Product Name: LONTREL 750 SG HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 52261/134094

RLP APPROVED

Label Name:	LONTREL 750 SG HERBICIDE

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

Constituent Statements:	750 g/kg CLOPYRALID PRESENT AS THE POTASSIUM SALT

Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures, fallow land and forestry as specified in the Directions for Use.

Net Contents:	*10 x 200g *2kg 2kg 8kg

Restraints:	DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result. DO NOT apply immediately before sowing susceptible crops or sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous year with Lontrel® 750 SG until after the required plantback period has elapsed - see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section. DO NOT apply this product by air or mister within a Chemical Control Area in Victoria without a valid permit. DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 3 hours. DO NOT apply later than the 8-leaf stage of canola or the 1st node stage of winter cereals. DO NOT compost material from treated plants or crops before reading the PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	PASTURES and FALLOW LAND: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. CEREALS and CANOLA: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. CEREALS: DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST. CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. FOREST HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. FOREST GRAZING/STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED PLANTS FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE Lontrel® 750 SG Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 4 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 this product or other Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Corteva Agriscience Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Corteva Agriscience representative.

Precautions:	

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Composts and mulches - DO NOT apply Lontrel® 750 SG to crops or pastures that will be used for the production of compost or mulches or mushroom substrate. Such compost

or mulch made from plant material treated with Lontrel® 750 SG may cause damage to susceptible crops and plants.

Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clovers, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, vetches, and wattles. Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of Lontrel® 750 SG at 200 g/ha.
Where Lontrel® 750 SG residue carryover from use rates of less than 200 g/ha is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:
• Field bioassay – where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop four to six weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).
• Pot bioassay – where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this four to six weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).

Stubble from treated crops– ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and do not leave a heavy 'header trail' after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area), bale and remove, slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and as long as possible before planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residues into the following season. Where heavy stubble burdens and/or non-wetting soils exist and less than recommended rain amount have occurred from application to planting the susceptible crop (see below), only plant a winter and summer cereal or canola.

Planting crops following use of Lontrel® 750 SG in previous crop – planting crops 'dry' without significant rain (see below) in the 'autumn break' increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided, or only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal, or canola. In severely dry conditions, where less than 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain has fallen between application and planting the next year, only plant a winter or summer cereal or canola.

PLANTBACK PERIODS FOR SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN WINTER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Sth NSW, VIC, SA, WA):
Required rainfall - A minimum 25 mm rain event in the post-harvest summer to autumn period, with a subsequent extended period of at least 1 week where the top 10 cm of the soil stays moist is required to enable breakdown of soil residues. Fastest residue breakdown will occur under good soil moisture and warm conditions, which promote microbial activity where significant rain (>25 mm) has fallen in summer to autumn, with soil wetting for at least one week, the following plantback periods apply:

Clover, chickpea, faba bean, field pea, lentils, lupins, medics and vetch
- up to 120 g/ha: 9 months
- >120 - 200 g/ha: 12 months
- >200 g/ha: 24 months
Barley, canola, wheat, oats - all label rates: 1 week

PLANTBACK PERIODS FOR NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUMMER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Nth NSW, QLD): Required rainfall before plantback:
If planting susceptible summer crops – at least 100 mm rain.
If planting susceptible winter crops – at least 150 mm rain.

This rain or irrigation should wet the soil for extended periods (at least one week). This is essential for breakdown of soil residues prior to planting susceptible crops.

If planting a cereal or canola crop – at least 50 mm of rain or irrigation is required to enable soil wetting for at least one week.

	Where these requirements have been met the following plantback periods apply: Chickpea, cotton, soybean, sunflower - Up to 30 g/ha: 3 months - >30 - 120 g/ha: 6 months Lucerne - Up to 30 g/ha: 9 months - >30 - 120 g/ha: 9 months Maize, sorghum - Up to 30 g/ha: 1 week - >30 - 120 g/ha: 2 weeks Wheat, barley, oats, canola - Up to 30 g/ha: 1 week - >30 - 120 g/ha: 1 week Note: Susceptible crops should not be sown for at least 2 years where Lontrel® 750 SG at more than 120 g/ha has been used in northern Australia. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Lontrel® 750 SG has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with 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. Store in area sheltered from rainfall. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed. 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. This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately. SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section).

