

Product Name: NUFARM BROMICIDE 200 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE  
APVMA Approval No: 31614/119545



Label Name:	NUFARM BROMICIDE 200 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L BROMOXYNIL PRESENT AS THE N-OCTANOYL ESTER SOLVENT: 648 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID
Mode of Action:	GROUP <b>C</b> HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of weeds in wheat, oats, barley, cereal rye and triticale (alone or undersown), grain sorghum, linseed, clover and lucerne pastures, turf, fallow, non-crop, roadsides and rights-of-way as per the Directions For Use table.
Net Contents:	1L-1000L
Restrains:	DO NOT apply by mister machines. DO NOT apply if crops or weeds are stressed due to excessively dry or moist conditions. DO NOT apply to diseased or frost affected crops or turf or if frosts are imminent. DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 3 hours. DO NOT apply to lucerne crops or clover based pastures or turf in temperatures above 20°C or when temperatures above 20°C may follow for some days after application. DO NOT apply when windspeed is less than 3 or more than 20km per hour at application site. DO NOT apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at application site. DO NOT apply with smaller than COARSE spray quality according to ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>HARVEST ALL CROPS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>GRAZING DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP C HERBICIDE</p> <p>Bromicide 200 Selective Herbicide (Bromicide 200) is a member of the nitriles group of herbicides. Bromicide 200 has the inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management Bromicide 200 is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Bromicide 200 and other Group C 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 C herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Bromicide 200 to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	<p>RE-ENTRY PERIOD: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p>
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS Drift Warning: 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. Note: Maximum daily temperatures at or above 20°C at application, or on days following treatment may result in seedling mortality and established plants may be damaged.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK Low hazard to bees. May be applied at any time as recommended in the Directions for Use.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p><b>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</b></p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Protect from frost.</p> <p><b>Non-refillable containers</b></p> <p>Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging 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.</p> <p><b>Refillable containers</b></p> <p>Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Product is poisonous if inhaled or swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When preparing spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face-shield. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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## 1. CROP USES

