Product Name: APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 93290/138623

RLP
APPROVED

Label Name:	APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE

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

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 375 g/kg AMINOPYRALID 300 g/kg METSULFURON-METHYL

Mode of Action:	GROUP 2 4 HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	A water soluble granule formulation for post-emergent control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in winter cereal crops and brush and broadleaf weeds in pastures and non-agricultural areas as specified in the Directions for use.

Net Contents:	500g -10kg

Restraints:	RESTRAINTS DO NOT sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous season with APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE until after the required plantback period has elapsed – see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. DO NOT spray if foliage is wet from rain or dew or rain is likely to occur within one hour or if heavy rain is likely to occur within 48 hours. DO NOT store a suspension of APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE or tank mixes for more than 1 day otherwise significant breakdown will occur. DO NOT use on furrow or flood irrigated crops. DO NOT apply before the three leaf stage of the crop when used for post emergent weed control. DO NOT treat newly sown pastures as severe damage may occur. DO NOT use on pasture seed crops. DO NOT apply more than one application of APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE either alone or tank-mixed per season. DO NOT apply to blackberry bushes bearing mature fruit.

	DO NOT burn off, cut or clear blackberry or other woody weeds for at least 6 months after spraying. DO NOT apply by aerial application in wind in excess of 15 km/hr and/or air temperatures above 35ºC (except when applying to Mimosa pigra). DO NOT use in winter cereal crops undersown with legume pasture species e.g. medics, clovers. DO NOT apply other sulfonylurea herbicides in a tankmix with APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE as a preplant application. Use of this product on land that have a soil pH of 5.5 or less may result in some crop retardation, particularly if the crop is stressed – see comment in point below. DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which may be stressed due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result. When treatment is followed by a severe stress such as drought, prolonged cold, waterlogging or frost condition, growth retardation may occur. Crops normally recover without loss of yield. Disease, nematode or insect damage after application may also result in crop injury. DO NOT apply to wheat varieties King, Jacup, Miling and Harrier. APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE has been tested over major commercially grown cereal varieties, but not all of those that may be grown. For more information on cereal variety selectivity consult your local agronomist or TITAN AG representative. Care should be taken if it is intended to apply APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE in the same season to a crop already treated with another sulfonylurea herbicide as crop damage may occur. DO NOT apply to durum wheat varieties. AVOID double overlaps to reduce risk of injury to rotational crops the following season. In areas prone to flooding, treatment should commence after any annual flooding, as such areas flooded within 9 months following application may have reduced results. SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud. 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. 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 apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application. DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	IN TASMANIA FOR BLACKBERRY DO NOT treat bushes carrying mature or near mature fruit. FOR NATIVE VEGETATION Use of APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE on native vegetation must be done in accordance with STATE and/or LOCAL legislation.

Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS When using APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE alone or in tank mixtures Cereal crops:

	Harvesting for grain: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR IF GRAZING PRIOR TO 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture WITHIN 21 DAYS OF APPLICATION UNLESS first placing the animals on clean feed for 3 days before leaving the farm. Grazing for milk production: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Pasture: Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 56 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR IF GRAZING PRIOR TO 56 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture WITHIN 56 DAYS OF APPLICATION UNLESS first placing the animals on clean feed for 3 days before leaving the farm. Grazing for milk production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 56 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. When using APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE in tank mixtures listed in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE tables: Cereal crops (Clopyralid 750 SG): Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR IF GRAZING PRIOR TO 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture within 21 DAYS OF APPLICATION UNLESS first placing the animals on clean feed for 7 days before leaving the farm. Grazing for milk production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Cereal crops (2,4-D products): Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR IF GRAZING PRIOR TO 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture within 21 DAYS OF APPLICATION UNLESS first placing the animals on clean feed for 3 days before leaving the farm. Grazing for milk production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Cereal crops (MCPA products and PICLORAM + MCPA 242 HERBICIDE): Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Grazing for milk production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. For other tank mixtures observe the WHP and/or export intervals for the partner product if longer than those for APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE.