Safety Directions:	• Will irritate the eyes. • Avoid contact with eyes. • When mixing and loading wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, and chemical resistant gloves. If applying by hand wear cotton overalls, or equivalent clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and chemical resistant gloves. • Wash hands after use. • After each day’s use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: Australia 13 11 26.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate for the weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

Table 1. Winter cereals and canola: Pre-sowing knockdown

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Chickpea (volunteer), Faba bean (volunteer), Vetch and sub-clover	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	60 + a knockdown herbicide	**Pre-sowing:** This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate.

Table 2. Winter cereals and canola: Post-sowing pre-emergence to 3 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (in cereals only, WA only)	Pre-emergence to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	60 + diuron at 300 mL/ha	**Post sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf:** This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants.
Capeweed, Faba bean (volunteer) and sub-clover	Pre-emergence	120 – 240	Rates of 120 – 200 g/ha give good suppression (reduced seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240 g/ha is required for good control of capeweed and sub-clover. Apply to moist soil and time treatment for major germination of weeds. Good soil moisture and application close to time of weed germination is essential for best control.

Table 3. Winter cereals: Early post-emergence 2 leaf to 1st node crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (WA only)	Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5 cm diameter	60	**Early post-emergent:** Weeds should be young, actively growing and not larger than listed size. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application, although final results may not show for some weeks.
Capeweed, Soldier thistle, St Barnaby's thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120	
Chickpea, lentils and safflower (volunteers)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba bean and lupins (volunteers)	Up to 4 leaf	100	Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.

Field pea (volunteers)	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	60	
Medic and lucerne seedling (volunteers)	Up to 8 leaf	60 - 80	For best control of hairy leaved medics such as snail medic, add 500 mL Uptake® Spraying Oil /100 L of water.
Sub-clover (volunteers)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteers)	Runners up to 10 cm and maximum 16 leaf	40	

Table 4. Winter cereals: Post-emergence tank mixtures WA, SA, Vic, Tas, NSW only (unless specified)

Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Where a rate range is listed use low rate mixtures for small weeds to 5 cm across and higher rate mixtures for weeds up to 10 cm across. Use a surfactant such as BS1000 for granular herbicides or the recommended adjuvant on the partner herbicide label.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed	Up to 4 leaf, 10 cm diameter	80 - 120 + 20 g/ha Glean®[1]	Glean®[1] mixes – 2 leaf to 1st node crop stage
		40 + 35 - 50 mL/ha Eclipse®[1] 100 SC+ 0.35 - 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	Eclipse®[1] 100 SC/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE is added, apply from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 + 5 g/ha metsulfuron (600 g/kg) + 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	Metsulfuron/MCPA LVE mixes – 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 + 0.75 L/ha Tigrex®[1]	Tigrex®[1] mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage, but not on barley or Kulin wheat in WA.
Field peas (volunteer) Vetch (volunteer)	Up to 6 node, 10 cm diameter Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter	40 + 35 - 50 mL/ha Eclipse®[1] 100 SC + 0.5 - 0.7 L/ha bromoxynil / MCPA (200 + 200 g/L)	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 + 35 - 50 mL/ha Eclipse®[1] 100 SC + 0.35 - 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	Eclipse®[1] 100 SC/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE is added, apply from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 + 5 g/ha metsulfuron (600 g/kg) + 0.35 L/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L) or 30 + 0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	Use 30 g/ha only in combination with MCPA LVE. Lontrel® 750 SG + MCPA LVE mixes – 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Chickpea (volunteer) Faba bean (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter Up to 4 node, 10 cm tall	40 + 35 - 50 mL/ha Eclipse®[1] 100 SC + 0.5 - 0.7 L/ha bromoxynil / MCPA (200 + 200 g/L)	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage

