough coverage to point of run off
Lucerne	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Mayne's Pest	QLD only	600 mL	NR		Through coverage essential
Mexican Poppy	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Mintweed			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)		See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
Mistflower	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA		NA
Morning Glory	QLD only		1 L		See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Mustards	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
New Zealand Spinach			1L		See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Noogooora Burr					See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Onion Weed	Vic, SA only	75 mL + 125 mL diquat (200 g/L)	2.0 L + 3.0 L diquat (200 g/L)	Pre-Flower	NA
Ox-eye Daisy	Vic only	150 mL	4 L	Up to early flowering	Respraying will be necessary
Pampas Lily-of-the-Valley	VIC, SA only	605 mL	NR	NA	NA

Table 2: Control of Specific weeds growing in: Pastures, Rights-of-way, Commercial and Industrial situations (cont'd)

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100 L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Parthenium Weed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	125 mL (use at least 3000 L diluted spray / ha in dense parthenium)	3 L	During rosette stage	In sorghum 1.0 L/ha will suppress Parthenium. See "Summer cereals" in Table 1.
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, WA only	150 mL	NR	Rosette to pre-flowering	NA
	SA only		4 L		
Pigweed Pigweed, black Potato weed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Prairie Ground Cherry	VIC only	300 mL	7.5 L	Flowering to fruiting	Retreatment will be necessary
Quena (Tomato weed)	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	NA	NA
Radish Wild	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L		See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
Ragwort	QLD, NSW, ACT, WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Rosette to cabbage stage	
	VIC only		4 L		
	SA only	150 mL			
Redroot (*Amaranthus* spp), Redshank (*Amaranthus* spp)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Rubber Vine	QLD only	1.3 L	NA		Thoroughly wet leaves and also the soil around the base of the plant. Cut and spray stump of large plants. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. Application section.
Saffron Thistle	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL		See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
St. John's wort	QLD, NSW, ACT, SA, VIC and WA only	500 mL	NR	Late spring to early summer, during flowering to early seed set	High Volume: Apply by calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400-500 kPa (60-70psi). Apply 3000 L/ha (i.e. 3L/10 square metres) to dense infestations. Regrowth and seedlings may be retreated the following season.
Sesbania Pea	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Sicklepod	QLD only	300 mL	700 mL to 1.5 L + 1.0 L/ha 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)		See also "Sugarcane" in Table 1. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination
Silverleaf Nightshade	NSW, ACT, VIC, SA only	650 mL	15 L		NA
Skeleton Weed	QLD only	1.3 – 2 L	15 L	Summer and autumn	See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
	VIC only	650 mL	15 L	Winter	
	SA only		300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		
	NSW, ACT, WA only	1.3 – 2 L	15-22 L	Summer and Autumn	See "Winter cereals" in Table 1

Table 2: Control of Specific weeds growing in: Pastures, Rights-of-way, Commercial and Industrial situations (cont'd)

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100 L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Smartweed	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	150 mL	NR	Seedling to pre-flowering	Very susceptible
Sowthistle	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL	NA	See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
Spiny broom	VIC only	650 mL	NR	During full leaf stage	NA
Spiny emex (Doublegee)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	300 mL	300 mL	NA	See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
	VIC only		NR		
Star Thistle	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	300 – 500 mL	3.5 – 7.5 L	Seedling to rosette	Use higher rate for older plants
Stinking Roger	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Sunflower			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
Sweet briar	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	Full leaf to ripe fruit	Spray thoroughly
Tangled Hypericum	VIC only			NA	NA
Thornapple (*Datura* spp.)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	150 – 300 mL	1L	NA	**Spot spraying** – use higher rate on older plants **Boom spraying** – see "Summer cereals" in Table 1
	QLD only		500 mL + 350 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		
Tree-of-Heaven	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	During full leaf	For larger trees, apply undiluted onto cut stumps or frill. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application section
Tufted Honeyflower	VIC only	650 mL	NR	All growth stages	NA
Turnip Weed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
Tutsan	VIC only	650 mL	NA	During full leaf	Results can be variable
Variegated Thistle	VIC, SA, WA only	150 – 300 mL	2 – 4 L	Rosette to pre-flowering	Use higher rate on mature plants See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
	QLD, NSW, ACT only	150 – 300 mL	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		
Wandering Jew		NA	1L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Wild Tobacco	QLD only	650 mL	NR	During full leaf	Very susceptible
Wireweed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Winter cereals" in Table 1
Zamia Palm	QLD only	22 L	NA	Any time	Mix 1 part to 3 parts water. Inject 1mL into the growing point for every 2.5cm of plant stem diameter

NA = Not Applicable NR = Not recommended

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