

Product Name: CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide  
APVMA Approval No: 91521/141451



Label Name:	CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	Formulation A: ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 480 g/L TRIFLURALIN ALSO CONTAINS: 562 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON 3g/L POLYETHANOXY (15) TALLOW AMINE  Formulation B: ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 480 g/L TRIFLURALIN ALSO CONTAINS: 509 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 3 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	A Pre-Emergence Herbicide for the Control of Annual Grasses and Certain Broadleaf Weeds in Certain Horticultural and Agricultural Crops as listed in the Directions for Use
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Net Contents:	5 L - 1000 L
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Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p><b>HARVEST:</b> NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p><b>GRAZING:</b> Swedes and turnips: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CROPS FOR STOCK FOOD. Tea tree: DO NOT GRAZE TREATED AREAS OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. Industrial hemp: DO NOT GRAZE TREATED AREAS FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Wheat – when tank mixed with Tri-allate (for example CropSure Triallate 500EC Herbicide) and Flumioxazin 500 WG: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. Following observation of the 12 week withholding period, DO NOT send animals to slaughter that have consumed treated forage, hay and failed crops UNLESS they are first placed on clean feed for 28 days before leaving the farm. The clean feed interval does NOT apply to grazing of post-harvest stubble. Other crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p>
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Trade Advice:	EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE Growers should note that maximum residue limits (MRLs) or import tolerances may not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with this product. If you are growing edible produce for export, please check with CropSure Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using this product.
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p><b>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</b> <b>GROUP 3 HERBICIDE</b></p> <p>CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide is a member of the dinitroaniline group of herbicides. CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide has the inhibitors of tubulin formation mode of action. For weed resistance management CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide is a Group 3 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide and other Group 3 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 CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide or other Group 3 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, CropSure Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	<p><b>Re-entry Period</b> 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> <p><b>DRIFT WARNING</b></p>
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	DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment, which could be expected to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, croplands or pastures.
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Protections:	<p><b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</b></p> <p>DO NOT use in high winds.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed rates specified, to avoid crop damage.</p> <p>DO NOT plant sensitive grasses such as oats, sorghum, millets, phalaris spp, ryegrass or wheat for 12 months following the use of this product except where wheat follows wheat or other winter crops.</p> <p>DO NOT plant oilseed poppies when a detectable residue of Trifluralin is present in the soil. Levels as low as 0.02 ppm may interact with other unfavourable factors (moisture, stress disease etc.) to reduce poppy growth and vigour.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to orchards and vineyards after first flush of growth or when residues can lodge on or in fruit. Reduced germination of wheat and barley may occur due to combination of following circumstances and use of this product:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short Coleoptile cultivars</li> <li>• Use of seed dressings (except Vitavax)</li> <li>• Shallow or uneven seedling depth</li> </ul> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. DO NOT store below 5oC. Extended storage below 5oC can result in the formation of crystals on the bottom of the container. If crystallisation does occur, store the container on its side at room temperature and rock occasionally until crystals re-dissolve. Ensure any crystals are dissolved before adding to the spray tank.</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 container 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,</p> <p>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>For 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> <p><b>For Mini Bulk Returnable Containers</b></p> <p>Store the original sealed container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the MicroMatic valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the container with water or any other foreign matter. After each use of the product ensure the MicroMatic coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the container have been used, please return the empty container to the point of purchase. The container remains the property of CropSure Pty Ltd.</p>
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Safety Directions:	Harmful if swallowed. Poisonous if inhaled. Will damage eyes, nose and throat. Will irritate the skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray mist. When opening the container and preparing the spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and half-piece respirator. When using the prepared
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spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. 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, goggles, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, and contaminated clothing.