Trade Advice:	Fodder Intended for Export: Some countries have limits on the level of residue acceptable in animal feeds. Please consult your exporter before using this product on pasture destined to be used for export fodder. LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS When APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE is used as directed and the above withholding period is observed, treated grain and livestock commodities are considered acceptable for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific market requirements.

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE contains members of the pyridine and sulfonyl urea group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth and acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor modes of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group 4 + Group 2 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 4 and/or 2

	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 or Group 2 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, AIRR Apparent 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 or local Department of Agriculture.

Precautions:	Re-entry: wait until the spray has dried, if prior re-entry is required wear cotton overalls buttoned to neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each days use.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NONTARGET PLANTS See also MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS SECTION. Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to, canola, chickpeas, clovers, cotton, faba beans, field peas, flowers, fruit trees, hops, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, peas, safflower, shade trees, sub-clover, sugar beet, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, vetches, vines (grape and kiwi fruit), wattles and white clover. Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible. This product will kill legumes (clovers, medics) present in the pastures at the time of spraying. In the season, following application of this product the regeneration or establishment of sensitive crops may be adversely affected by soil residues. DO NOT allow spray drift onto sensitive native vegetation. DO NOT apply close to or on areas containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed to 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. MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE Do not send treated crops off-farm as hay, silage or for use as animal bedding. Aminopyralid residues from treated plants may pass into animal manure, composts, mushroom substrates, mulches and cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. 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) or bale and remove, slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and for 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 the recommended amount of rain has fallen from application to planting the susceptible crop (see above), only plant a winter or summer cereal. Where APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE residue carryover 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 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a cereal crop (see recommendations 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 test 4 to 6 weeks

	before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a cereal crop (see recommendations for northern and southern Australia below). Lentils are highly sensitive to APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE and therefore are a good test species for a bioassay. Planting Crops Following Use of APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE in Previous Cereal Crop Planting crops 'dry' without appropriate rain (see below) in the fallow prior to planting increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided or only plant a cereal crop. 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 (see below), only plant a cereal crop. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS. It is recommended, however, not to graze treated areas for 2 to 3 days to ensure product efficacy. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:	STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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.

Safety Directions:	SAFETY DIRECTIONS • May irritate the eyes and skin. • Avoid contact with eyes and skin. • When opening the container, mixing and loading and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow length chemical resistant gloves and when mixing, loading and pouring large quantities, wear cotton overalls over normal clothing, buttoned to neck and wrist and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. • Wash hands after use. • After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	FIRST AID If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

First Aid Warnings:	

PASTURE and NON-AGRICULTURAL SITUATIONS

Table 1: High Volume Spraying (Hand Gun) See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

NON AGRICULTURAL AREAS (NATIVE PASTURES❶), COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
Adjuvant: Always add TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT at 100 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section "Use of SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT" in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS) unless Pulse® Penetrant or TITAN PARAFFINIC SPRAYING OIL is recommended.			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/100 L WATER)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides)	NSW, Qld only	20	Apply in terrestrial situations only. Follow-up applications over at least two seasons are essential for complete control.
Apple box (Angophora floribunda)	NSW, Qld, SA only	20 + Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (200 mL/100L)	Apply to plants up to 4 m high. Ensure thorough foliage cover. Results cannot be guaranteed where suckers originate from large lignotubers.
Messmate stringybark (Eucalyptus obliqua)			
Peppermint gum (E. radiata)			
Red gum (E. blakelyi)			
Yellow box (E. melliodora)			
Australian blackthorn (Bursaria spinosa)	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic only	20	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not cause run-off.
Bellyache bush (Jatropha gossypifolia)	Qld only	20 + Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (200 mL/100L)	
Bitou bush/Boneseed (Chrysanthemoides monilifera)	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA only	20	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Minimise contact with desirable species.