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Durum	Bifora ( <i>Bifora testiculata</i> ) Bindweed/buckwheat ( <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> ) Capeweed ( <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> ) Charlock ( <i>Sinapsis avensis</i> ) Deadnettle ( <i>Lamium amplexicale</i> ) Fleabane ( <i>Conyza</i> spp.) Fumitory ( <i>Fumaria</i> spp.) Pimpemel ( <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> ) Shepherd's purse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> ) Sow thistle/milk thistle ( <i>Sonchus oleracheus</i> ) Stinging nettle ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> ) Subterranean Clover ( <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> ) Tares ( <i>Vicia sativa</i> ) Turnip weed ( <i>Rapistrum rogosum</i> ) Wild radish ( <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> ) Wireweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> )	Up to the 6-leaf stage	0.9-1.2 L/ha  + 200 mL/ha Frequency® Herbicide  + 1% Hasten or similar MSO adjuvant	<b>CROP STAGE:</b> 2 leaf to first node (Z12-31) <b>APPLICATION: Refer to Frequency® Herbicide label for specific use requirements.</b> Apply to actively growing weeds, free from stress. Use the higher rate of Bromicide 200 under high weed populations and where conditions are less than ideal such as climatic stress or plant shading. <b>CAUTION:</b> Transient bleaching of the crop may occur, particularly under cold or frosty conditions and can be exacerbated in northern areas where frost/cold starts followed by warm bright sunlight days follow. Final yield will not be impacted. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to crops undersown with legumes and other broadleaf fodder.
	Suppression of seed set in wild oats in northern NSW and Qld cropping zones where <i>Avena sterilis</i> is dominant in targeted population	From 2 leaf to 2 tillers (GS 12- 22)		<b>CROP STAGE:</b> 2 leaf to first node (Z12-31) <b>APPLICATION: Refer to Frequency® Herbicide label for specific use requirements.</b> Apply to actively growing weeds, free from stress. Significant bleaching and reduction of growth of wild oats will occur, resulting in death of some plants and a significant reduction in flowering and seed set of surviving plants, however complete control of wild oats may not be seen. Trials have shown that consistency of seed set reduction on wild oats in southern regions where <i>Avena Fatua</i> is dominant have has been greatly reduced compared to fields in the northern cropping area where <i>Avena sterilis</i> is dominant. <b>CAUTION:</b> Transient bleaching of the crop may occur, particularly under cold or frosty conditions and can be exacerbated in northern areas where frost/cold starts followed by warm bright sunlight days follow. Final yield will not be impacted. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to crops undersown with legumes and other broadleaf fodder.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Cereal rye, Oats and Triticale: including those undersown with Clover, Lucerne or Medics  Clover Seed Crops	Amsinckia ( <i>Amsinckia</i> spp.)# Capeweed ( <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> )# Chamomile ( <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> )# Charlock ( <i>Sinapis arvenses</i> )# Cleavers^ Common peppergrass ( <i>Lepidium africanum</i> ) Corn gromwell (Ironweed, Sheepweed) ( <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> )# Fat hen ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> )# Field madder ( <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> )# Hexham scent (King Island Melilot) ( <i>Melilotus indicus</i> )# Horned poppy ( <i>Glaucium flavum</i> )# Indian hedge mustard ( <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> )# Lesser swinecress ( <i>Coronopus didymus</i> )# Mexican poppy ( <i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> )# Mintweed ( <i>Salvia reflexa</i> )# Purple calandrinia ( <i>Calandrinia menziesii</i> )# Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane) ( <i>Echium plantagineum</i> )# Rough poppy ( <i>Papaver hybridum</i> )# Saffron thistle ( <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> )# Shepherd's purse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> )# Slender thistle ( <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> )# Three cornered