



Product Name: Titan Amine 720 Herbicide  
APVMA Approval No: 90006/146562

Label Name:	Titan Amine 720 Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 720 g/L 2,4-D PRESENT AS ISOPROPYLAMINE AND DIMETHYLAMINE SALTS
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	Crops: Cereal crops, Sugarcane, Fallow, Lawns, Non-agricultural, Commercial and industrial areas, Pastures, Peanuts. Controls: Broadleaf Weeds as specified in the Directions for Use Table.  Titan Amine 720 Herbicide is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to native vegetation and susceptible crops such as Cotton, Grapes, Tomatoes, Oilseed Crops and Ornamentals
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Net Contents:	5 L to 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:	IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES
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Withholding Periods:	Harvest: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Grazing Pasture, Cereal crops, Agricultural non-crop areas, commercial and industrial areas, and rights of-way: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Fallow- control of Lucerne: DO NOT GRAZE, CUT OR CULTIVATE FOR AT LEAST 21 DAYS AFTER SPRAYING
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<b>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</b> <b>GROUP 4 HERBICIDE</b> Titan Amine 720 Herbicide contains 2,4-D, a member of the Phenoxy group of herbicides. Titan Amine 720 Herbicide has the Disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Titan Amine 720 Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Titan Amine 720 Herbicide and other Group 4 herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Titan Amine 720 Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Titan Ag Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Titan Amine 720 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.
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Precautions:	Re-Entry Period DO NOT hand harvest sugar cane for at least 1 day after application. If re-entering treated areas before the spray has dried, workers should wear overalls, elbow length gloves and water resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.
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Protections:	<b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON TARGET PLANTS</b> DO NOT spray cereals if lucerne is present. DO NOT spray crops or weeds outside the stages indicated in "Critical Comments" as damage, loss of yield or inadequate weed control may result.  <b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b> Very toxic to aquatic life. Do not contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with this product or used containers.
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Storage and Disposal:	<p><b>STORAGE and DISPOSAL</b></p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p><b>drumMUSTER containers</b></p> <p>Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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.</p> <p>Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately. 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 regulation. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p><b>Returnable containers with Micro Matic valve</b></p> <p>Do not tamper with the Micro Matic valve or the security seal. Do not contaminate the container with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the Micro Matic 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 container to the point of purchase. The container remains the property of Titan Ag Pty Ltd.</p> <p><b>Refillable Containers</b></p> <p>Storage must be secure so that contents cannot be tampered with. All locks and/ or seals must be in order. If locks or seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of this product cannot be assured. If this occurs Titan Ag Pty Ltd should be advised immediately. This minibulk container is reusable and remains the property of Titan Ag Pty Ltd. Do not rinse empty container. No other liquid, solid or pesticide product should be put into it. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to the point of supply or Ti tan Ag Pty Ltd for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p><b>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</b></p> <p>Poisonous if inhaled or swallowed. Corrosive to the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Will irritate the nose and throat. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. When opening the container and preparing spray or using undiluted concentrate, wear protective waterproof clothing, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, impervious footwear and goggles and half face piece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister or full facepiece respirator. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.</p> <p>If applying by hand wear half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. If clothing becomes contaminated with product remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water.</p> <p>If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. 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.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p><b>FIRST AID</b></p> <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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## **RESTRAINTS**

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 6.3 L/ha (4500 g ae/ha). Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restriction tables below.

DO NOT exceed the maximum daily application rate by backpack spraying of 5.6L/day. (4000 g ae/day).

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.

## **SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS**

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/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 kilometers 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 are not smaller than a VERY COARSE 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—2,4-D acid and salt formulations

Application rate (/ha)	Boom Height above target canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 250mL (180 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0m or lower	0	15	0	15	0
Up to 500 mL (360 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0m or lower	0	30	0	30	0
Up to 1 L (720 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	20	0	15	0
	1.0m or lower	0	45	0	45	0
Up to 1.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	25	0	25	0
	1.0m or lower	0	60	0	60	0
Up to 3 L (2160 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	35	0	35	0
	1.0m or lower	0	110	0	100	0
Up to 4.6 L (3300 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	55	0	50	0
	1.0m or lower	0	160	0	160	0

### AERIAL Application

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are no smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3m or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

## Buffer zones for aircraft

Application rate (/ha)	Boom Height above target canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 250mL (180 g ae/ha)	Fixed wing	0	50	0	50	0
	helicopter	0	45	0	40	0
Up to 500 mL (360 g ae/ha)	Fixed wing	0	90	0	85	0
	helicopter	0	65	0	65	0
Up to 1 L (720 g ae/ha)	Fixed wing	0	140	0	140	0
	helicopter	0	100	0	95	0
Up to 1.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	Fixed wing	0	180	0	180	0
	helicopter	0	130	0	120	0
Up to 3 L (2160 g ae/ha)	Fixed wing	0	300	0	300	0
	helicopter	0	200	0	190	0
Up to 4 L (2880 g ae/ha)	Fixed wing	0	425	0	400	0
	helicopter	0	250	0	240	0

## Optical spot spraying technology

DO NOT apply with optical spot spraying technology unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see the

following table titled 'Buffer zones for optical spot spraying technology').