**First Aid Instructions:** If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.

**First Aid Warnings:**

## **RESTRAINTS**

### **Spray Drift Restraints - when tank mixed with Triallate and Flumioxazin 500 WG only**

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://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. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table below provides guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

**DO NOT** 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.

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

- Spray droplets not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory downwind buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

#### **Buffer zones for boom sprayers**

<b>Use Situation</b>	<b>Mandatory downwind buffer zones</b>	
	<b>Natural aquatic areas</b>	<b>Vegetation areas</b>
Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) Wheat (except Durum varieties), when tank mixed with Flumioxazin 500WG and Triallate	120 metres	10 metres

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### 1. FIELD CROPS

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate - Soil Type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Chickpeas	Annual Ryegrass, Paradoxa Grass (Canary Grass), Wireweed (Hogweed) Black Pigweed, Suppression of Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), soil surface Wild Oats	QLD only	1.25-1.7L/ha	1.25-1.7L/ha	1.25-1.7L/ha	Use 1.25L/ha when applying immediately prior to sowing. Use 1.7L/ha when applying to dry soil before the planting rain.
	Annual Ryegrass, Wireweed (hogweed), Deadnettles	VIC only	800 mL/ha plus 1L/ha of Triallate (for example CropSure Triallate 500EC Herbicide)			Incorporate as per recommendations for wheat, barley and triticale.
	Red & White Fumitory, Rough Poppy, Wireweed, Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Canary Grass, Sand Fescue, Suppression of Deadnettle, Speedwell, Three Cornered Jack, Yellow Burrweed, Brome Grass, Cereal Oats and soil surface Wild Oats	SA only	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	Apply to level seedbed 0 to 4 weeks before sowing. Incorporate as per Incorporation Table 6.
	Amaranthus, Annual Ryegrass, Barnyard Grass, Caltrop, Crab Grass, Paradoxa Grass (Canary Grass), Pigweed, soil surface Wild Oats, Winter Grass, Wireweed, Suppression of Fumitory	NSW, ACT only	1.2 - 1.5L/ha	1.5L/ha	1.7L/ha	Apply from 4 weeks up to just prior to sowing. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for suitable method of incorporation.
Adzuki Beans, Cowpeas, Lablab, Mung Beans, Borlotti Beans, Red Kidney Beans		NSW, ACT, QLD only				
Faba Beans	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed), Fumitories, Geranium, Ivy Leaf, Speedwell, Mustards, Turnips, Wireweed, Suppression of Brome Grass, Soursob and soil surface Wild Oats	SA, WA only	800mL/ha plus 1-1.5L/ha simazine flowable (500g/L)			Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application.  Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For full reliable results, significant rainfall (20 or 30mm) is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application.

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate - Soil Type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Pigeon Peas	Amaranthus, Barnyard Grass, Canary Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Pigweed, Spiny Burrgrass, Summer Grass, soil surface Wild Oats, Wireweed (hogweed), Suppression of Yellow Vine (Caltrop), From seed only: Columbus Grass, Guinea Grass, Johnson Grass, Liverseed Grass	NSW, ACT only	1.2 L/ha	1.5 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Apply between 4 weeks and just before sowing. Refer to Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 6 for suitable method of incorporation.
Lentils	Annual Phalaris, Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Wireweed	NSW, ACT only	800 mL/ha	1.2 L/ha	1.2 L/ha	Apply 1 to 4 weeks before sowing.
	Fumitory - Red and White, Rough Poppy, Wireweed, Barley Grass, Canary Grass, Annual Ryegrass, Sand Fescue	SA only	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	Apply 1 to 4 weeks before sowing.
Navy Beans	Annual Ryegrass, Barnyard Grass, Canary Grass, Caltrop (Bullhead, Yellow Vine), Crag Grass, Mossman River Grass, (Innocent Grass), Pigweed, Redroot (Amaranthus), Redshank (Prince of Wales Feather), Summer Grass, soil surface Wild Oats, Winter Grass, Wireweed (hogweed) From seed only: Columbus Grass, Guinea Grass, Johnson Grass, Liverseed Grass ( <i>Urochloa</i> )	All States	1.2L/ha	1.5L/ha	1.7L/ha	Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place.
Soybeans			1.2L/ha	1.7L/ha	2.3L/ha	Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for suitable method of incorporation.
Vetch	Annual Ryegrass, Deadnettle, Wireweed, soil surface Wild Oats, suppression of Brome Grass, Rough Poppy, Speedwell, Three Cornered Jack, Yellow Burr Weed, Sheepweed	SA, WA only	1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Apply to level seedbed 0 to 4 weeks before sowing. Refer to incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate - Soil Type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Cotton	Annual Ryegrass, Barnyard Grass, Canary Grass, Caltrop (Bullhead/Yellow Vine), Crab Grass, Mossman Player Grass (Innocent Weed), Pigweed, Redroot (Amaranthus), Redshank (Prince of Wales Feather), Summer Grass, soil surface Wild Oats, Winter Grass, Wireweed (Hogweed), Black Pigweed (QLD only), From seed only: Columbus - Guinea Grass, Johnson Grass, Liverseed Grass ( <i>Urochloa</i> )	QLD, NSW, ACT, WA only	1.2 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	2.3 L/ha	Spray between 6 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer incorporation Table 1 & 2 for method of incorporation.
Legume Seed Crop Establishment - Annual Medics - Clover Berseem, Red, Strawberry (Sub & White)		NSW, ACT, SA, WA, VIC, TAS only	1.2 L/ha  1.7 L/ha	1.2 L/ha  1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha  1.7 L/ha	Autumn Sowing - Apply from 4 weeks to 7 days before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation. Spring Sowing - Apply between 4 weeks and 3 days before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
- Lucerne for Hay and Seed Crop		All states				In both cases seedling disease, cold weather, excessive moisture, high salt concentrations and drought could weaken crop seedlings and damage could occur from the use of this product. Temporary drop suppression could result.
Linseed		NSW, ACT, SA, WA, VIC only	1.2L/ha	1.5L/ha	1.7L/ha	Spray 2-4 weeks before sowing. Sowing depth should be 1.3 to 2.5cm. Deeper sowing may result in some stand reduction. Refer incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
Peanuts		WA, QLD only				Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for suitable method of incorporation.
Peas, Canola, Mustard (oilseed cultivars) ( <i>Brassica juncea</i> ), Safflower		All States				Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 or 11 for method of incorporation.
Sugarcane Early Season Late Season		QLD, NSW, only	3.0L/ha 2.3L/ha	3.0 L/ha 2.3 L/ha	3.0 L/ha 2.3 L/ha	Apply to plant cane after emergence to "out of hand" stage. Apply to ratoon cane immediately after harvest. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 7 or 10 for suitable method of incorporation.