Jack (Double gee, Spiny emex) ( <i>Emex australis</i> ) Tree hogweed ( <i>Polygonum patulum</i> ) Turnip weed (Giant mustard) ( <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> )# Variegated thistle ( <i>Silybum marianum</i> ) Wild radish ( <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> )# Wild mustard ( <i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.) Wild turnip ( <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> ) Wireweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> )	Up to the 5 leaf stage or when plants are no more than 50mm in diameter	1.4 L/ha  + 390 mL/ha Amicide® Advance 700 OR 465 mL/ha Agritone® 750	<b>CROP STAGE:</b> <b>Cereals:</b> 3 leaf to fully tillered. (Z13-30). <b>Undersown and seed Clover crops:</b> Apply after clover seedlings have at least three trifoliate leaves <b>CAUTION:</b> Some crop damage and/or yield loss may occur in Olympic and Shortim wheat cultivars. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to Persian clover or Berseem clover. A slight burning of clover may occur. <b>DO NOT</b> use 2,4-D or MCPA tank mix if wheat, oats, barley or triticale are undersown with lucerne, clover or medics unless some damage is acceptable. <b>APPLICATION:</b> Refer to General Instructions. Avoid application when maximum daily temperatures above 20°C occur, or are likely to occur for a few days after application. Apply only in the Autumn and Winter (mid-April to end of August). Apply only when weeds are actively growing and before the weeds are shielded by the crop. ^Cleavers only controlled at 2-4 stems + 1-3 whorls of leaves/stem. #WA ONLY: These weeds will also be controlled at this weed stage at the lower rate of 750 mL/ha + 390 mL/ha Amicide® Advance 700 OR 465 mL/ha Agritone® 750
	Fumitories ( <i>Fumaria</i> spp.) Three cornered Jack (Double gee, Spiny emex) ( <i>Emex australis</i> )* Wireweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> )*		2.1 L/ha  + 390 mL/ha Amicide® Advance 700 OR 465 mL/ha Agritone® 750	<b>CROP STAGE:</b> <b>Cereals:</b> 5 leaf to fully tillered. (Z13-30). <b>Undersown and seed Clover crops:</b> Apply after clover seedlings have at least three trifoliate leaves <b>CAUTION:</b> Some crop damage and/or yield loss may occur in Olympic and Shortim wheat cultivars. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to Persian clover or Berseem clover. A slight burning of clover may occur. <b>DO NOT</b> use 2,4-D or MCPA tank mix if wheat, oats, barley or triticale are undersown with lucerne, clover or medics unless some damage is acceptable. <b>APPLICATION:</b> Refer to General Instructions. Avoid application when maximum daily temperatures above 20°C occur, or are likely to occur for a few days after application. Apply only in the Autumn and Winter (mid-April to end of August). Apply only when weeds are actively growing and before the weeds are shielded by the crop. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to medics at this rate (WA only). <b>APPLICATION:</b> Refer to General Instructions. Avoid application when maximum daily temperatures above 20°C occur, or are likely to occur for a few days after application.
	Black bindweed (Climbing buckwheat) ( <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> ), Chamomile ( <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> ), Fat hen ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> ), Field madder ( <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> ), Lesser swinecress ( <i>Coronopus didymus</i> ), Mountain sorrel ( <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> ), Purple calandrinia ( <i>Calandrinia menziesii</i> ), Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane) ( <i>Echium plantagineum</i> ), Shepherd's purse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> ), Three-horned bedstraw ( <i>Gallium tricornutum</i> ), Variegated thistle ( <i>Silybum marianum</i> )	5-8 leaf stage		<b>APPLICATION:</b> Refer to General Instructions. Avoid application when maximum daily temperatures above 20°C occur, or are likely to occur for a few days after application. <b>BLACK BINDWEED:</b> Use a minimum of 220L spray per hectare on Black bindweed when crop is greater than 300mm high. *WA ONLY: These weeds will also be controlled at this weed stage at the lower rate of 1.4 L/ha + 390 mL/ha Amicide® Advance 700 OR 465 mL/ha Agritone® 750