- Equipment is calibrated to deliver the equivalent of 100 L/ha.
- Boom height above the target canopy is 1.0 m or lower.

## Buffer zones for optical spraying technology

Application rate	Minimum droplet size	Minimum water volume	Mandatory buffer zones (distance given in meters)				
			Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Up to 4.7 L/100 L	Coarse	10 L/ha (equivalent to 470 mL titan amine/ha) to treat up to 10% weed cover	0	35	0	35	0
	Very coarse	15 L/ha (equivalent to 705 mL Titan Amine/ha) to treat up to 15% weed cover	0	35	0	35	0
		30 L/ha (equivalent to 1.41 L titan amin/ha) to treat up to 30% weed cover	0	35	0	55	0

**Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS**

Situation	Rate	Region	Timing Restriction
			DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Broadcast spraying, prior to sowing (peanuts)	Up to 1.2L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	September to December
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
		SE Queensland	August to May
	Up to 1.5L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	September to November
		SE Queensland	Use not supported
Band spraying, post- sowing preemergence (peanuts)	Up to 1.5L/ha	Queensland dryland	No timing restrictions
		Cape York	No timing restrictions
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	No timing restrictions
		Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restrictions
		Mary/Burnett	No timing restrictions
		SE Queensland	October to January
Broadcast spray, post-sowing preemergence (peanuts)	Up to 3.1L/ha	Queensland dryland	June to August
		Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November

	Northern Territory	October and November
	Wet Tropics	October to December
	Burdekin	September and October
	Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
	Mary/Burnett	April to January
	SE Queensland	Use not supported

**Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures**

**DO NOT apply above maximum rate below (L/ha) OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST**

	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	Queensland & NT	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
	New South Wales & ACT	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Victoria	0.5	1.4	4.4	1.4
	Tasmania	0.5	1.1	3.1	1.4
	South Australia	1.0	1.4	4.4	3.1
	Western Australia	1.4	3.1	4.4	3.1
Pastures (established)	Queensland & NT	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
	New South Wales	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
	Victoria & ACT	0.8	1.7	6.3	3.1
	Tasmania	0.6	1.5	4.4	2.8
	South Australia	1.3	2.8	6.3	4.4
	Western Australia	3.1	4.4	6.3	4.4

**Table 3. Timing restrictions for spraying SUGARCANE**

Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction
		DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Up to 1.5L/ha	Wet Tropics	No timing restriction
	Burdekin ·	Burdekin · No timing restriction
	Mackay/Whitsunday ·	October to November
	Mary/Burnett ·	October to November
	Northern NSW ·	No timing restriction
Up to 3.1L/ha	Wet Tropics	October to December
	Burdekin	September to October
	Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
	Mary/Burnett	April to January
	Northern NSW	October to November

**Table 4: Application restrictions for LAWNS**

Situation	State	Rate (L/ha)
LAWNS	Queensland & NT	2.8
	New South Wales & ACT	2.8
	· Victoria	2.2
	· Tasmania	2.2
	South Australia	2.2
	Western Australia	3.5
If applying to golf courses in Tasmania, DO NOT apply to fairways adjacent to natural water bodies.		

**Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses**

Situation	Risk mitigation measures
Dryland cropping, Preparatory spray	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)
Winter cereals, pre emergence uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia)
Summer cereals, pre emergent uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### 1. FIELD CROPS

#### REFER TO SECTIONS "SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS" AND "SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT" BEFORE APPLICATION