Blackberry (Rubus spp.)	All States	20 + TITAN PARAFFINIC SPRAYING OIL (500 mL/100L) Or Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (200 mL/100L)	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and canes. Ensure peripheral runners are sprayed. Follow-up applications over at least two seasons are essential for complete control. Due to widespread picking of blackberries by the public, it is not recommended to apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.
Bridal creeper (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)	SA only	10	Apply during mid-June to late August. Follow-up applications over at least two seasons will be required for complete control. Water volumes of 500 to 800 L/ha are recommended to minimise the risk of damage to native vegetation.
Common bracken (Pteridium esculentum)	All States	20	Spray after full frond expansion. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
Crofton weed (Eupatorium adenophorum)	Qld, NSW only	30	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Extra care should be taken to get good spray penetration when spraying bushes situated in thickets. Best results obtained on younger plants. If regrowth occurs, retreat in the subsequent growth period.
Fennel (Foeniculum vulgare)	NSW only	20	
Golden dodder (Cuscuta australia)	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA only	2	Apply as a spot spray to point of run-off. Ensure correct coverage of infested area. Apply pre-flowering
Gorse (Ulex europaeus)	Vic, Tas, SA, NSW only	30 + Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (200 mL/100L)	Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Ensure thorough spray penetration and coverage of the whole plant.
Harrisia cactus (Eriocereus spp.)	Qld only	40	Spray to thoroughly wet using water volumes of 1000 to 1400 L/ha. Follow-up treatment may be necessary.

Hawthorn (Crataegus laevigata)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	20	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
Inkweed (Phytolacca octandra)	Qld, NSW only	10	
Japanese sunflower (Tithonia diversifolia)	NSW only	20	
Kangaroo thorn (Acacia paradoxa)			Apply to bushes up to 2.5 m high.
Lantana (Lantana camara)	Qld, NSW only		Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and stems. Spray should penetrate throughout the bush. Should regrowth occur retreatment will be necessary.
Mistflower (Eupatorium riparium)		10	
Noogoora burr (Xanthium pungens)	NSW only	14	
Parthenium (Parthenium hysterophorus)	Qld, NSW only	10	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
Paterson's curse (Echium plantagineum)	All States		
Privet (Ligustrum spp.)	Qld, NSW only	20	Apply to bushes up to 3 m high. Complete foliar spray coverage is essential for control; partial spray coverage will result in regrowth recovery.
Ragwort (Senecio jacobaea)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	10	Apply to actively growing plants at rosette to cabbage stage.
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)	Qld only	30	Apply to bushes up to 3 m in height. Apply from October through April when bushes are actively growing. Ensure thorough spray coverage of all foliage and leaders. Incomplete coverage will result in regrowth.
Smartweed (Polygonum spp.)	Qld, NSW only	20	Apply to actively growing plants.
Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only		Avoid spraying when leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.

Wait-a-while (Caesalpinia decapetala)	Qld, NSW only		
Wild turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	NSW only	10	Apply to actively growing plants.

❶ WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES PRESENT IN THE PASTURE

Table 2: Aerial Application (by Helicopter only) See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

NATIVE PASTURES❶, NON AGRICULTURAL AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAYS AND FLOODPLAINS			
Adjuvant: Always add TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT at 100 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section "Use of SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT" in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry (Rubus spp.)	NSW, Tas, Vic only	320	Apply when bushes are actively growing. (Vic only: Apply between December and April). Use not less than 100 L prepared spray/ha. Due to widespread picking of blackberries by the public, it is not recommended to apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.
Mimosa pigra	NT only	100 or 120	Use the higher rate when air temperature exceeds 35°C.

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Table 3: Low Volume High Concentrate Application Techniques (Gas Gun) See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

NON AGRICULTURAL AREAS (NATIVE PASTURES❶), COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
BEFORE USE READ the APPLICATION section below for instructions on use of the Gas Gun			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/10L)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apple box (Angophora floribunda)	NSW, Qld, SA only	20 + Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (20 mL/10 L)	Apply to plants up to 4 m high. Results cannot be guaranteed where suckers originate from large lignotubers.
Messmate stringybark (Eucalyptus obliqua)			

Peppermint gum (E. radiata)		20 + Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (20 mL/10 L)	Apply to plants up to 4 m high. Results cannot be guaranteed where suckers originate from large lignotubers.
Red gum (E. blakelyi)			
Yellow box (E. melliodora)			
Bitou bush/Boneseed (Chrysanthemoides monilifera)	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA only		Minimise contact with desirable species.
Blackberry (Rubus spp.)	All States		Ensure peripheral runners are sprayed. Due to widespread picking of blackberries by the public, it is not recommended to apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.
Privet (Ligustrum spp.)	Qld, NSW only		Apply to bushes up to 3 m high. Partial spray coverage will result in regrowth recovery.
Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only		Avoid spraying when leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February. Apply to bushes less than 2 m high as application to bushes in excess of 2 m high may produce variable results.
Wait-a-while (Caesalpinia decapetala)	Qld, NSW only		

