



Product Name: GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 95024/144489

Label Name:	GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE
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Signal Headings:	DANGEROUS POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:	210 g/L BROMOXYNIL AS OCTANOIC ACID ESTER 37.5 g/L PYRASULFOTOLE
	CROP SAFENER:	9.4 g/L MEFENPYR-DIETHYL
	SOLVENT:	381 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID

Mode of Action:	GROUP 6 27 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the post-emergent control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, cereal rye and triticale as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table
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Net Contents:	1 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:	DO NOT USE IN THE HOME GARDEN
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Withholding Periods:	<p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS</p> <p>Harvest: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p> <p>Grazing/Stockfood: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 6 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</p> <p>GROUP 6 27 HERBICIDE</p> <p>GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE contains members of the pyrazolone (pyrasulfotole) and nitrile (bromoxynil) groups of herbicides. GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE is a herbicide which inhibits 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (4-HPPD) and also acts by inhibition of photosynthesis at photosystem II in plant cells. For weed resistance management GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE is a Group 6 and Group 27 herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE, and other Group 6 and Group 27 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 may not be controlled by GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE or other Group 6 and Group 27 herbicides. Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Loveland Agri Products Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE to control resistant weeds.</p> <p>Do not rely exclusively on GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE for weed control. Use as part of an integrated weed management program involving herbicides with other modes of action and non-chemical methods of control. CropLife Australia resistance management strategies are available from your local agricultural chemical supplier or at the CropLife Australia website (www.croplife.org.au). Refer to these strategies for details of how to manage the build up of resistant weeds on your farm.</p>
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Precautions:	<p>Re-entry Period: Do not enter treated areas until 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 WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with this product or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>This product must be stored in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</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.</p> <p>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>For drumMUSTER containers: This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate or any undiluted chemical according to state legislative requirements. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately.</p> <p>For REFILLABLE containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
Safety Directions:	<p>Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray. Wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.</p>
First Aid Instructions:	<p>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 wash out immediately with water.</p>
First Aid Warnings:	

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT use if rainfall or irrigation is to occur within 2 hours of application.

DO NOT apply to frost affected weeds or if frosts are imminent.

DO NOT apply without adjuvant. See 'Use of Adjuvant/Wetting Agent' under 'General Instructions'.

DO NOT apply to broadleaf crops, e.g. canola, chickpea, clover, faba bean, lupin, lucerne, medic, vetch.

DO NOT apply to any crop other than wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale. **DO NOT** apply to oats.

DO NOT apply using aircraft.

DO NOT apply through a mister.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at www.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/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT 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 **MEDIUM** spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones		
		Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Up to maximum label rate	0.55 m or lower	20 metres	40 metres	250 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEED	STATE	WEED STAGE	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
General: Do not use the 500 mL or 670 mL/ha rate alone where excellent coverage is not possible. Increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations where - target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds.					
Wheat, cereal rye, triticale, barley - 2 leaf (Z12) to first node (Z31)	Bedstraw (<i>Gallium</i> sp.)	All States	2 - 6 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>)		2 - 5 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>)		2 - 4 leaf	500 mL	Subsequent germinations of bindweed may occur after application. Ref er to General Instructions – “Weed density” and “Weed emergence after application”.
			2 - 6 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	
	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations.
	Corn gromwell (<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Doublegee/Spiny emex (<i>Emex australis</i>)		2 - 4 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate f or good weed growing conditions.
	Fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations. Insufficient information exists on other fumitory species.
	Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>)		2 - 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Paterson’s curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Saf fron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Shepherd’s purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Annual sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)		2 - 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)		2 - 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>)	2 - 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-		
Volunteer chickpeas (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Suppression of chickpeas - Will suppress the growth of chickpeas but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.		
Volunteer faba beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-		