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat Barley Cereal rye, Triticale	Refer to Weed Table	All States	485 mL - 1.46 L/ha	Lower rate (485 mL/ha); Apply from mid-tillering (Z15/Z22 crop growth stage).  Higher rates (above 485 mL/ha): Apply from first node (Z31) to booting (Z43) crop growth stage.  DO NOT spray if Lucerne is present. DO NOT apply to undersown medics.  The wheat varieties Wyalkatchem and Ellison as well as the oat varieties Yallara, Brusher, and Mitika, have shown increased sensitivity (potential grain yield loss) to high use rates
			485 mL - 1.2 L/ha	
Oats				
Wheat, Barley Cereal rye, triticale	Flaxleaf fleabane ( <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> )	All States	1.46 L/ha	Apply up to 6 leaf rosette stage. Apply in 70-100L water/ha.
Cereals: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Cereal rye	Volunteer canola ( <i>Brassica napus</i> ) including Roundup Ready* varieties	All States	875 mL/ha	WEED STAGE: Up to 4 leaf. CROP STAGE: 5 leaf to fully tillered.
			1.22 L/ha (except oats) 1.12 L/ha (oats only)	WEED STAGE: Up to 6 leaf. CROP STAGE: 5 leaf to fully tillered.
Sugar cane (Q80, Q96 and H56 varieties)	Bellvine	Qld, NSW only	245 mL / 100 L water	Apply in Spring, using directed spray.
	Morning glory		490 - 955 mL/ha	Apply in Summer using high clearance tractor.
	Pink Convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem		955 mL/ha	Apply in Autumn by aircraft.
	Bindi-eye (Star burr), Blue top, Cobbler's pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle burr, Spear thistle, Water primrose, Ipomea vines, Convolvulus vines	Qld only	1.5 - 3 L/ha	Add 100 mL Titan Wetter 1000 per 100L spray mixture. Agitate well. Refer to local SRA representative for further information on local variety susceptibility.
	Chinese mint, Blue snakeweed		3 L/ha	
Peanuts	Broadleaf Weeds except Noogoora Burr, Grasses except Mossman Burr		1.4 L or 3.1 L/ha	LOWER RATE: Apply as BAND SPRAY as soon as possible after planting in a 55 cm band. HIGHER RATE: Apply as OVERALL SPRAY after planting and before crop emergence. Some crop damage may occur if heavy rain falls between application and crop emergence
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Winter Cereals - Maize and Sorghum	Desiccate broadleaf weeds	All States	1 - 1.5 L/ha	Apply after firm dough stage

## 2. CONSERVATION TILLAGE

REFER TO SECTIONS "SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS" AND "SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT" BEFORE APPLICATION