Lupin (volunteer) Sub-clover (volunteer) Prickly lettuce Medic (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, 10 cm tall Up to 5 trifoliate, 5 cm diameter Up to 6 leaf, max. 10 cm diameter Up to 6 leaf, max. 5 cm diameter	40 + 35 - 50 mL/ha Eclipse®[1] 100 SC + 0.35 - 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	Eclipse®[1] 100 SC/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE is added, apply from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 + 5 g/ha metsulfuron (600 g/kg) + 0.35 - 0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	Metsulfuron/MCPA LVE mixes – 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage
Prickly lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max. 10 cm diameter	60 + 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	Lontrel® 750 SG + MCPA LVE mixes – 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage
Thistles including: Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender, Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to max. 10 cm diameter	20 + 1 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 20 + 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	For thistle control, Lontrel® 750 SG rate will depend on density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur. MCPA or 2,4-D mixes apply from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
St Barnaby's thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10 cm across	20 - 40 + 0.5 – 1 L/ha 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) or 1 – 1.5 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	
Sowthistle (common) (WA, SA, Vic, Tas, NSW and QLD)	Young rosettes up to 8 true leaves	40 + 0.8 L/ha picloram/MCPA K salt (26 + 420 g/L) or 5 g/ha metsulfuron (600 g/kg) + 0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	Apply to actively growing young rosettes. Use Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L of water for improved control with picloram/MCPA K salt tank-mixes or BS1000 with metsulfuron/MCPA LVE tank-mixes. Apply tank-mixes from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Skeleton weed (NSW, Vic and SA, WA only)	5 to 15 cm rosettes	200 + 1 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Weeds should be a minimum 5 cm in diameter, and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season. Apply from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.

Table 5. Canola post-emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Cotula, Saffron thistle, Skeleton weed, Soldier thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton weed will only be controlled until harvest. For the control of annual grasses: Lontrel® 750 SG is compatible with Verdict® 520. Uptake® Spraying Oil should be added to this tank-mix for best grass control. Lontrel® 750 SG + Verdict® 520 + Uptake® Spraying Oil is compatible and selective to canola. Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed. For best control of hairy leaved medics such as snail medic, add Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL /100 L water. Will not control woolly pod vetch.
Chickpea, lentils and safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba beans and lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf		
Field peas (volunteer)	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	60	
Medics and lucerne seedlings (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf		
Sub-clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners to 10 cm max. 16 leaf	40	
St Barnaby's thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10 cm diameter	60 – 120	Lontrel® 750 SG rate will depend on weed density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur.

Table 6. Herbicide tolerant canola: Post-emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Clearfield®[1] canola			
Cotula (common), Capeweed	Up to 6 leaf	60 + 40 g OnDuty®[1]	Where capeweed is a significant component of the weed spectrum, a tank-mix with Lontrel® 750 SG may be needed post-emergence. DO NOT exceed this rate as reduced control of grass weeds may occur.

Triazine tolerant canola			
Capeweed, Lupins (volunteer), Saffron thistle, Skeleton weed, Soldier thistle and weeds from conventional canola (Table 5)	Up to 6 leaf	120	Lontrel® 750 SG is compatible with atrazine and simazine for use in triazine tolerant canola. Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L of water should be added to this mix for best grass and broadleaf weed control. For the control of annual grass weeds Lontrel® 750 SG + atrazine + Verdict® 520 + Uptake® Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to triazine tolerant canola.

Table 7. Pastures and fallow land – Post-emergence (established perennial grass and sub-clover based pastures) (Boom spray application if not specified)

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hardhead thistle (creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed)	Actively growing plants	**Hand gun**: 200 g/100 L of water **Boom spray**: 800 or 1600 g/ha	Vic & Qld only	See CRITICAL COMMENTS below for spraying thistles in pastures and fallow land.
St Barnaby's thistle	5 to 8 leaf and 5 to 10 cm diameter	20 or 40 g/ha + 0.5 - 1 L/ha 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) or 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha 2,4-DB (500 g/L) or 1 L/ha Gramoxone®[1] or 1 - 1.5 L/ha simazine (500 g/L) + 1 L/ha 2,4-DB (500 g/L)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	Only use the 1600 g/ha rate in Qld by boom spray.
Thistles including: Nodding, Scotch, Spear, Slender, Saffron, St Barnaby's, Variegated	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation	20 or 28 g/ha + 1 - 1.5 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) **Drench gun**: 20 g/1 L of water **Hand gun**: 100 g/100 L of water	WA, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	