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate - Soil Type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Sunflowers		All States	1.2 L/ha	1.5 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for method of incorporation.
Lupins						Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate - Soil Type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Lupins cont.	Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds	NSW, ACT, VIC, QLD only	800mL/ha plus 3L/ha of simazine flowable (500g/L)			Use a low volume boom applying 50-100 litres spray mixture per hectare. Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing the crop. Incorporate within 4 hours of application. DO NOT spray to a ridged soil.
	Capeweed, Turnip, Radish, Doublegee and Suppression of Annual Ryegrass and soil surface Wild Oats	WA only	1.25L/ha plus 1-1.5L/ha of simazine flowable (500g/L)			Rate for Yellow Sands.
	As above plus suppression of Brome Grass	WA only	1.25L/ha plus 2L/ha of simazine flowable (500g/L)			Rate for all other soil types. Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Application should not be made to rigid or excessively cloddy soil. For Simazine to be effective sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Results with Simazine can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and Lupins are sown into dry or low moisture seedbeds.
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Wild Radish Wild Turnip plus suppression of Annual Ryegrass, soil surface Wild Oats and Brome Grass	WA only	1.25L/ha plus 2L/ha of diuron flowable (500g/L)			DO NOT use on white or grey sands as severe crop damage may result. Use tank mix of diuron & Trifluralin where Annual Ryegrass is present. Apply at pre-sowing stage. <b>TANK MIXTURES:</b> Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray-drift restraints, mandatory no-spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.
	Red & White Fumitory, Rough Poppy, Wireweed, Barley Grass, Canary Grass, Annual Ryegrass, Sand Fescue, suppression of Deadnettle, Speedwell, Three Cornered Jack, Yellow Burr Weed, Brome Grass, Cereal Oats, soil surface Wild Oats.	SA only	1.25 - 1.7L/ha			Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer to Incorporation Table Note 6 for method of incorporation.
	Above weeds plus Capeweed, Common Fumitory, Geranium, Indian Hedge Mustard, Sheepweed, Shepherd Purse, Toadrush, Turnips, suppression of Ice Plant & Soursob		1.25L/ha to 1.7L/ha plus 2 to 4L/ha of simazine flowable (500g/L)			Use a low volume boom applying 50-100 litres spray mixture per hectare. Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing the crop. Incorporate within 4 hours of application. DO NOT apply to ridged soil.