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Preparatory spray for Fallows and Seedbeds or prior to sowing the following Crops: Balansa clover, Barley, Chickpeas, Cotton, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Narbon beans, Navy beans, Oats, Perennial ryegrass, Persian clover, Phalaris, Rice, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybean, Subterranean clover, Sunflower, Triticale, Vetch, Wheat, White clover	Fumitory (white), Ball mustard, Indian hedge mustard, Common sowthistle, Turnip weed, Wild turnip, Wild radish.	All States	275 - 795 mL/ha plus Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide or other compatible glyphosate formulations at recommended label rates	<b>RATE SELECTION:</b> Use the lower rate for seedling broadleaf weeds and increase to the higher rate for broadleaf weeds more than 10 cm diameter/high. Always add glyphosate at recommended label rates. At the time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If grazing has occurred allow re-growth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use higher rate. Always add either a non-ionic surfactant (e.g. TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT) or the acidifying surfactant TITAN 700 SURFACTANT in accordance with the label directions on the glyphosate product. Use TITAN 700 SURFACTANT with glyphosate if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required.
	Seedlings of: Australian bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand spinach, Raspweed	NSW, ACT, Qld only	380 - 500 mL/ha plus Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide or other compatible glyphosate formulations at recommended label rates	
	Ageratum (Blue top), Dock, Volunteer lupins, Volunteer peas, Volunteer Sunflowers, Charlock, Fumitory (Red), Medic, Paterson's curse, Prickly lettuce (Wild lettuce), Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle	All states	500 - 725 mL/ha plus Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide or other compatible glyphosate formulations at recommended label rates	
	Bathurst burr, Blackberry nightshade, Californian burr, Horehound seedlings, Lincoln weed seedlings, Marshmallow seedlings, Sorrel seedlings, Thornapple, Volunteer vetch, Volunteer safflower, Common ice-plant, Storksbill/Erodium seedlings, Ivyleaf speedwell, Melilotus, Shepherd's purse, Skeleton weed (Suppression only), Ward's weed, Wireweed seedlings (Hogweed), White clover, Sub. clover	NSW, ACT, Qld only	725 mL - 1.1 L/ha plus Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide or other compatible glyphosate formulations at recommended label rates	
	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Mexican poppy, Annual ground cherry, Bladder ketmia, Fat hen, Melons, Native Rosella, Noogoora burr, Potato weed, Cow vine, Yellow vine	All States	855 mL/ha or 1.2 L/ha plus Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide or other compatible glyphosate formulations at recommended label rates	Use lower rate up to the 4 leaf weed stage. Use higher rate up to the 6 leaf weed stage. For adequate coverage use a minimum application water volume of 70L/ha. In situations where the PRAMOG model recommends no use of glyphosate in the year following Roundup Ready* canola, alternative mode of action herbicides should be selected.
	Volunteer canola ( <i>Brassica napus</i> ) including Roundup Ready* varieties	All States	630 mL - 1.1 L/ha plus a minimum of 1.5 L/ha Titan Glyphosate 450 Herbicide or other compatible glyphosate formulations at recommended label rates	Apply to cotyledon to 12 leaf rosette prior to stem elongation. Use the low rate in Autumn/Winter. Use the highest rate for Spring/Summer applications. For adequate coverage use a minimum application water volume of 70L/ha. A sequential application of Titan Paraquat 250 Herbicide (refer below) is also recommended for situations where incomplete control is achieved with the first application, or where there are spray misses/shadowing, failures due to resistance, or under periods of temperature and/or moisture stress. In these situations, the sequential application is to be applied 7-14 days after the first application.
	Flaxleaf fleabane ( <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> )	All States	As above followed by 1.6 - 2 L/ha Titan Paraquat 250 Herbicide	Apply at stem elongation to flowering plants. Apply the sequential application 7-14 days after the first application. Use the low rate in Autumn/Winter. Use the highest rate for Spring/Summer applications. For adequate coverage use a minimum application water volume of 70L/ha. The sequential application of Titan Paraquat 250 Herbicide is recommended for situations where incomplete control is achieved with the first application, or where there are spray misses/shadowing, failures due to resistance or under periods of temperature and/or moisture stress. In these situations, the sequential application is to be applied 7-14 days after the first application.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PASTURES: Conservation Tillage - Direct Drilling, Surface Sowing or Fallow Maintenance	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear & Variegated thistles, Turnip weed, Wild radish, Wild turnip	All States	460 mL - 1.4 L/ha	Apply to actively growing young weeds before sowing. Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet.
	Clover Sorrel		960 mL/ha plus 280 - 400 mL/ha Titan Dicamba 500 Herbicide	Apply to actively growing plants in Autumn. DO NOT sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.
Fallow, Stubble Spray prior to direct drilling or sowing - Winter Cereals, Grain legumes (Peanuts - Qld only) and Canola	Refer Weed Table		200 mL - 1.5 L/ha	Observe the plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet. Can be mixed with Titan Chlorsulfuron 750WG Herbicide, Titan Paraquat 250 Herbicide or Titan EOS Herbicide where grasses are present. Select appropriate rate from the Weed Table. For skeleton weed, spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum.
	Volunteer canola ( <i>Brassica napus</i> ) including Roundup Ready* varieties		875 mL/ha	Apply at this rate up to 4 leaf canola stage.
			1.22 L/ha	Apply at this rate up to 6 leaf canola stage.

### 3. PASTURES, NON-AGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS OF WAY, INDUSTRIAL, LAWNS

#### REFER TO SECTIONS "SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS" AND "SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT" BEFORE APPLICATION

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fallow or Pastoral land	Lippia ( <i>Phyla canescens</i> )	All States	1.75 - 3.5 L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Apply when Lippia is in fresh conditions, mid-flower and has good soil moisture. A sequential application (applied twice over Summer; 2-3 months apart) will provide the highest level of control. DO NOT apply in dry conditions. DO NOT apply more than two applications.
Pastures and Non-Agricultural	Refer Weed Table		485 mL - 1.5 L/ha	Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Vigour reduction in lucerne may observe at rate higher than 485 mL/ha. Spot spraying is preferred.
	Galvanised burr		280 mL / 100 L water	Apply to young actively growing weeds. Ensure thorough and even coverage of plants. <b>Note:</b> Treated plants need to be burnt to destroy seeds.
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear thistle, Capeweed, Saffron thistle, Mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip, Annual thistles, Paterson's curse, Heliotrope, Ragwort, Three cornered Jack (Double gee, Spiny emex)		960 mL - 2.1 L/ha	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling Docks, Spear thistle and Saffron thistle will be controlled. <b>SUMMER WEEDS:</b> Use low rate for seedlings, 1.4 - 2.1 L/ha for larger plants. Stock poisoning may occur when grazed after spraying if large amounts present, particularly Heliotrope. <b>WINTER WEEDS:</b> Use low rate for seedlings, 1.4 - 2.1 L/ha for larger plants. If stock present, use spray/grazing rates.
	Afghan (camel) melons, Paddy melons		1.4 L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are young and actively growing. Larger and older plants will need the addition of Titan Triclopyr 755 EC Herbicide for adequate control.
	Prickly saltwort (Poly poly)		1.4 L/ha	Spray when plants are small.
	Stinkwort		1.4 - 2.8 L/ha plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants.
	Dove weed		2.8 L/ha	Spray after good emergence of seedlings.
	Capeweed		1.5 - 2.45 L/ha	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.
	Horehound		2 - 2.8 L/ha	Spray seedlings. Suppression only. Good coverage required.
	Paterson's curse		1.5 - 1.95 L/ha	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill.
	Storkbill/Erodium		1.45 - 2.8 L/ha	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
	Thornapple		1.45 - 2.1 L/ha	Spray seedlings only.
	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn		68 mL / 10L water	Spot Spraying: For Boneseed only, thoroughly wet plants or seedlings.
	Groundsel		Undiluted	Cut stump: Apply or paint undiluted TITAN AMINE 720 to freshly cut stumps
			830 mL / 15 L water	<b>MISTING:</b> Lightly wet plants.
			210 mL / 15 L water	<b>CUT STUMP:</b> Swab the cut stump immediately. Apply by a pouring can or Knapsack spray.
			2.5 - 3.8 L/ha	<b>AERIAL APPLICATION:</b> Spray when Groundsel is actively growing.