CROP	WEED	STATE	WEED STAGE	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
General: Do not use the 500 mL or 670 mL/ha rate alone where excellent coverage is not possible. Increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations where - target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds.					
Wheat, cereal rye, triticale, barley - 2 leaf (Z12) to first node (Z31) <i>Continued</i>	Volunteer field peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)		2 - 8 leaf	500 mL	Suppression of field peas – will suppress the growth of field peas but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL – 1.0 L	Control of field peas.
	Volunteer lentils (<i>Lens culinaris</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Suppression of lentils - will suppress the growth of lentils but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
	Volunteer lupins (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.)		2 - 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations.
	Volunteer seedling lucerne (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Volunteer medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp.)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL	Suppression of medic – will suppress the growth of medic but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL – 1.0 L	Control of medic.
	Volunteer vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Suppression of vetch - will suppress the growth of vetch but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
	Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)		2 - 4 leaf	500 – 670 mL	DO NOT use the 500 mL/ha or 670 mL/ha rate alone where excellent coverage is not possible. Where target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds; increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LV E, will improve control in most situations. Because high weed density may cause shading of weeds lower in the plant canopy or other factors may impede excellent herbicide leaf contact a follow up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control plants remaining after an application of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE.
			Up to 6 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	
	Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		2 - 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	500 mL	Suppression of wireweed – Will suppress the growth of wireweed but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL – 1.0 L	Control of wireweed.
	Yellow burrweed (<i>Amsinkia lycopsoides</i>)		2 - 6 leaf	600 mL – 1.0 L	-

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE is a selective nitrile (Group 6) and pyrazole (which inhibits the enzyme 4-HPPD – Group 27) herbicide. It is predominantly a foliar herbicide with limited activity via the soil. GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE will not control weeds that emerge after spraying. Results are best under good growing conditions and application to weeds or crop under stress should be avoided.

GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE may substantially reduce the growth of many weeds rather than give complete plant kill. Refer to the Critical Comments in the Directions for Use Table above. Further information can be found in the following General Instructions.

Refer to the **Critical Comments** in the **Directions for Use table** above and further information in the following **General Instructions**, which includes;

- 1. Adjuvant/surfactant/wetting agent**
- 2. Application**
 - a. Formulation type
 - b. Mixing
 - c. Spraying equipment
 - d. Sprayer clean up
- 3. Other factors influencing weed control**
 - a. Application time of day
 - b. Effect of climate
 - c. Weed density
 - d. Weed emergence after application
 - e. Weed stage
- 4. Compatibility**
- 5. Crop safety**
- 6. Crop rotation recommendations**

It is important that all parts of the **General Instructions** are read in conjunction with the **Directions for Use table**.

1. Adjuvant/Surfactant/Wetting agent

A recommended adjuvant must be used in conjunction with GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE or with GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE tank mixtures with other products in wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale. The recommended adjuvants are Hyper Spray Adjuvant or Hasten® Spray Adjuvant (1% v/v), Supercharge® at 0.75% v/v or Adopt Spray Oil or Uptake® Spraying Oil at 0.5% v/v. The use of Genwet, BS 1000 or ammonium sulphate may result in reduced weed control from GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE. Consult Loveland Agri Products for information on other adjuvants/surfactants/wetting agents.

For mixtures with compatible products refer to the table **Wetting agent/Adjuvant Recommendation with Compatible Products** in the **Compatibility** section (section 4) below.

2. Application

Ensure that complete and even spray coverage of all weeds is achieved.

Please refer also to the SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS and MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONES with the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.

GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE contains bromoxynil. For reliable control, good contact must be made with each plant. In dense weed or crop stands, good control may not be achieved even when the product rate and water volume are increased. In these situations a later clean-up spray of a suitable herbicide of a different Mode of Action group to GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE is recommended.

a) Formulation type

GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC).

b) Mixing

Half fill the spray tank with water, then with agitators in motion, add any compatible granular products if required then add the correct amount of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE directly into the spray tank. Add other relevant compatible herbicides, then adjuvant as recommended. Complete filling the tank with agitators in motion. Agitation must continue before and during spraying.

c) Spraying equipment

Ground Sprayers – USE ONLY low boom equipment set up to provide good coverage of weeds within the crop canopy. The use of a nozzle that will deliver a MEDIUM spray quality is recommended. The use of flat fan nozzles is recommended.

It is recommended that 50 to 150 L water/ha is applied. High spray volumes are required in the case of advanced weeds (greater than 4 leaf at time of application), heavy weed density (causing shading of weeds) or heavy crop canopy (causing shading of weeds), as adequate coverage is critical to ensure control.

Aircraft – DO NOT apply using aircraft.