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate - Soil Type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Tobacco	Summer Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Red Natal Grass, Love Grass, Button Grass, Rhodes Grass, Pigweed	QLD only	800 mL/ha	1.2L/ha	-	Apply to soil 3-4 weeks prior to transplanting. The longer period to be used for applications made during June & July. Incorporate to a depth of 10cm.
	Crowsfoot Grass	NSW, ACT, only	800 mL/ha	1.2L/ha	1.2L/ha	Apply to light sandy soil 14 to 21 days before transplanting. DO NOT incorporate to a depth greater than 6cm. Apply to loam (medium soil) 14 to 21 days before transplanting. DO NOT incorporate to a depth of greater than 6cm.
Wheat, Barley & Triticale  1. Pre-Sowing Only  2. Pre-Sowing & Post-Sowing (self-mulching soils)	Annual Ryegrass, Wireweed (Hogweed), Phalaris spp.	NSW, ACT, WA, VIC only	800 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	Apply 1-4 weeks before sowing. Sowing depth should be at least 5cm. Use cover harrows behind combine. Ground should be left flat. DO NOT use pre-sowing on self-mulching soils as damage may occur from wheel tracking and poor control of wild oats.  Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
	Fumitory	WA only				
	Canary Grass	VIC only				
	As above except for Fumitory	VIC only				
Wheat	Annual Ryegrass, Paradoxa Grass (Canary Grass), soil surface Wild Oats, Wireweed (Hogweed)	QLD only				On non-self-mulching soils apply 1-4 weeks before sowing. Sowing depth should be at least 5cm. Use cover harrows behind combine. Ground should be left flat.  On self-mulching soils as above except apply more than 4 weeks before sowing to prevent crop damage.  Refer incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate - Soil Type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Barley	Annual Ryegrass, Paradoxa Grass (Canary Grass), soil surface Wild Oats, Wireweed (Hogweed)	QLD only	800 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	Apply to self-mulching and non self-mulching soils from 1-4 weeks before sowing. Sowing depth should be at least 5cm. Use cow harrows behind combine. Ground should be left flat. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for suitable method of incorporation.
Wheat, Triticale, Rye	Annual Ryegrass, Red & White Fumitory, Phalaris spp., Wireweed, suppression of deadnettles, rough poppy, Yellow Burr Weed	SA only				Apply 1 - 4 weeks before sowing. Sowing depth should be at least 5cm. Use cover harrows behind combine. Ground should be left flat. <b>DO NOT</b> use Pre-Sowing on self-mulching soils as damage may occur from wheel tracking and poor control of wild oats. Refer Incorporation Table 6 for method of incorporation.
Barley	As above for SA plus Sand Fescue & suppression of Brome Grass		1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	1.25 L/ha	
Wheat & Triticale only	Annual Phalaris	NSW, ACT only	800mL/ha plus 20g/ha chlorsulfuron (750g/kg)			If possible, spray and incorporate into the soil in one operation. If this is not possible incorporation should take place within 4 hours of spraying. Delay may cause inferior weed control.
Quinoa ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> )	Annual ryegrass, Fumitory spp., Paradoxa grass (Canary grass), Phalaris spp., Wild oats, Wireweed (Hogweed) Suppression of Dead nettle, Rough poppy, Yellow bur weed	All States	1.5 – 2 L/ha	1.5 – 2 L/ha	1.5 – 2 L/ha	Spray between 4 weeks and just prior to sowing using a boom spray or equivalent in 50 - 100 L water/ha. Triallate (for example CropSure Triallate 500EC Herbicide) must be thoroughly incorporated into the soil within 4 hours of application using Knife Point, No-till seeding systems or equivalent. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than one application per crop. The sensitivity of some species and varieties of quinoa has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable to treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

**2. FIELD CROPS: FOR USE IN NO-TILL/MIN-TILL CROPPING, PRE-SOWING OR INCORPORATED BY SOWING (IBS) (Using Incorporation TABLE 13)**