	Lantana		280 mL / 100 L water	Use a very coarse spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet Summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in following Autumn. Broadcast grass seed and keep stock off following Summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes.
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SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures, Rights of Way and Industrial	Mother of millions	All States	350 mL / 100 L water	Hand gun and Knapsack only. A thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use TITAN WETTER 1000 WETTING AGENT 1000 at the rate of 1 mL of surfactant per 1 L of mixture.
	Noogoora burr, Weir vine ( <i>Ipomea</i> ), Scarlet pimpernel (seedlings only), White eye (Mexican clover)		140 mL / 100 L water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage.
Pastures, Rights of Way and Industrial	Annual and Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke thistle, Bathurst burr, Billygoat weed, Blue snakeweed, Burr medic, Clockweed <sup>A</sup> , Fleabanes, Galvanised burr, Hemlock, Hoary cress <sup>A</sup> , Kyalinga weed (Whisker grass), Knobweed, Milky cotton bushes, Parthenium weed, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Star burr, Thornapple, Variegated thistle <sup>A</sup>	All States	280 mL / 100 L water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage. ^ Spray rosette stage. + Repeat spraying necessary.
	Rubber vine		140 mL / 10 L water	Apply to freshly cut stump.
	Sesbania pea		485 - 780 mL / ha	
	Water Hyacinth		3.0 - 4.6 L/ha	Apply to 2200 – 3300 L water/ha
	Wild tobacco tree		210 mL / 15 L water	Cut Stump Treatment: Swab cut stump within 1 hour of cutting. Apply by pouring can or knapsack sprayer.
Pastures – Spray Graze Techniques				<b>^PRECAUTION.</b> An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using Spray-Graze e.g. Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's curse, Variegated thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson's curse, preferably graze stock soon destined for slaughter and avoid extended periods of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. DO NOT graze horses or pigs on Paterson's curse. Legume species (sub clovers, medics) may be damaged at the higher rate range. Refer to your local Titan Ag representative for further information.
	Amsinckia, Annual Thistles, Caltrop Capeweed, Charlock, Double gee, Erodium, Geranium, Mustards, Paterson's curse, Shepherd's purse, Slender, thistle, Turnip weed, Wild turnip, Wild radish	All States	245 mL - 955 mL/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in Autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep (cattle are less effective). Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing, but before survival of desirable pasture species is threatened. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.
	Spear or Variegated thistle, Saffron thistle		520 mL - 1 L/ha	Apply to Saffron thistle at the end of September whenplants are running up to flower. Sub. clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all Medicpastures.
	Melons		1.45 L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 695 mL/ha provides effective control.
	Docks		955 mL/ha	Apply in September only and follow other recommendations above.

#### 4. SPOT SPRAYING

REFER TO SECTIONS "SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS" AND "SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT" BEFORE APPLICATION

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	MIXING RATES / COMMENTS
High Volume Spraying	Refer to Weed Table for list of weeds controlled.	All States	485 mL / 100 L Apply 1000L spray volume/ha
Knapsack Application			4.8 mL / L

#### 5. OPTICAL SPOT SPRAY TECHNOLOGIES

Note: Calibrate the sprayer to spray the equivalent of 100 L/ha.

For weed cover between 0% and 30% only. If percentage weed cover exceeds 30% use approved boom spray rates.