Misters – DO NOT apply GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE through a mister.

d) Sprayer clean up

The sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned before being used again to spray crops other than winter cereals.

Cleaning procedure: Ensure that the following operation is carried out in an area that is clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, and preferably in an area where drainings can be contained.

Fill the boom tank with water, rinse and repeat this procedure (i.e. fill and rinse the tank twice) then remove and clean all filters (inline and nozzle) separately. A boom cleaner should be used in this process to provide an effective cleaning technique for GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE. This should be done immediately after spraying is finished to prevent dried residues adhering to the tank/lines/filters. When a tank mixture of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE with a companion product has been used, more rigorous cleaning of the sprayer may be required than when using GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE alone. Refer to the companion product label for appropriate instructions in this event.

3. Other factors influencing weed control

a) Application time of day

Optimum performance of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE occurs when it is applied in warmer temperature with high light intensity. To maximise efficacy avoid application of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE within 1 hour of sunset, or at night, particularly if followed by low overnight temperatures.

b) Effect of climate

Activity of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE will be reduced if weeds are stressed. Optimum results will be obtained if good temperature, good light intensity and good soil moisture exists at application.

Rainfast period: DO NOT use if rainfall or irrigation is to occur within 2 hours of application.

Temperature: DO NOT apply to frost affected weeds or if frosts are imminent. Frost causes stress on weeds and could result in decreased weed control. To ensure optimum results GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE should only be applied once the weeds are no longer under stress from the frost conditions. The use of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE at 1 L/ha may provide better control of weeds during frosty periods however, good control may not be obtained.

c) Weed density

GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE contains bromoxynil as one of its components. For reliable control good contact must be made with each plant. High weed density may cause shading of plants lower in the weed canopy. In dense weed or crop stands good control may not be achieved even when the GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE rate is increased. A follow up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control remaining plants.

For the control of dense wild radish populations increasing the rate to 1 L/ha or the addition of MCPA LVE will improve control in most situations. Because high weed density may cause shading of weeds lower in the plant canopy a follow-up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control plants remaining after an application of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE.

Where crop or weed density is high, water volume should be increased as recommended in the Application section of this label above.

d) Weed emergence after application

GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE will not control following germinations of weeds. A follow-up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control remaining plants or plants that emerge after application.

e) Weed stage

Apply when weeds are actively growing. In most situations the rate specified for each weed size will give satisfactory control. Under certain conditions such as:

- high crop or weed density
- later germinations
- abnormal weed growth including early flowering - higher rates of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE (up to 1 L/ha) may be required.

GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE may not effectively control:

- regrowth of suppressed weeds;
- transplanted weeds;
- weeds growing under stress from previous herbicide applications.

4. Compatibility

Compatibility trials have not been conducted using GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE at 1.0 L/ha. Recommended compatibilities refer to GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE at 500 mL or 670 mL/ha only. Observe the more rigorous of the crop and crop safety restrictions for the GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE and companion herbicide labels when tank mixing. When mixing with other herbicides increased crop effects may occur. Under normal growing conditions this should not result in any yield loss. For the latest information on mixing GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE with other products, contact Loveland Agri Products.

Mix partner	Mix rate	PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM rate	Compatibility	Critical comments
Clopyralid 750 SG	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha	No loss of efficacy or adverse crop effects.	-
MCPA LVE 570 g/L	to 500 mL/ha		Some reduction in efficacy or the speed of action may occur.	-
Metsulfuron 600 WG	5 g/ha			Metsulfuron-Methyl may reduce the speed of control from GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE. Metsulfuron-Methyl may reduce the control of bifora from GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE.
Annual ryegrass				
Mesosulfuron-Methyl 30 g/L Mefenpyr-Diethyl 90 g/L	330 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha	Some reduction in efficacy or the speed of action may occur.	-
Pinoxaden 100EC	Label rates for mixtures		No loss of efficacy or adverse crop effects.	-
Sethoxydim 20 g/L Diclofop-Methyl 200 g/L	Label rates		Some reduction in efficacy or the speed of action may occur.	
Sethoxydim 20 g/L Diclofop-Methyl 200 g/L Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl 13.6 g/L				-