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Table 4: Boom Application See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

NON AGRICULTURAL AREAS (NATIVE PASTURES❶), COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
Adjuvant: Always add TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT at 100 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section "SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT" in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS) unless Pulse® Penetrant is recommended.			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides)	NSW, Qld only	160	Apply in terrestrial situations only. Follow-up applications over at least two seasons are essential for complete control.

Common bracken (Pteridium esculentum)	All States	120	Spray after full frond expansion. Adjust boom height to ensure correct spray overlap.
Darling pea (Swainsona spp.)	NSW only	20	Apply during spring.
Great mullein (Verbascum thapsus)		40 + Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (200 mL/100L)	Regrowth may occur if growing conditions are not good. Apply during spring at times of good soil moisture to rosettes before stem elongation.
Parthenium (Parthenium hysterophorus)	Qld, NSW only	14	Apply up to rosette stage. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Adjust boom height to ensure complete overlap
Paterson's curse (Echium plantagineum)	All States	30	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Adjust boom height to ensure complete overlap
Ragwort (Senecio jacobaea)	NSW, Vic, Tas only		Apply to actively growing plants at rosette to cabbage stage.
Smartweed (Polygonum spp.)	Qld, NSW only 20	20	Apply to actively growing plants

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Table 5: High Volume Spraying (Hand Gun): Tank Mixes of APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE with glyphosate (480 g/L) See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

NON AGRICULTURAL AREAS (NATIVE PASTURES❶), COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
Adjuvant: Always add TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT at 100 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section "Use of SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT" in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS) unless Pulse® Penetrant is recommended.			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry (Rubus spp.)	All States	20 g + 150 mL Titan Glyphosate	Apply in terrestrial situations only. Follow-up applications over at least two seasons are essential for complete control. Due to widespread picking of

		450 + TITAN PARAFFINIC SPRAYING OIL (500 mL/100 L) or Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (200 mL/100L)	blackberries by the public, it is not recommended to apply to bushes bearing mature fruit
Gorse (Ulex europaeus)	Vic, SA, NSW, Tas only	20 g + 150 mL Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide + Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (200 mL/100 L)	Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Ensure thorough spray penetration and coverage of the whole plant.
Lantana (Lantana camara)	Qld, NSW only		Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and stems. Spray should penetrate through the bush.
St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		Spray to wet, but not to cause run-off.
Tree-of-Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)	NSW only		

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Table 6 Aerial or Boom Application: Tank Mixes of APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE with glyphosate (480 g/L) See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

NON AGRICULTURAL AREAS (NATIVE PASTURES❶), COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry (Rubus spp.)	All States	120 + 6.6 L Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide + TITAN PARAFFINIC SPRAYING OIL (500 mL/100 L) Or Titan Organosilicone Surfactant	Apply from flowering until prior to leaf yellowing. Due to widespread picking of blackberries by the public, it is not recommended to apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.

		(100 mL/100 L)	
Common bracken (Pteridium esculentum)		60 + 3.2 L Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide +Titan Organosilicone Surfactant (100 mL/100 L)	Spray after full frond expansion, but prior to first frosts. Adjust boom height to ensure correct spray overlap.

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Table 7: Ground Boom Application for Control of Certain Broadleaf Weeds in Tolerant Grass Pastures or in a Pasture Renovation See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

ESTABLISHED PASTURES: TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES (Perennial phalaris & cocksfoot stands greater than 1 year old) OR PASTURE RENOVATION❶ (Use in rundown pastures to reduce weed burden before sowing with a pasture in the following year)			
Adjuvant: Always add TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT at 200 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section "SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT" in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cape tulip: one & two leaf (Homeria spp.)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA and Tas only	10	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July & early August. More than one year of application may be required to obtain control.
Annual clover (Trifolium spp.)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld and Tas only		Apply before flowering.
Docks (Rumex spp.)		10 (seedlings) 20 (established)	Best results when applied in spring prior to bolting.
Doublegee/Spiny emex/Three cornered jack (Emex australis)	WA only	10 or 20	Apply up to the 6 leaf stage. Use the higher rate on dense populations.