Crop	Weeds	Rate	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Canola	Annual ryegrass, Wireweed, Phalaris spp, Fumitory, Sand fescue ( <i>Vulpia fasciculata</i> ), Winter grass ( <i>Poa annua</i> ), Paradoxa grass (Canary grass) ( <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> ), Corn gromwell (Sheepweed) ( <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> ), Rough poppy ( <i>Papaver hybridum</i> ) Suppression: Soil Surface Wild oats, Brome grass ( <i>Bromus diandrus</i> ), Silver grass ( <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> ), Barley grass ( <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> ), Cereal oats ( <i>Avena sativa</i> ), Three-Cornered Jack (Double gee) ( <i>Emex australis</i> ), Caltrop (Bullhead & Yellow vine) ( <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> ), Yellow burr weed ( <i>Amsinckia spp</i> ), Dead nettle ( <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> ), Speedwell ( <i>Veronica spp</i> )	1.5 – 3.0L/ha	Use only with knife/blade points and press-wheels - refer to the Incorporation Table point 13 for method of incorporation. Use high rates on light sandy and sandy loam soils. <b>DO NOT use on heavy soils.</b> Use high rates for heavier stubble coverage and high weed density situations. Stubble coverage above 40 - 50% ground cover can reduce weed control below acceptable levels. Suppression of Brome grass and Barley grass may be reduced in medium to high weed density situations. Higher rates are likely to provide improved suppression of Brome grass, Wild oats, Cereal oats, Barley grass and Silver grass. Control of deep germinating/late germinating weeds may be reduced. <b>To maintain crop safety attention to sowing speed and soil throw is required - avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent sowing furrows.</b> This is especially critical at higher use rates. <b>Avoid sites that water log or where furrow walls may collapse as crop establishment &amp; vigour may be reduced.</b> Application can occur 0 - 24 hours prior to incorporation by sowing. For best results apply as close as possible to sowing (within 12 hours). Application 12 - 24 hours before sowing may be more adversely affected by above average soil moisture, warm winter temperatures and high weed seed densities. These factors individually or combined may reduce final weed control. Avoid sowing sensitive crops into areas treated with 2 - 3 L/ha if dry or drought conditions have persisted since application.
Wheat, barley, triticale and canola <sup>1</sup>	Annual ryegrass, Wireweed, Phalaris spp, Fumitory, Wild oats, Cereal oats, Sand fescue ( <i>Vulpia fasciculata</i> ), Silver grass ( <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> ) Winter grass ( <i>Poa annua</i> ), Paradoxa grass (Canary grass) ( <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> ), Corn gromwell (Sheepweed) ( <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> ), Rough poppy ( <i>Papaver hybridum</i> ) Suppression Soil Surface – Brome grass ( <i>Bromus diandrus</i> ), Barley grass ( <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> ), Three-Cornered Jack (Double gee) ( <i>Emex australis</i> ), Caltrop (Yellowvine & Bullhead) ( <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> ), Yellow burr weed ( <i>Amsinckia spp</i> ), Dead nettle ( <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> ), Speedwell ( <i>Veronica spp</i> )	1.5 - 2 L/ha plus 1.6 - 2 L /ha Triallate (for example CropSure Triallate 500EC Herbicide)	Use only with knife/blade points and presswheels - refer to the Incorporation Table point 13 for method of incorporation. Use higher rates on light sandy and sandy loam soils. <b>DO NOT use on heavy soils.</b> Avoid soils, which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy as they may suffer reduced weed control. Use higher rates for heavier stubble coverage and high weed density situations. Stubble coverage above 40 - 50% ground cover can reduce weed control below acceptable levels. Suppression of Brome grass and Barley grass may be reduced in medium to high weed density situations. Higher rates are likely to provide improved control levels of Brome grass, Wild oats, Cereal oats, Barley grass and Silver grass. Control of deep/late germinating weeds may be reduced. Insufficient incorporation of Triallate (for example CropSure Triallate 500EC Herbicide) will reduce Wild oat control. Control may be poor in the first years of practising no-till/min till. <b>To maintain crop safety attention to sowing speed and soil throw is required.</b> <b>Avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent sowing furrows.</b> This is especially critical at higher use rates and in cereals. <b>Avoid sites that water log or where furrow walls may collapse as crop establishment &amp; vigour may be reduced.</b> Incorporate within 6 hours to ensure the effectiveness of Triallate (for example CropSure Triallate 500EC Herbicide) is retained.