Wild oats				
Clodinafop 240 EC	85 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha	Not compatible, efficacy reductions or adverse crop effects may occur.	Insufficient data available at lower Clodinafop rates. Contact Loveland Agri Products for further information.
Mesosulfuron-Methyl 30 g/L Mefenpyr-Diethyl 90 g/L	330 mL/ha			-
Pinoxaden 100EC	Label rate for mixtures		No loss of efficacy or adverse crop effects.	-
Sethoxydim 20 g/L Diclofop-Methyl 200 g/L Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl 13.6 g/L	-	-	Not compatible, efficacy reductions or adverse crop effects may occur.	-
Tralkoxydim 400 g/kg	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		Constant agitation required, on standing a sediment will form.
Brome grass				
Mesosulfuron-Methyl 30 g/L Mefenpyr-Diethyl 90 g/L	Label rates	Up to 500 mL/ha	No loss of efficacy or adverse crop effects.	-
INCOMPATIBLE PRODUCTS				
Products that are NOT compatible with GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE must be applied separately. In this situation, it is recommended to apply GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE first and then allow at least 10 days between its application and application of the incompatible product.				
TRACE ELEMENTS				
Reduced efficacy from GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE will occur when mixed with trace elements. It is recommended to apply GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE first and then allow at least 10 days between its application and application of any trace element.				

Physically compatible products:

The following products have been tested for their physical compatibility only with GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE (laboratory jar test). In field testing has not been conducted to determine if there are adverse effects on the target crop, or adverse effects on the efficacy of the products that are mixed. It is recommended that a small test area is treated before application to the entire crop.

The name of the product is listed followed by an appropriate mix rate for that product with up to 670 mL/ha GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE: Diclofop-Methyl 500 (label rates, see Note 1), Iodosulfuron-Methyl-Sodium 100 (100 mL/ha, see Note 1), Omethoate 290 SL (label rates), Alpha-Cypermethrin 100 (240 mL/ha), Deltamethrin (label rates), Dimethoate (85 mL/ha), BETACYFLUTHRIN (label rates), Tebuconazole 430 SC (label rates), Azoxystrobin 200/Cyproconazole 80 (up to 800 mL/ha, see Note 2), Triadimefon 125 EC (1.0 L/ha), Cyproconazole 80 | Propiconazole 250 (500 mL/ha).

Note 1 – Constant agitation required, on standing a sediment will form.

Note 2 – Constant agitation required, on standing irreversible settlement will occur.

Wetting agent/Adjuvant recommendation with compatible products

PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM mix-partner	Recommended surfactant/adjuvant	Critical comments
Clodinafop 240 EC	Hyper Spray Adjuvant, Hasten 0.5% v/v or Adopt Spray Oil, Uptake 0.5% v/v	DO NOT use a non-ionic surfactant, e.g. Genwet, BS1000 when GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE is applied alone or with any other product as reduced efficacy or speed of kill may result. DO NOT use ammonium sulphate as the adjuvant for GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE.
Diclofop-Methyl 375 g/L	Hyper Spray Adjuvant, Hasten 1% v/v	
Iodosulfuron-Methyl-Sodium 100 g/L Mefenpyr-Diethyl 300 g/L		
Mesosulfuron-Methyl 30 g/L Mefenpyr-Diethyl 90 g/L		
Pinoxaden 100EC	Adigor 0.5% v/v	
Sethoxydim 20 g/L Diclofop-Methyl 200 g/L	Hyper Spray Adjuvant, Hasten 1% v/v or Adopt Spray Oil, Uptake 0.5% v/v	
Sethoxydim 20 g/L Diclofop-Methyl 200 g/L Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl 13.6 g/L		
Tralkoxydim 400 g/kg	Supercharge 0.75% v/v	

For advice on the compatibility of other products, contact Loveland Agri Products Pty Ltd.

5. Crop safety

GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE shows good crop selectivity when used as directed. The following will help minimise crop effects.

Selective crops

- DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
- DO NOT apply to any crop other than wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale.

Recommended growth stage

- Wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye should be a minimum 2 leaf stage (Z12 growth stage), before application of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE.
- DO NOT apply later than Z31 (first node). Although GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE may be applied to Z31, shading of weeds from advanced crop means that GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE should be applied onto young crop.
- Optimum results are achieved when sprayed 4 - 6 weeks after sowing onto maximum 4 leaf weeds when cereals have usually 2 to 5 leaves (Z12-Z21).