Storksbill/Wild geranium (Erodium spp.)	Vic, SA, NSW and Tas only		Use the higher rate on dense populations. Spray before flowering.
Annual medics (Medicago spp.)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA and Tas only	10	For best results apply before flowering.
Onion grass/Guildford grass (Romulea rosea)		30	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually late June/July before the onset of browning off caused by the Helminthosporium fungus. When mixing with glyphosate use 10 g/ha
Paterson's curse (Echium plantagineum)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld and Tas only	20 or 30	Apply lower rate on small plants. Apply higher rate before bolting/flowering.
Ragwort (Senecio jacobaea)	Vic, SA, NSW and Tas only	30	Apply to actively growing plants at the rosette to cabbage stage.
Sorrel (Rumex acetosella)	Vic, SA, SW, WA and Tas only	10 (seedlings) 20 (established)	Best results when applied in spring prior to seed heads appearing.
Soursob (Oxalis pes-capre)		10 or 20	Use the higher rate on dense stands. Spray before flowering for best results.
Wild garlic (Allium vineale)		30	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually July to early August. More than one year of application may be required to obtain control.

❶ WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES PRESENT IN THE PASTURE

Table 8A. Winter cereals (Wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye) Post crop and weed emergence (NNSW, QLD) Read Crop Safety Directions below.

Adjuvant: Always add TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT at 100 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section "SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT" in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).			
Apply from 3 leaf up to 1st node stage of the crops (Z13 – Z31). When mixing with other products observe the crop stage for those products			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED Stage	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
African turnip weed (Sisymbrium thellungii)	Up to 6 leaf stage	10	Rates: Where a range of rates and/or tank mixes are recommended, use the higher rates for larger weeds and/or under heavy weed pressures. Weed growth stage: Where weed growth stage is not specified in the adjacent column, apply when weeds are small (not greater than 5 cm in height or diameter) and actively growing
Boggabri weed	Up to 10 cm	14	

(Amaranthus macrocarpus)	diameter		
Chickpeas (Volunteer) (Cicer arietinum)		10	
Chicory (Cichorum intybus)			
Climbing buckwheat (Fallopia convolvulus)	Up to 4 leaf stage	14	
Clover (Subterranean) (Trifolium subterraneum)		10	
Deadnettle (Lamium amplexicaule)	Up to 6 leaf stage		
Dock (broadleaf) (Rumex obtusifolius)		10 or 14	
Faba beans (Volunteer) (Vicia faba)	Up to the 3 node stage	10	
Hogweed (Wireweed) (Polygonum aviculare)	Up to 3 leaf stage	10 or 14	Use higher rate when weed populations are dense.
Indian hedge mustard (Sisymbrium orientale)		10	Heavy populations and/or those suffering stress may not be completely controlled – a tank mix with TITAN LVE MCPA is recommended.
Medic (Medicago spp.)		10	
New Zealand spinach (Tetragonia tetragonoides)	Up to 4 leaf stage	14	
Parthenium weed (Parthenium hysterophorus)		10 or 14	Use higher rate on rosette stage plants
Prickly lettuce (Lactuca serriola)			

Red pigweed (Portulaca oleracea)	Up to 6 leaf stage		Use higher rate when weed populations are dense and most weeds at 6 leaf stage.
Saltbush (Atriplex muelleri)	Up to 4-6 leaf stage		Use higher rate when weeds at 4 to 6 leaf stage.
Slender celery (Apium leptophyllum)		10	
Spiny emex (Doublegee) (Emex australis)		10 or 14	
Stagger weed (Stachys arvensis)		10	
Volunteer sunflower (Helianthus annuus)	Up to 4 leaf stage	10 or 14	Use higher rate on plants 4 to 8 leaf stage.
Wild turnip (Brassica tournefortii)		10	