Nodding thistle	Rosettes up to 20 cm diameter	40 g/ha	NSW only	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. **DO NOT** apply to thistles over 20 cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20 cm in diameter use Lontrel® 750 SG + MCPA (referred to above). **Clover Damage:** Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage from Lontrel® 750 SG + MCPA mixtures. Damage to sub-clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. **DO NOT** use for spot treatment.
Californian thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	**Hand gun:** 100 g/100 L of water **Boom spray:** 800 g/ha	Vic and Tas only	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Re-treatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. **NOTE:** Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least 1 year.
Lucerne	30 to 40 cm high pre-flowering	120 g/ha + 1.5 – 2 L/ha glyphosate IPA (450 g/L) + either 2 L/ha MCPA (500 g/L) amine or 2 L/ha 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA	Treat healthy, actively growing lucerne in early spring prior to flowering. After grazing or cutting, allow lucerne to regrow for approx. 4 weeks before treatment. For best control, do not re-graze for >2 weeks after application. For complete control of lucerne in pasture, cultivate approx. 1 month after herbicide treatment.

CRITICAL COMMENTS – Thistle control in pasture.

1. Hardhead thistles - DO NOT USE HANDGUN APPLICATION ON LUCERNE, CLOVERS AND MEDICS AS THEY WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. Victoria only: Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of hardhead thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250 L of water/ha.

2. BOOM SPRAYING: Use the higher rates of Lontrel® 750 SG + MCPA on multi-crowned plants or rosettes larger than 30 cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early winter or spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. Do not spray flowering thistles.

3. PRE-SPRAY MANAGEMENT: The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.

4. POST-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT: Response of thistles to treatment with the Lontrel® 750 SG + MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible, delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.

5. CLOVER DAMAGE: Lontrel® 750 SG + MCPA or 2,4-D mixtures can be damaging to clover. The low rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. Use 20 g/ha mixes when clover is at the 6 trifoliate leaf stage to just prior to flowering. The 28 g/ha mix will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Use the 28 g/ha mix from 6 trifolate leaf stage to flowering to minimise clover injury, and when clover has reached the 6 to 8 trifoliate leaf stage and where thistles are large due to early germination. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth. If clover damage is the major consideration, use the lower Lontrel® 750 SG rate to minimise damage.

6. Gramoxone mixes are for lucerne pasture use only. Simazine mixes are for silver grass control and for lucerne based pastures only.

7. HANDGUN (Spot spray): Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.

8. DRENCHGUN: Apply 10 mL to rosette crown. To multi-crown plants, apply 10 mL to each crown.

Table 8: Agricultural non-crop areas, commercial and industrial areas, forests, pastures and rights-of-way – Stem injection application on acacia species

Mix 200 g Lontrel® 750 SG with 2.5 L of water and apply the diluted mix as directed below.

WEED STAGE	APPLICATION RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Single stems less than 25 cm diameter at base	1 mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13 cm centres	Apply to waist high cuts. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS Application section for application method details.

Multiple stems or more than 25 cm diameter at base	2 mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13 cm centres	DO NOT exceed the recommended spacings from the centre of one cut to the centre of the next cut. Inject each stem of a multi-stem tree where possible.

Table 9: Forests and plantation trees including *Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia maculata* and *Pinus radiata* - Pre-planting: Boom and aerial application

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed Thistles Volunteer legumes Flatweed Fleabanes	Pre-emergent	All	800 – 2400 g	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (>3 months).