Crop	Weeds	Rate	Critical Comments
Wheat (except Durum varieties)	<p>For control of: Annual ryegrass (including Group 3 resistant biotypes), Wireweed, Phalaris spp, Fumitory, Wild oats (including Group 1 resistant biotypes), Cereal oats, Sand fescue (<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>), Winter grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Paradoxa grass (Canary grass) (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>), Corn gromwell (Sheepweed) (<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>), Rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>)</p> <p>For suppression of: Black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>), Canola, volunteer (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Common chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>), Indian Hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), New Zealand spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Three-horn Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Toad rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>).</p> <p>For improved and prolonged activity on Black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>), Three-horn Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>)</p> <p>For suppression of Soil Surface: Brome grass (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Threecornered Jack (Doublegee) (<i>Emex australis</i>), Caltrop (Yellowvine &amp; Bullhead) (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Yellow burr weed (<i>Amsinckia spp</i>), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Speedwell (<i>Veronica spp</i>)</p>	2 L/ha plus 120 g/ha flumioxazin 500 WG plus 3.2 L/ha Triallate (for example CropSure Triallate 500EC Herbicide plus CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide)	<p>Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before application of Terrain plus Triallate (for example CropSure Triallate 500EC Herbicide plus CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide).</p> <p>Sowing (incorporation by sowing (IBS)) should occur within 24 hours of application.</p> <p><b>For use in no-till/min-till Cropping Systems, Pre-Sowing or Incorporated by Sowing (IBS).</b> Use only with knife/blade points and presswheels. Sow at speeds slow enough to ensure treated soil is not thrown into adjacent furrows excessively. Use high seed sowing rates and good fertilizer levels to encourage vigorous crops and thereby assist with weed control. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in wheat crops 3 cm.</p> <p>Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness.</p> <p>Crop damage can occur when heavy rainfall occurs soon after application.</p> <p>Residual control may be reduced unless at least 25 mm rainfall occurs in the three weeks following sowing, including at least a single day of over 5 mm, to maximise activity. The period of residual activity depends on soil type, weed species and weed density.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> use on lighter soil types (sand) as shorter periods of residual control and continued unacceptable crop safety may occur. Avoid soils which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy during sowing as they will reduce activity. Stubble coverage greater than 40 percent ground cover can reduce activity.</p> <p><b>Grazing:</b> Refer to WHP statement for information regarding clean feed requirement prior to slaughter.</p>
Chickpeas	Annual ryegrass, Wireweed, Phalaris spp, Fumitory	1.25 – 1.7L/ha plus 1.1kg/ha Simazine 900 (for example CropSure Simazine 900WG Herbicide)	Incorporate as per Incorporation Table 13.

### 3. VEGETABLES, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, OIL TEA TREE, INDUSTRIAL HEMP, HERBS AND SPICES

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate/soil type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Transplants only Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes	Annual Ryegrass, Barnyard Grass, Canary Grass, Caltrop, (Bullhead Yellow Vine), Crab Grass, Mossman River Grass (Innocent Grass) Pigweed, Redroot (Amaranthus) Redshank (Prince of Wales feather), Summer Grass, soil surface Wild Oats, Winter Grass, Wireweed (Hogweed)  From seed only: Columbus Grass, Guinea Grass, Johnson Grass, Liverseed Grass (Urochloa)	All states	1.2L/ha	1.7L/ha	2.3L/ha	Spray between 4 weeks and just before sowing takes place. Refer Incorporation Table 3, 4 or 5 for suitable method of incorporation.
Direct Seeded Only Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage			VIC, only			
Cauliflower			All states			
Carrots			VIC only			
Chicory		All states	1.2 L/ha	1.5 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	
Green Beans			QLD, SA, WA, VIC, TAS only	1.2L/ha	1.7L/ha	Apply to new planting during pre plant cultivation. Apply to established crops in spring after weeds and green manure crop has been ploughed into ground. Refer Incorporation Table 8 or 9 for suitable method of incorporation.
Orchards and Vineyards			All States	1.2L/ha	1.7L/ha	Apply to new planting during pre-plant cultivation. Apply to established crops in spring after weeds and green manure crop has been ploughed into the ground. CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide must be incorporated into the soil within 4 hours of application. Refer to Incorporation Table points 8 or 9 for method of incorporation.
Duboisia						
Swedes and turnips						Apply between 4 weeks and just prior to sowing. Apply by boom spray in a spray volume of 70 - 450 L/ha depending on soil type. Refer to Incorporation Table point 3, 4 or 5 for method of incorporation. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than one application per crop.