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS		
Wheat, Barley, Cereal rye, Oats and Triticale: including those undersown with Clover, Lucerne or Medic  Linseed  Lotus seed or forage crops (Qld only)	Amsinckia ( <i>Amsinckia</i> spp.)	Up to the 4 leaf stage or when plants are no more than 35mm in diameter	1.4 L/ha	<p><b>CROP STAGE:</b>  <b>Wheat, Barley, Cereal, Rye, Oats and Triticale:</b> 3 leaf to full tillered (Z13-30).  <b>Linseed:</b> 50 to 150mm high.  <b>Undersown Lucerne and Clover:</b> After seedlings have one trifoliolate leaf or before there is 150mm regrowth in established stands.  <b>Lotus:</b> Apply post-emergence at least 4 weeks after sowing (crop seedlings with a minimum of 2-6 true leaves).  <b>APPLICATION:</b> Refer to General Instructions. Avoid application when maximum daily temperatures above 20°C occur, or are likely to occur for a few days after application. Good coverage of the spray on the weed is essential. Apply only in the Autumn and Winter (mid-April to end of August). For optimum control, apply only when the weeds are actively growing and before the weeds are shielded by the crop.  <b>CAUTION:</b>  <b>Undersown Lucerne and Clover:</b> This product will cause slight leaf burning of undersown lucerne and clover. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to Persian clover or Berseem clover.  <b>Linseed: DO NOT</b> spray linseed by aerial application.  <b>Lotus:</b> Some initial scorching of leaves may occur in some cases.  <b>Medics:</b> Application to some cultivars of Medics may result in unacceptable crop damage in some situations.  <b>COMMON SOWTHISTLE:</b> Use a minimum spray volume of 70L/ha. If Group B resistance is suspected, or weeds have grown through a previous application of chlorsulfuron apply 2.1L/ha.  <b>FIREWEED:</b> Apply during the Autumn-Winter period when weeds are young and actively growing. Not effective on mature plants.  <b>BLACK BINDWEED:</b> Use a minimum of 220L spray per hectare on Black bindweed when crop is greater than 300mm high.  <b># SA ONLY:</b> Birds eye and Pheasants eye will also be controlled up to the 4 leaf stage at a lower rate of 700 mL/ha  <b>^</b> Effective control of Paterson's curse and Fumitories will only be obtained under good growing conditions.  <b>\$</b> Where Wireweed is growing under stress, it has been found to be less susceptible.</p>		
	Birds eye (Carrot Weed) ( <i>Cotula australis</i> )# Black bindweed (Climbing buckwheat) ( <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> ) Capeweed ( <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> ) Chamomile ( <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> ) Common peppergrass ( <i>Lepidium africanum</i> ) Common sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> ) Corn gromwell (Ironweed, Sheepweed) ( <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> ) Fat hen ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> ) Field madder ( <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> ) Lesser swinecress ( <i>Coronopus didymus</i> )				Up to the 6 leaf stage or when plants are no more than 50mm in diameter	2.1 L/ha
	Mountain sorrel ( <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> ) Pheasant's eye ( <i>Adonis microcarpa</i> )# Purple calandrinia ( <i>Calandrinia menziesii</i> ) Saffron thistle ( <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> ), Shepherd's purse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> ), Three-horned bedstraw ( <i>Gallium tricomutum</i> ), Tree hogweed ( <i>Polygonum patulum</i> ), Variegated thistle ( <i>Silybum marianum</i> )	4-8 leaves				
	Common sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> )		Up to the 4 leaf stage or when plants are no more than 50mm in diameter		1.4 L/ha	
	Fumitories ( <i>Fumaria</i> spp.) <sup>^</sup> Mexican poppy ( <i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> ) Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane) ( <i>Echium plantagineum</i> ) <sup>^</sup> Three cornered Jack (Doublegee, Spiny emex) ( <i>Emex australis</i> ) Turnip weed (Giant mustard) ( <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> ) Wild radish ( <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> ) Wild mustard ( <i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.) Wild turnip ( <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> ) Wireweed ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ) <sup>\$</sup>	Seedlings	2.8 L/ha			
	Fireweed ( <i>Senecio</i> spp.)	Early flowering stage				
	Grain sorghum	Cowvine or Peachvine ( <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> ) Bellvine ( <i>I. plebeia</i> )	Up to 4 leaves		1.5 L/ha	<p><b>CROP STAGE:</b> 4-12 leaf stage. This product may cause transient leaf burn of some sorghum varieties.  <b>APPLICATION:</b> Beyond the 6-8 leaf stage of the crop, dropped nozzles should be used to minimize chemical being sprayed into the whorl and on upper leaves of the crop and to reduce shading of weeds. Use on small weeds early in the crop life to prevent shading out of the weeds. Spray when weeds are actively growing and not when drought stressed. Use a minimum spray volume of 70 L/ha.</p>
		Cowvine or Peachvine ( <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> )	4-8 leaves		2 L/ha	
		Cowvine or Peachvine ( <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> ) Bellvine ( <i>I. plebeia</i> ) Morning glory ( <i>I. Purpurea</i> ) Bladder Ketmia ( <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> ) Annual ground cherry ( <i>Physalis angulata</i> ) Fierce thornapple ( <i>Datura ferox</i> ) Anoda weed ( <i>Anoda cristata</i> )	Up to 4 leaves		1.5 L/ha	<p><b>CROP STAGE:</b> 4-12 leaf stage. This product may cause transient leaf burn of some sorghum varieties.  <b>APPLICATION:</b> Beyond the 6-8 leaf stage of the crop, dropped nozzles should be used to minimize chemical being sprayed into the whorl and on upper leaves of the crop and to reduce shading of weeds. Use on small weeds early in the crop life to prevent shading out of the weeds. Spray when weeds are actively growing and not when drought stressed. Use a minimum spray volume of 70 L/ha.  Add a non-ionic surfactant.  <b>DO NOT</b> use on sandy soils.</p>
			4-8 leaves		2 L/ha	
			+ 1.1 kg/ha Atradox			
			+ 1.1 kg/ha Atradox			