Table 10: *Pinus radiata* only - Pre-planting: Boom and aerial application

WEEDS SUPPRESSED	WEED STAGE	STATE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver wattle (suppression)	Pre-emergence from seeds	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and Tas only	2400 g	For best results apply Lontrel® 750 SG to bare soil just prior to spring rain or when wattles are expected to germinate. Avoid application to heavy trash situations. A high level of suppression may not be achieved where rain does not fall for an extended period after application (>1 month), or where very high rainfall occurs after application (>1200 mm/yr).

Table 11: Forests and plantation trees including *Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia maculata* and *Pinus radiata* - Post-planting: High volume spraying by hand gun

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	STATE	RATE /100 L water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Groundsel bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	Qld, NSW and ACT only	130 or 200 g	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
Ragwort	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	All	80 to 120 g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water + a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Silver wattle	Active growth spring to summer	NSW, ACT, SA, Tas and Vic only	200 g	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. HANDGUN: Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant (e.g. Pulse®[1]) at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results.
Cape ivy	Any growth stage	Vic and Tas only	1300 g/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application. For application by hand-held weed wiper or C.D.A. use at dilutions with water of 100 g/L.

Table 12: Forests and plantation trees including *Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia maculata* and *Pinus radiata* - Post-planting: Boom and aerial application

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	STATE	RATE/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Flatweed, Capeweed, Thistles (except hardhead thistle), Volunteer legumes, Skeleton weed	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15 cm diameter or height	All	200 to 400 g	Cupping of the tip leaves and 'weepy leader' symptoms may occur on certain *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Corymbia maculata* and are generally transient and do not result in long-term injury. These symptoms may be more obvious at rates of 400 g/ha or higher or where mixtures are used on blue gum, shining gum and spotted gum. Where 'weepy leader' effect is a concern use a directed spray. Use the 200 g rate until 3 months post-planting and the 400 g rate for trees 3 months and older. Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds. For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses Lontrel® 750 SG can be tank-mixed with Verdict® 520. See also comments on mixing in Directions for Use. Uptake® Spraying Oil should not be used in tank-mixes with Verdict® 520 and Lontrel® 750 SG on sensitive species such as blue gum, shining gum or spotted gum where rates of Lontrel® 750 SG are more than 800 g/ha. Use a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000 at 0.1% v/v instead.
Flatweed, Fleabanes, Capeweed, Thistles including hardhead thistle, Volunteer legumes, Skeleton weed	Active growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15 cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering		800 g	
Californian thistle	From early bud to flowering (December to February)			For best control of California thistle use a wetter such as BS1000 at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also be required for best control.
Ragwort	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering		400 or 800 g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended.

				Add diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water + a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added, use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Sorrel (suppression only)	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15 cm diameter or height		2400 to 3400 g	Higher rates give better suppression. At rates greater than 2400 g use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.

Table 13: *Pinus radiata* and *Eucalyptus* spp. plantations only - Post-planting: Boom and aerial application

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver wattle	Active growth spring to summer (0.5 to 2 m tall)	NSW, ACT, SA, Tas and Vic only	2000 g	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200 L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water with 500 mL/ha Uptake® Spraying Oil. Mix Lontrel® 750 SG and water first and then add Uptake® Spraying Oil. Maintain continuous agitation. At rates of 2800 g and 3400 g for *Eucalypt* spp. use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
	Active growth spring to summer (2 to 4 m tall)		2800 g	
	Active growth spring to summer (4 to 8 m tall)		3400 g	

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING:

Measure the required quantity of granules by weighing on scales.

Lontrel® 750 SG granules are highly soluble in water and will dissolve rapidly once added to fast moving water. Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying.

Spray rigs with premix hoppers
For spray rigs that have a drop down chemical induction hopper, three-quarter fill this hopper with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add Lontrel® 750 SG and when dissolved, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.

Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation
For spray rigs that have limited bypass agitation, then as for most granulated formulations, pre-dissolve the Lontrel® 750 SG in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add Lontrel® 750 SG while stirring until the granules have dissolved.