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate/soil type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Parsnips	Winter grass ( <i>Poa annua</i> )	All States	1.4 L/ha			Broadcast spray to the soil surface between 4 weeks prior to, and just before sowing, using calibrated boom sprayer or similar equipment. CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide must be incorporated into the soil within 4 hours of application using either a rotary hoe or disc technique. Apply a maximum one application per crop using spray volume between 70 - 450 L/ha.
Oil tea tree	Annual thistles, Barnyard grass, Creeping oxalis, Fat hen, Geranium, Needle burr, Potato weed, Red shank, Sowthistle, Wireweed		1.2 L/ha plus simazine at 3 - 4 L/ha (500 g/L simazine products) or 1.5 - 2.2 kg/ha (900 g/kg simazine product)	1.7 L/ha plus simazine at 3 - 4 L/ha (500 g/L simazine products) or 1.5 - 2.2 kg/ha (900 g/kg simazine product)	2.3 L/ha plus simazine at 3 - 4 L/ha (500 g/L simazine products) or 1.5 - 2.2 kg/ha (900 g/kg simazine product)	Apply to bare, moist soil. Apply up to 4 weeks before planting and incorporate within 4 hours of application. Use the lower rate of simazine for light textured soils.

Crop	Weeds	State	Rate/soil type			Critical Comments
			Light	Medium	Heavy	
Industrial hemp	Annual ryegrass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop (bullhead, yellowvine), Crab grass, Corn gromwell, Fescue, Fumitory spp., Mossman River grass (Innocent grass), Paradoxa grass (Canary grass), Phalaris spp., Pigweed, Redroot (Amaranthus), Redshank (Prince of Wales feather), Rough poppy, Summer grass, soil surface wild oats, Winter grass, Wireweed (Hogweed) From seed only: Columbus grass, Guinea grass, Johnson grass, Liverseed grass (Urochloa)	All States	1.2 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	2.3 L/ha	Pre-sowing: apply one application before weeds emerge to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and incorporate into the top 5 cm of soil prior to sowing, OR Post-planting: apply one application before emergence, with rainfall or irrigation to closely follow to achieve effective incorporation into soil. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is properly calibrated. Use lower rates when short residual control is required. Increase the application rate when longer residual control is required. The sensitivity of some species and varieties has not been fully evaluated. Test a small number of plants before applying to the whole crop
Culinary herbs: Basil, Bay leaves, Borage, Chives, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Lemon balm, Lemon grass, Kaffir lime leaves, Marigold flowers, Marjoram (oregano), Mints, Nasturtium leaves, Parsley, Rosemary, Sage, Salad burnett, Sorrel, Tarragon, Thyme. Root Herbs: Galangal Leafy vegetables: Rucola (rocket), Chervil, Mizuna Teas: Lemon verbena Spices: Turmeric Edible flowers: Dianthus, roses	Annual ryegrass, Barnyard grass, Canary grass, Caltrop (Bullhead, Yellow vine), Crab grass, Mossman River grass (Innocent grass), Pigweed, Redroot (Amaranthus), Redshank (Prince of Wales feather), Summer grass, soil surface Wild oats, Winter grass, Wireweed (Hogweed) From seed only: Columbus grass, Guinea grass, Johnson grass, Liverseed grass (Urochloa)					Apply one pre-emergence (of weeds) treatment prior to sowing and incorporate into the top 5 cm of soil. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use lower rates of CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide when short residual control is required. Increase the rate when longer residual control is required. Rotate herbicide mode of action groups with and across growing seasons. The sensitivity of some species and varieties of the crops to be treated have not been fully evaluated. It is advisable to treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

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

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

**THIS PRODUCT MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL WITHIN 4 HOURS OF APPLICATION EXCEPT WHERE THE CROP IS SOWN WITH MINIMUM TILLAGE SOWING EQUIPMENT (FITTED WITH KNIFE POINTS OR BLADES LESS THAN 12 MM WIDE, USUALLY WITH PRESS WHEELS) WHERE APPLICATION MAY OCCUR UP TO 24 HOURS BEFORE INCORPORATION BY THE SOWING PROCESS**