## 2. PASTURES AND OTHER USES

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom sprayer	High Volume	Knapsack	
Pastures - Grass, Lucerne and Clover based	Pheasant's eye ( <i>Adonis microcarpa</i> ), Birds eye (Carrot Weed) ( <i>Cotula australis</i> )	Up to 4 leaves	750 mL/ha	75 mL per 100L	15 mL/100m <sup>2</sup> per 15L	<b>PASTURE GROWTH STAGE:</b> <b>Grass pastures:</b> 3 leaf to full tillered (Z13-30). <b>Lucerne and Clover pastures:</b> After seedlings have one trifoliolate leaf or before there is 150mm regrowth in established stands.  <b>CAUTION:</b> <b>Lucerne and Clover pastures:</b> This product will cause slight leaf burning of lucerne and clover. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to Persian clover or Berseem clover. Application to some cultivars of Medics may result in unacceptable crop damage in some situations. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to polymorpha medics. Avoid application to clover-based pastures in temperatures over 20°C or when temperatures above 20°C may follow for some days after application; as seedling mortality may occur and established plants may be damaged.  <b>APPLICATION:</b> Apply during Autumn/Winter, when weeds are young and actively growing. Not effective on mature plants. For volunteer cotton control, including Roundup Ready varieties a minimum spray volume of 80L/ha should be used for boom sprayer application. Bromicide 200 alone or with glyphosate will not provide satisfactory control of ratoon or "stub" cotton.
	More than 4 leaves	1.5 L/ha				
	Fireweed ( <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> )	Seedlings	1.5 L/ha	75 mL per 100L	15 mL/100m <sup>2</sup> per 15L	
	Amsinckia ( <i>Amsinckia</i> spp.), Bellvine ( <i>I. plebeia</i> ), Black bindweed (Climbing buckwheat) ( <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> ), Capeweed ( <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> ), Chamomile ( <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> ), Common peppergrass ( <i>Lepidium africanum</i> ), Common sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> ), Corn gromwell (Ironweed, Sheepweed) ( <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> ), Cowvine or Peachvine ( <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> ), Fat hen ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> ), Field madder ( <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> ), Lesser swinecress ( <i>Coronopus didymus</i> ), Mountain sorrel ( <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> ), Purple calandrinia ( <i>Calandrinia menziesii</i> ), Saffron thistle ( <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> ), Shepherd's purse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> ), Three cornered Jack (Double gee, Spiny emex) ( <i>Emex australis</i> ), Three-horned bedstraw ( <i>Gallium tricomutum</i> ), Tree hogweed ( <i>Polygonum patulum</i> ), Variegated thistle ( <i>Silybum marianum</i> ), Wild radish ( <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> )	Up to the 4 leaf stage or when plants are no more than 35mm in diameter				

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom sprayer	High Volume	Knapsak	
Fallow, Non Crop, Roadsides and Rights of Way	African daisy ( <i>Senecio pterophorus</i> )	Up to and including the flowering stage	6 L/ 500L water per ha	300 mL per 100L	60 mL/100m <sup>2</sup> per 15L	The plants, including the stems, must be thoroughly wet to the point of run-off. Apply when the plants are actively growing. Nufarm Activator® should be added at 125mL per 100L of spray. A follow-up treatment may be necessary for large, well established plants. Ensure an overall spray coverage on weed seedlings.
	Boneseed/Bitou-bush ( <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> )	Seedlings only		160 mL/100L		
	Cowvine or Peachvine ( <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> )	Up to 6 leaves	1.5 L/ha	75 mL per 100L	15 mL/100m <sup>2</sup> per 15L	
		Up to 8 leaves	2.1 L/ha	100 mL per 100L	20 mL /100m <sup>2</sup> per 15L	
	Climbing buckwheat ( <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> )	Cotyledon to mature, vining plants	1.5 L/ha	75 mL per 100L	15 mL /100m <sup>2</sup> per 15L	
OR 1-1.5 L/ha plus glyphosate			OR 75 mL per 100L plus glyphosate	OR 15 mL/100m <sup>2</sup> per 15L plus glyphosate		
Volunteer conventional cotton ( <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> ), Volunteer Roundup Ready* cotton ( <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> )	Cotyledon to 6 leaves				For volunteer cotton control, including Roundup Ready varieties a minimum spray volume of 80 L/ha should be used. Bromicide 200 alone or with glyphosate will not provide satisfactory control of ratoon or "stub" cotton.	
<b>Turf:</b> Established Couch (including Queensland blue), Buffalo, Bent, Paspalum, Kikuyu, Fescue, and Rye lawns	Bindy-eye ( <i>Calotis hispidula</i> ), Jo-jo (Onehunga) ( <i>Soliva pterosperma</i> ), Cudweed ( <i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.)	Seedlings only	6 L/ 500L water per ha	300 mL per 100L	60 mL/100m <sup>2</sup> per 15L	Apply evenly over the area to be treated. A slight browning of grasses, especially Paspalum, may occur in hot conditions.