Agronomic and environmental factors

- Some crop yellowing and growth retardation may occur within 2 to 5 weeks of application. Where GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE up to 670 mL/ha is applied as recommended, any effects will be negligible and rapidly dissipate.
- Growth retardation may be increased if the crop is affected by root disease, (e.g. cereal cyst nematode, rhizoctonia, take-all (haydie)), nutritional stress, waterlogging, drought stress, excessively cold conditions or previous herbicide treatment.
- Do not apply to cereals that are physically damaged (e.g. by hail, wind, insect attack).
- Do not apply to crops not actively growing due to cold and wet conditions or drought stress.

6. Crop rotation recommendations

Minimum recropping intervals apply for all crops following GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE application.

Recropping intervals are dependent on the rate of product applied. Areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show symptoms of damage in sensitive crops. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.

For advice on crops not listed below, contact the manufacturer, Loveland Agri Products.

Rainfall/irrigation – winter and summer recropping: For crops listed as requiring a minimum amount of rainfall or irrigation in combination with a set recropping interval: Rainfall and irrigation totalling less than the stated amount in the tables below following use of GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE may result in an extended recropping interval.

Patchy rain, with extended dry periods may also result in an extended recropping intervals, even when rainfall exceeds the minimum stated. If in doubt, seek specialist advice.

Dry conditions or less than the recommended minimum rainfall: GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE breaks down by microbial degradation, which is favoured by warm, moist, aerobic soil. Where less than the minimum rain has fallen between application and planting the next year, it is recommended to only plant a cereal crop.

pH: Application to soils with a pH greater than 8.4 (soil in water) has not been tested and is not recommended.

Recropping symptoms are reduced on acid soils (pH < 6.5 soil in water, pH < 6.0 in CaCl₂).

TANK MIXTURE WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

In the event that a tank mixture of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide and another herbicide has been used, the longer recropping interval of the tank mix products should be observed for the crop in question.

Crop – winter sown	PYRASULFOTOLE-MCPA rate applied	Minimum rainfall/irrigation required	Recropping Interval
Wheat, barley, oats, triticale	up to 1 L/ha	-	3 weeks
Canola, clover*, chick pea, faba bean*, field pea, lentil*, lucerne, lupin, vetch	670 mL/ha	250 mm	9 months
Alkaline or neutral soils canola, chick pea, field pea, lucerne, lupin, vetch	1 L/ha**	250 mm	
Acid soils (pH < 6.5 in water, pH < 6.0 in CaCl₂) canola, chick pea, clover, faba bean, field pea, lentil, lucerne, lupin, medic, vetch	1 L/ha	250 mm	
Alkaline or neutral soils Lentil, medic Note: On soils with free limestone do not use GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE above 670 mL/ha unless substantial biomass reduction (medic) or discolouration (lentil, medic) is accepted in areas of boom overlap.	1 L/ha (see note in Crop column)	500 mm	21 months

For winter recropping, transient biomass reduction or discolouration may occur where recropped following GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE application. When used as directed grain yield is not compromised where transient biomass reduction or discolouration occurs.

* Where GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE at 670 mL/ha is applied on alkaline soils, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage in crops such as clover, faba bean and lentil. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.

**Where GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE at 1.0 L/ha is applied on alkaline soils, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage in crops such as canola, field pea, lentil, lupin, medic and vetch. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.

Crop – summer sown	PYRASULFOTOLE-MCPA rate applied	Minimum rainfall required	Recropping interval
Maize, sorghum	up to 1 L/ha	-	8 weeks
Cotton, soybean, sunflower	up to 670 mL/ha	300 mm	14 months
Mung bean	up to 1 L/ha***	300 mm	14 months
Cotton, soybean, sunflower	up to 1 L/ha***	500 mm	14 months

For summer recropping, transient biomass reduction or discolouration may occur where recropped after GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE application. When used as directed grain yield is not compromised where transient biomass reduction or discolouration occurs.

***Where GENFARM PYRASULFOTOLE-BROM EC HERBICIDE at 1.0 L/ha is applied, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction in some situations.