## INCORPORATION TABLE

1.	Prior to furrowing out: 2 workings at an angle required using Offset or Tandem disc harrows.
2.	After furrowing out: 2 workings required using Go-Devil discs or Lillion cultivators set at 10cm depth.
3.	Rotary Hoe: 1 working required at 5-7.5 cm depth. Sugar Cane: 7.5-13 cm depth.
4.	Offset or Tandem Disc Harrows: (preferably with spiked harrows in tandem) 2 workings at an angle required at 7.5-15 cm depth at 6.5-10 km per hour.
5.	Heavy Diamond or Stump Jump Harrows - (weighted 20-30 kg per section) at 10-13 km/hr speed. Then cross work with offset or tandem disc harrows set to 7.5-15 cm depth at speed 6.5-10 km per hour.
6.	Weighted Heavy Diamond or Stump Jump Harrows (weighted with 20-30 kg per section) at 10-13 km per hour. Cross work with combine at 5-7.5 cm depth at speed of 10-13 km/hr.
7.	Disc Ratoon Cultivator: 2 workings needed with discs and cultivator set at 7.5-13 cm depth.
8.	Offset or Tandem Disc Harrows: set at 7.5-15 cm depth. A second discing is required working in opposite direction with discs set to throw treated soil into tree or vine row.
9.	Rotary Hoe: 1 working needed at 5-10 cm depth.
10.	Offset Discs (Bumpers): 2 workings needed at depth of 7.5-13 cm.
11.	Incorporated By Sowing (IBS) on suitably prepared seedbed with heavy diamond harrows trailing or as separate operation.
12.	Post-Sowing/Pre-Emergence: Use heavy diamond harrows cross working at right angles to the direction of sowing. DO NOT attempt this method of incorporation on poorly prepared, clumpy or cloddy soils.
13.	Incorporation By Sowing (IBS) with knife or blade points. Use press wheels to avoid dragging treated soil back into the seed furrow. Maintain slow to moderate speed to ensure that soil throw is not into adjacent furrows. <b>NOTE:</b> a) Knife or blade point systems can result in poor weed control in the seed furrow as chemical displacement from this zone occurs. Stubble coverage above 40-50% ground cover can reduce weed control below acceptable levels. b) A knife or blade point is 12cm or less, has no wings, inverted T or blade, and is generally placed on minimum 20cm tine spacing. c) DO NOT use with disc openers/planting equipment.

## MIXING

This product is an emulsifiable concentrate, which mixes readily with water. Add the recommended amount to the spray tank during filling operation and apply 70-450L of water/ha (broadcast basis) dependent on soil type.

**ENSURE ADEQUATE AGITATION IS CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE OPERATION. LEAVING THE MADE UP SPRAY MIXTURE FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME WITHOUT AGITATION IS NOT RECOMMENDED.**

Under hot conditions or where possible spray and incorporate into the soil in one operation. Delay may cause inferior weed control. Use properly calibrated standard low-pressure (170-340 kPa) boom type sprayer with fan tips.

## CONDITIONS FOR BEST RESULTS

This product must be thoroughly incorporated as recommended. Soil should be well worked and free of weeds at time of application. Product effectiveness may be reduced by inadequate incorporation, high organic matter, excess clods, crop or trash residues, stones or other foreign matter and in areas of unnaturally high weed seed population such as header tracks or livestock rest areas. Trifluralin is volatile and disappears from exposed surfaces. Loss is hastened by high temperatures, winds or warm moist soil.

## **INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT**

The use of Integrated Weed Management techniques in conjunction with CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide is always recommended. Agronomic practises that reduce the weed seed bank in the soil prior to the use of CropSure Trifluralin 480EC Herbicide. Failure to use Agronomic and Integrated Weed Management practises that reduce the weed seed bank in the soil will result in higher weed soil populations. Paddocks with excessively high weed seed banks may have sufficient weed numbers surviving such that final weed control may be considered below a commercially acceptable level and additional herbicide treatments may be necessary. The use of Integrated Weed Management techniques will also reduce the potential for the development or survival of Group 3 herbicide resistance weed biotypes.

## **WILD OATS**

Germinating wild oat seeds lying on soil surface will be controlled. Therefore, specific wild oat control is only possible with shallow cultivation. Poor control will occur on self-mulching soils and all soil types where deep cultivation is practiced.

## **EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE**

Keep the spray unit for herbicides only if possible. Otherwise, spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed several times with clean water following application. Spray Sure Spray Tank Cleaner is suitable for this purpose and will also remove Trifluralin stains.