Table 8B. APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE Tank Mixtures: Winter cereals (Wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye) Post crop and weed emergence (NNSW, QLD) Read Crop Safety Directions below

Adjuvant: Always add TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT at 100 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section "Use of SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT" in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).				
Apply from 3 leaf up to 1st node stage of the crops (Z13 – Z31). When mixing with MCPA and TITAN PICLORAM + MCPA 242 HERBICIDE observe the crop stage for those products.				
WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE (g/ha)	CROP GROWTH STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Turnip weed (Rapistrum rugosum)	Apply at 4 to 6 leaf stage	10 + 400 mL Titan LVE MCPA	Apply from 4 leaf through	Rates: Where a range of rates and/or tank mixes are recommended, use the higher rates for larger weeds and/or under heavy weed pressures.

			to the start of jointing (Zadoks 14 – 30)	
Saffron thistle (Carthamus lanatus)		10 + 1000 mL TITAN LVE MCPA	Apply from 5 leaf through to the start of jointing (Zadoks 15 – 30)	
Variegated thistle (Silybum marianum)				
Climbing buckwheat (Fallopia convolvulus)	Up to 4 leaf stage	10 + 1000 mL TITAN PICLORAM + MCPA 242 HERBICIDE	Apply from early tillering (when main shoot has 4 to 5 leaves plus 2 or more tillers have formed) to start of jointing (first node)	For best control apply at early tillering of the crop as this weed becomes increasing difficult to control as it becomes larger

Table 9: APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE+ glyphosate – Fallow/Pre-plant Knockdown Weed Control (NNSW, QLD) See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

Wheat, Canola (Designated Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant Canola varieties only, such as Pioneer 44C73 and 45C75), Barley, Triticale				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE AT APPLICATION	STATES	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Refer to Tables 8A and 8B and glyphosate labels	Refer to Tables 8A and 8B and glyphosate labels	NNSW & Qld	10 or 14 g + Titan glyphosate	DO NOT apply less than 4 months prior to sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly under dry, cold conditions. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to the General Instructions and Critical

for Directions for Use.	for Directions for Use.		at label rates	Comments of the respective labels in tables 8A and 8B, and glyphosate labels for use directions and rates for the target weeds

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with water. APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE should be added to the spray tank with simultaneous agitation. If ability to agitate the spray tank is limited, premix the APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE in a bucket before adding to the main tank. Once diluted correctly, APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE remains dispersed.

THE MATERIAL MUST BE KEPT IN SUSPENSION AT ALL TIMES BY CONTINUOUS AGITATION.

When prepared spray solution has been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using. In tank mixes APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE must be fully in suspension before adding the partner product or surfactant. If tank mixing with other products, the following order should be followed: 1. Half fill the spray tank, maintaining agitation, then: 2. Add APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE (as described above). 3. Add water to 70% fill the spray tank. 4. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates. 5. Add emulsifiable concentrates. 6. Add the surfactant. 7. Add water to bring to the final spray volume.

COMPATIBILITY

Some increased temporary crop yellowing may occur when APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE is applied as a tank mix with TITAN Chlorpyrifos 500 EC and omethoate (e.g.Lemat®).

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT TITAN WETTER 1000, TITAN PARAFFINIC OIL and Titan Organosilicone Surfactant are recommended for use with APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE. Instructions specific for woody and herbaceous weed control • If a specific surfactant/wetting agent is not listed in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table, or when mixing with glyphosate use TITAN WETTER 1000 at 100 mL/100 L of final spray solution (0.1 % v/v) When Titan Organosilicone Surfactant is recommended in the Directions for use table use 20 mL/10L(gas gun application) or 100 or 200 mL/100L (boom or high volume applications)(ie 0.1 or 0.2 %v/v) • When TITAN WETTER 1000 is recommended in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table, use 20 mL/10 L (gas gun application) or; 100 or 200 mL/100 L (boom or high volume applications) (i.e. 0.1 or 0.2% v/v) • When TITAN PARAFFINIC OIL is recommended in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table, use 500 mL/100 L of final spray solution (i.e. 0.5 % v/v). Instructions specific for treatment of pasture and pasture renovation • Always add TITAN WETTER 1000 at 200 mL/100 L of final spray solution (0.2 % v/v).