REFER TO SECTIONS "SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS" AND "SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT" BEFORE APPLICATION

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fallow	Fleabane, Sowthistle, Yellow vine (Caltrop)	3.9 - 7.8 L / 100L	Apply to rosette to flowering plants. Use higher rate on late flowering/mature plants or plants under moisture stress.

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

IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.

**WEEDS TABLE**
**NOTE: Listing of weeds and rates where weeds are to be sprayed in a crop or pasture.**
**Refer to the spot spraying section for rates where weeds only are present, or when spot-spraying in a crop or pasture**

Weeds	Application Rate	Critical Comments
Amaranthus spp.	485 - 955 mL/ha	Spray young plants.
Amsinckia	955 mL/ha	
Apple of Peru	485 mL - 955mL/ha	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.
Bathurst burr	695 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray seedlings only.
Bellvine	1.45 L/ha	Spray before seeding. Advanced stages susceptible.
Bindweed	955 mL/ha	
Blackberry nightshade	485 - 955 mL/ha	
Blackedy Susan	1.45 L/ha	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
Blue snakeweed	1.45 L/ha	Spray seedlings at young stages only.
California burr	695 - 955 mL/ha	Spray seedlings only.
Cape tulip	560 mL - 1.1 L/ha	Low rate for cormils only.
Capeweed	955 mL - 1.45 L/ha <sup>#</sup>	Spray seedlings to rosette stage. #Rate for use in crop only. Refer to pastures section for pasture use rate.
Caltrop	695 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Moderately susceptible.
Charlock	485 mL - 1.2 L/ha	Spray at rosette stage.
Clover	1.1 L/ha	
Cobbler's pegs	1.45 L/ha	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
Common ice plant	955 mL/ha	
Common sida	1.45 L/ha	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Common sowthistle	1.2 - 1.45 L/ha	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
Docks	955 mL - 1.2 L/ha	Spray at multiple leaf stage. Effective only on seedlings.
Doveweed	955 mL/ha	
Fat hen	485 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray pre-flowering.
Flannel weed	1.45 L/ha	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Flat weed	955 mL/ha	
Fumitory - red	1.45 L/ha	
Fumitory - white	485 - 695 mL/ha	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Heliotrope	955 mL/ha	
Hexham scent or Melilotus	955 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray multiple leaf stage before seeding.
Hoary cress	780 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray rosettes and pre-flowering.
Hogweed/Virweed	1.2 L/ha	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic). Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).
Horehound	1.2 - 1.45 L/ha*	Spray seedlings. Suppression only. Good coverage required. *Rate for use in crop only. Refer to pastures section for pasture use rate.
Indian hedge mustard	955 mL - 1.2 L/ha	
Khaki weed	955 mL- 1.45 L/ha	Spray seedlings only.
Lincoln weed	1.45 L/ha	Spray early rosettes.
London rocket	955 mL/ha	
Lupins	695 mL - 1.45 L/ha	
Matricaria	695 mL/ha	
Melons – Camel (Afghan), paddy,	485 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Add 1% crop oil. Seedlings only - add Invader in fallow situations only for reliable results on larger weeds.
Mexican poppy	1.2 L/ha	Spray seedlings – plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	780 - 955 mL/ha	Spray seedlings – resistant in later stages.
Morning glory	1.45 L/ha	Spray at seedling to flowering stage.
Mustards	195 mL - 1.2 L/ha	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
Needle burr	1.45 L/ha	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
New Zealand spinach	955 mL - 1.45 L/ha	
Noogoora burr	695 mL - 955 mL/ha	Spray seedlings only.
Paterson's curse	955 mL - 1.45 L/ha <sup>#</sup>	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill. #Rate for use in crop only. Refer to pastures section for pasture use rate.
Pinkbur (Pink flowered burr)	1.45 L/ha	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Potato weed	485 - 955 mL/ha	
Radish	955 mL/ha	
Ragwort	955 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray up to early rosette stage.
Rapistrum	955 mL/ha	
Rough poppy	955 mL/ha	
Safflower	485 - 955 mL/ha	
Shepherd's purse	955 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray young rosettes.
Siratro (Purple bean)	1.45 L/ha	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Skeleton weed	955 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Sorrel	1.2 - 1.45 L/ha	Only moderately susceptible.
Speedwell- ivy leaf	955 mL/ha	
Spinyhead sida	1.45 L/ha	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Starburr	1.45 L/ha	Spray before seeding, advanced stages susceptible.
Spiny emex	1.2 L/ha	Only young plants are susceptible.
Star of Bethlehem (Cupid's flower)	1.45 L/ha	Spray before seeding, advanced stages susceptible.
Stinkwort	695 mL - 1.2 L/ha	