Tank-mixes: **The following order should be followed:**

1. Quarter fill the spray tank maintaining agitation.
2. Add Lontrel® 750 SG granules, using the mixing procedure above.
3. Add Verdict® 520 if it is to be used in the tank-mix.
4. Add water to half fill the spray tank.
5. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates.
6. Add other emulsifiable concentrates including other selective grass herbicides.
7. If Uptake® Spraying Oil is to be used, add it when spray tank is half full.
8. If other adjuvants or a wetting agent are to be used, add them according to their label.
9. Add water to bring to the final spray volume.

Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.

COMPATIBILITY

Conventional canola: Lontrel® 750 SG + Verdict® 520 + Uptake® Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.

Triazine tolerant canola: Atrazine + Lontrel® 750 SG + Verdict® 520 + Uptake® Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.

Clearfield®[1] canola: OnDuty®[1] + Lontrel® 750 SG are compatible and selective.

Lontrel® 750 SG is compatible with the following:

BROADLEAF HERBICIDES: Starane® Advanced, metsulfuron, bromoxynil, bromoxynil/MCPA LVE, chlorsulfuron, diuron, glyphosate, MCPA amine, MCPA LVE, paraquat, Spray.Seed®, terbutryn, 2,4-D amine, 2,4-DB, Broadstrike®, Eclipse®[1] 100 SC, Eclipse®[1] 100 SC/MCPA LVE, metsulfuron/MCPA LVE, Garlon® 600, atrazine, simazine, picloram/MCPA K salt, Tigrex®[1], sulfometuron methyl, terbacil/sulfometuron methyl, Paradigm® Arylex® active, ForageMax® Arylex® active, Pixxaro® Arylex® active, Trezac® Arylex® active

GRASS HERBICIDES ON BROADLEAF CROPS: Verdict® 520, Select®[1] Xtra, OnDuty®[1], atrazine, simazine

GRASS HERBICIDES IN CEREAL CROPS: Rexade® Arylex® active, diclofop methyl, Achieve®[1] WG, Topik® 240 EC

Compatibilities for each herbicide and key grass weeds can be obtained from your Corteva Agriscience representative or from Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096.

ADJUVANTS: Uptake® Spraying Oil, BS1000 and Pulse®[1]

APPLICATION

BOOM SPRAYING CROPS, PASTURES and PLANTATION TREES

Apply Lontrel® 750 SG in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20 L/ha for aerial applications.

Hardhead thistle - Use a spray volume of 200 to 250 L/ha of water.

Silver wattle - Use a spray volume of 150 to 200 L/ha of water by ground boom and a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha by aircraft.

HIGH VOLUME HAND-GUN

Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6 - 8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense pasture weeds should be 10 to 15 litres of spray per 100 m^2 (10 m × 10 m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 1000 to 1500 litres per infested hectare. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense two metre high silver wattle should be 30 to 40 litres of spray per 100 m^2 (10 m × 10 m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 3000 to 4000 litres per infested hectare.

STEM INJECTION

To make a stem injection pocket at waist height, use a ¾ length axe with a blade width of 5 to 7 cm. The axe cut must be through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood.
The chemical must be applied immediately after the injection pocket is made. Apply chemical with a Phillips 5 mL vaccinator fitted with a tree injector kit which can be accurately calibrated. Set vaccinator to deliver 1 mL of the diluted mix.
When treating regrowth less than the width of the axe, ensure chemical does not run out the sides of the cut, as reduced control will result. This can be overcome by using the corner of the axe to make the pocket in the stem.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and watercourses.

PARTIAL CLEANING (before spraying crops that are selective to Lontrel® 750 SG):

After using Lontrel® 750 SG, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

COMPLETE CLEANING (before spraying crops that are susceptible to Lontrel® 750 SG residues):

After using Lontrel® 750 SG, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain.

Quarter fill the tank again and add an alkali detergent (e.g. Surf®, Omo®, Drive®) at 500 mL/100 L water or 500 g/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent use 250 g (or mL)/100 L water. Do not use chlorine based cleaners.

Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water. Chlorine based cleaners are NOT recommended.

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area, or if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and watercourses.