APPLICATION

1. Cropping and Fallow Situations Ground Boom Spraying Apply in 50-100 L water/ha using a coarse spray through accurately calibrated equipment. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while

starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may occur. Aerial Application Apply in not less than 30 L water/ha using a coarse spray through accurately calibrated equipment.

2. Pasture and Non-cropping Situations High Volume Handgun application Spray foliage stems and canes until wet. Ensure coverage is uniform and complete. Use pressures of 550-1500 kPa depending on target species and size of bush. Use larger nozzles and higher pressures for larger bushes. Indicative spray volumes are 3000 L/ha for large woody weeds and 1-2 m high blackberry; and 500-1000 L/ha for small herbaceous weeds such as ragwort. Gas Gun Application Apply 50 mL shots to 4-5 m2 of surface area of the weed to ensure good coverage of all foliage is achieved. This relates to 20 droplets/cm2 of leaf surface. The use of a suitable marker dye is recommended. Ground Boom Spray Application Apply in a minimum of 70 L prepared spray/ha using a coarse spray. Increase to 200 L/ha or more in dense stands. Aerial Application (by helicopter only) Apply using at least a coarse spray through accurately calibrated equipment. Apply in a minimum of 100 L/ha on blackberries or 60 L/ha on Mimosa pigra. Higher water volumes up to 200 L/ha may be necessary on Mimosa pigra to ensure adequate coverage where bushes are large and terrain is steep. Spray using the half overlap opposite pass technique.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE from mixing and spray equipment as follows: • Wash down exterior of sprayer before flushing tanks, lines, etc. • Drain 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 for a minimum of 10 minutes. Partial Cleaning (Rinse only – before using rig to spray barley, triticale and wheat): After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

Complete Cleaning (Decontamination – before using rig to spray crops that are susceptible to APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE): • After cleaning the tank as above, fill the tank with clean water and add 300 mL household chlorine bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 100 L of water. Household bleach should be less than 12 months old, and stored away from direct sunlight. Flush through boom and hoses then allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation engaged, then drain. • Drain tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes. • Nozzles, screens, filters, relief valves, dump lines, caps and taps at the end of spray lines, tank lids, flow meters, lines to pressure gauges, external tank indicators, induction hoppers, etc should be removed/pulled apart and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

CAUTION: DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia. DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area. Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and their roots and watercourses.

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS following application in cereals and fallow

Crop Rotation Recommendations Use of APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE may prevent early reestablishment of many crops including grasses after treatment. The period that residues persist in the soil will vary according to site conditions such as climate, soil pH, presence of soil

microorganisms, soil temperature, soil moisture and the rate used. Breakdown is fastest in warm, wet, acid soil and slower in cold, dry, alkaline conditions. Land previously treated with APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE should not be rotated to crops other than those listed in the table below. Tolerance of other crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale before sowing into larger areas (see field bioassay in PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section).

The APPARENT WASP 300 WG HERBICIDE treated area may be replanted to any of the specified crops after the interval indicated in the following table:

Plantback Periods Users should be aware that there could be varietal differences in crop sensitivity and should seek the most recent data from the registrant.

Soil pH	Crops	Rainfall*	Plantback period
5.6-8.5	Wheat, Barley, Triticale	50-100 mm	4 months
	Canola	>300mm	9 months
		< 300 mm	20 months
	Faba bean	All	20 months
8.6 and above	Tolerance of crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing to larger areas.		

*Rainfall – must be sufficient and of distribution to ensure soil wetting to 100 mm for longer than 1 week, for 4 month plantback time. For 9 month or longer plantback times, at least 300 mm must have fallen between treatment and desired replant time, with more than 100 mm of that over the warm months of summer to autumn to ensure soil wetting to depth of 100 mm for longer than 2 weeks.

For winter crops such as chickpea, linseed, lucerne, medic, oats, safflower and subclover and for summer crops such as cotton, Japanese millet, maize, mung beans, panorama millet, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, and white French millet please consult APPARENT Ag Pty Ltd for advice on plantback periods. See also PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.