Weeds	Application Rate	Critical Comments
Storkbill/Erodium	1.2 L/ha <sup>#</sup>	Spray seedlings to young rosettes. #Rate for use in crop only. Refer to pastures section for pasture use rate.
Sunflower (seedlings)	485 mL- 1.2 L/ha	
Thistles: -Annual	955 mL/ha	
- Californian-spot spray only	-	Repeated applications may be necessary. Refer to spot spray section for rate.
- Saffron	485 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender/Shore	695 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Suppression only.
- Soldier	1.4 L/ha	Spray young rosette.
- Spear	485 mL - 1.4 L/ha	Spray young rosettes.
- Star-spot spray only	-	Refer to spot spray section for rate.
- Variegated	485 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray at rosette stage.
Thornapple	695 mL - 1.45 L/ha <sup>#</sup>	Spray seedlings only. #Rate for use in crop only. Refer to pastures section for pasture use rate.
Tridax (Tridax daisy)	1.45 L/ha	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Turnip Weed/Rapistrum	495 - 955 mL/ha	
Vetches/Tares	955 mL - 1.2 L/ha	Spray at multiple stage.
Ward's weed	955 mL/ha	
Wild cabbage	1.2 L/ha	Spray multiple leaves.
Wild poppy	495 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray rosettes.
Wild radish	695 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild turnip	195 mL - 1.2 L/ha	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Before opening, carefully read Directions for Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions.

TITAN AMINE 720 is a water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds. TITAN AMINE 720 will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed. TITAN AMINE 720 is absorbed by plant foliage and accumulates to toxic levels in the regions of growth and reproduction, upsetting the ability of plants to balance the synthesis and use of nutrients. Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plants which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of root systems. Effects may not be apparent for 7-10 days or even up to 21 days under cold or cloudy conditions.

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, water-logging, disease, insect damage, following frost, weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Reduced results may also occur if weeds are under stress from previous herbicide application. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

DO NOT spray if strong winds prevail.

## **CROP ESTABLISHMENT**

TITAN AMINE 720 is recommended as a herbicide additive to Wipe-Out® 450 or other compatible glyphosate formulations (## refer also to compatibility section for all compatible glyphosate formulations) for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When TITAN AMINE 720 is applied prior to crop establishment, certain Plant Back Periods should be observed to ensure that the herbicide has degraded sufficiently to allow safe sowing of the intended crop. This process is largely influenced by moisture, temperature and certain soil characteristics and may be delayed particularly when conditions are cold and dry. Refer to the Plant-Back Period table for specific information. In seasons of heavy weed growth, or where the following conditions apply, it may be necessary to further delay sowing until a suitable seedbed can be formed. Conditions which can delay crop germination and seedling development include;

- Heavy green or decaying weed growth incorporated into the soil;
- Soil compaction or crusting;
- Cold and wet soils;
- Deep seeding;
- Prior use of residual or pre-emergent herbicides.

To minimise these effects it is suggested that:

- Weed bulk be reduced by grazing and cultivating to leave trash on the surface to dry out;
- A friable seedbed be produced by cultivation, where necessary;
- The use of pre-emergent herbicides to be avoided if they might contribute to reduced germination;
- A correct seeding depth be used.

The preferred alternative is to spray early to control any weeds in their less advanced stages and ensure the seedbed is in a suitable condition for early sowing when soil temperatures are not excessively cold.

### Plant Back Periods (days) for TITAN AMINE 720 HERBICIDE

CROP	RATES		
	Up to 485 mL/ha	485 - 955 mL/ha	955 mL - 1.45L/ha
Balansa clover	/	/	10
Barley %	1	1	3
Canola #	14	21	28
Chickpeas #	7	14	21
Cotton	10	14	21
Faba beans	7	7	10
Field peas	7	14	14
Lentils	7	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14
Lucerne	7	7	10
Lupins *	7	14	21
Medics	7	7	10
Narbon beans	7	7	10
Navy bean	10	10	14
Oats	3	3	7
Perennial ryegrass	7	7	10
Persian clover	7	7	10
Phalaris	7	7	10
Rice	7	7	14
Safflower #	7	14	21
Sorghum @	3	7	10
Soybean	14	14	21
Sub. clover	7	7	10
Sunflower @	7	10	14
Triticale %	1	3	7
Vetch	7	7	10
Wheat %	1	3	7
White clover	7	7	10

**IMPORTANT: WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15mm (1/2 inch) OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.**

#### NOTES:

% In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for wheat, barley and triticale.

# In Queensland, planting of canola/rapeseed, chickpeas and safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15mm.