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

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Before opening, carefully read Directions for Use, Precautionary and Protection Statements, Storage and Disposal, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions. Use only at recommended growth stages of crops and weeds. **DO NOT** use on crops other than recommended.

**MIXING INFORMATION**

To ensure even mixing, half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required amount of this product. Agitate thoroughly, then add the remainder of water. Agitate again before spraying commences.

**BOOM SPRAYER APPLICATION**

USE ONLY low boom equipment set up to provide good coverage of weeds within the crop canopy. USE ONLY coarse spray quality according to ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles. Apply 50-200L (WA: 50-100L) of water per hectare. Calibrate the machine before use to ensure that the correct application rate is obtained. Check height of boom above the crop to ensure that the spray is evenly distributed. A minimum of 160L and preferably 200L of water per hectare is recommended where the weed infestation is heavy or the crop cover is dense.

**HIGH VOLUME (HAND GUN) AND KNAPSACK APPLICATION**

The plants, including the stems, must be thoroughly wet to the point of run-off. Apply when the plants are actively growing. A follow-up treatment may be necessary. Ensure an overall spray coverage on weed seedlings.

**AERIAL APPLICATION**

Apply a minimum of 22L of water per hectare. Markers should always move upwind before aircraft passes overhead. Application by microneaire equipment may give variable results.

**SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT**

**DO NOT** apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour (ground application) as measured at the application site.

**DO NOT** apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 15 kilometres per hour (aerial application) as measured at the application site.

For aerial application it is recommended where possible for this product to be applied by an aerial applicator business that holds current accreditation for the Aerial Improvement Management System – "AIMS", issued by the Aerial Agricultural Association of Australia Ltd.

Checklist:

- Have you cleaned/decontaminated your boom sprayer?
- Have you contacted your neighbour prior to spraying?
- Is your sprayer set-up correctly for the particular application?
- Check
  - boom calibration
  - at nozzle - nozzle choice
  - low drift/what spray quality
  - coarse or larger spray quality?
  - boom height - speed of intended application
  - water volume
- You must check, determine and record the weather conditions immediately prior to, and immediately after the spray application is made.
- Record
  - Temperatures
  - Relative Humidity
  - Delta T
  - Wind speed
  - Is there a temperature inversion?
- Night Spraying - Extra care is required to ensure that inversion conditions are not present. Use smoke generator to determine wind direction and presence of inversion conditions.

For further information refer to [nufarm.com.au/spraywise](http://nufarm.com.au/spraywise)



[spraywisedecisions.com.au](http://spraywisedecisions.com.au) is an online weather forecasting program and is recommended for use when planning your pesticide application

**EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE**

After use, wash equipment thoroughly and rinse several times prior to re-use. Wash sprayer thoroughly with clean water after use. If using tank mixes with Amicide® Advance 700 or Agritone® 750 apply with equipment that will not be used in 2,4-D and MCPA susceptible crops, particularly cotton and vines.

**COMPATIBILITY**

This product may be mixed in the spray tank with one of the following herbicides or insecticides in wheat and barley only: Agritone® 750, Amicide® Advance, Associate®, Brodal® Options, Chlorpyrifos, Dimethoate, Nufarm Glyphosate products (Crucial®, Gladiator® CT, Weedmaster® DUO, Weedmaster® DST, Weedmaster® ARGO®), Lusta®, Kamba® 750, Omethoate and Paragon®. Bromicide® 200 is compatible with Comet® 400 when needed for control of mixed weed populations in grain sorghum. As formulations of other manufacturers products are beyond the control of Nufarm, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.