@ In Central Queensland, when using 695 mL/ha or less of TITAN AMINE 720, the Plant Back Period for sorghum and sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.

\* In WA the Plant Back Period for lupins at all rates is 28 days.

### SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT

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

#### Checklist:

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

When spraying in or near a cotton area, check online at [crop.satamap.com.au](http://crop.satamap.com.au) for the proximity of cotton fields.

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### In Crop Use:

GROUND SPRAYER APPLICATION - Use 50-250 L/ha of water.

AERIAL APPLICATION - Use 20-90 L/ha of water. Use the higher spray volume when targeting dense stands of larger weeds.

#### Fallow use:

GROUND SPRAYER APPLICATION

Application of TITAN AMINE plus 720 Wipe-Out® 450 or other compatible glyphosate formulations (# refer also to compatibility section for all compatible glyphosate formulations) in a minimum spray volume of 50L/ha is recommended. Water rate will vary according to product rate. Refer to Compatibility section for recommended water rates. When simazine and/or atrazine is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100L/ha is recommended.

#### AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Application of TITAN AMINE 720 and glyphosate mixtures using boom equipment should occur in a minimum spray volume of 20L/ha. Water rate will vary according to product rate. Refer to Compatibility section for recommended water rates.

DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 35°C.

DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues

## EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

Equipment that has been used for this chemical should not be used for the application of other materials to sensitive plants, unless it has been well washed out with hot soapy water or 1% solution of ammonia, followed by several clear water rinses or use Tank & Equipment Cleaner. If using a Sulfonylurea herbicides (Tackle® or Lynx®), follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels. A 50 mesh primary filter and 80 mesh secondary filter(s) are recommended.

The use of in-line nozzle filters is not recommended.

**Mixtures with Wipe-Out® 450 or other compatible glyphosate formulations:** Spray solutions of TITAN AMINE 720 and Wipe-Out® 450 should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass or plastic lined containers. DO NOT mix, store or apply spray solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. TITAN AMINE 720 / Wipe-Out® 450 spray solutions may react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture that can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

## SURFACTANT ADDITION – CONSERVATION TILLAGE

DO NOT add surfactant except for Conservation Tillage where the product is to be tank-mixed with a glyphosate product. In this situation always add Titan Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent in accordance with label directions on the glyphosate product. Use a soyal phospholipid surfactant if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required or for assistance in droplet size management to partially reduce the number of fine droplets produced from hydraulic nozzles by air and ground.

To improve performance under adverse environmental conditions or when dealing with large weeds, the addition of liquid ammonium sulphate at 834 g/100 L is recommended. Addition of crystalline ammonium sulphate may take a significantly longer time to dissolve.

DO NOT mix with spraying oils, or any other materials or agricultural chemicals except as directed on this label.

## TANK MIXTURES – CONSERVATION TILLAGE

A mixture of TITAN AMINE 720 and Titan Glyphosate 450 or other compatible glyphosate formulations may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants where recommended in the Directions for Use tables. Read and follow all label directions, restraints and plant back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products.

Titan Dicamba 500 Herbicide - For improved control of Sowthistle. Observe any regional use restrictions.

Titan Chlorsulfuron 500 WG Herbicide - Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Titan Metsulfuron 600WG Herbicide - For improved knockdown control of Yellow burr weed (Amsinckia), Volunteer chickpeas, Chickweed, Common sowthistle, Cut-leaf mignonette, Dead nettle, Faba beans, Mallee catchfly, Soursob, Stagger weed, Wild garlic. Titan Metsulfuron 600WG Herbicide DOES NOT provide residual in-crop weed control.

## INSECTICIDES

TITAN CHLORPYRIFOS 500 TERMITICIDE AND INSECTICIDE, TITAN DIMETHOATE 400 SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE, TITAN ALPHA DUO 100 INSECTICIDE, Titan Alpha-Cypermethrin 300 SC Insecticide and can be introduced into the tank mix for specific control to prevent insect damage to emerging crops.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

TITAN AMINE 720 mixes readily with water. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials. Flush chemical suction equipment with fresh water between products, and between fills, when adding to the spray solution.

Fill the spray tank with clean water to at least 70% of the required amount and start agitation. DO NOT use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming when herbicides are added.

Add recommended herbicide additive/insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly (mixing order water dispersible granules, then suspension concentrates, then emulsifiable concentrates, then soluble liquids).

Add TITAN AMINE 720 and mix thoroughly.

Top up tank to 95% of desired capacity then add any glyphosate product and the remaining water.

When Titan Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent is used, add near the end of the filling process.

Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.