



Product Name: Condor Herbicide
APVMA Application No: 86923/139822

Label Name:	Condor Herbicide
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	375 g/L MCPA PRESENT AS THE POTASSIUM SALT 10 g/L PYRAFLUFEN-ETHYL
Mode of Action:	GROUP 14 4 HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of annual broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley and oats as per the Directions For Use.
Net Contents:	1 - 110 L
Restrains:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.
Withholding Periods:	HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

	GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	<p>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>Condor is an early post-emergence contact herbicide with rapid foliar uptake. Herbicide effects on susceptible weeds can occur within 1 to 7 days of application. Subsequent germinations will not be controlled.</p> <p>MIXING AND APPLICATION</p> <p>Condor may settle during transport or storage. If not using a whole container in a single spray tank, invert 20L containers 2-3 times before opening to re-suspend the formulation. For 110L containers rock or roll back and forth to ensure re-suspension of the formulation. The formulation may appear thick and uneven but will pump and disperse readily. Prior to adding Condor, clean the spray tank to remove any other chemical, wetters or adjuvants remaining from previous spray operations otherwise crop injury may result. Apply as a broadcast application. Use conventional boom sprayers with either mechanical or bypass agitation. Spray equipment should be properly calibrated to ensure correct application. Use a spray volume of 80 to 150 litres per hectare. This is particularly important on hard-to-control weeds. Use the higher volume if weed infestation is heavy or the crop cover is dense. The best application conditions are when soil is moist, weather fine and rain unlikely within 6 hours.</p> <p>CROP SAFETY</p> <p>Some herbicidal symptoms may appear on the crop in the form of leaf spotting, particularly on barley. Provided the crop is not under stress from herbicides, disease, insect damage, frost, dry or excessively moist conditions, the development of the crop should be unaffected.</p> <p>DO NOT tank mix Condor Herbicide with any adjuvant, wetting agent, crop oil, insecticide, fungicide, trace element, fertiliser or other herbicide unless specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE and Compatibility sections of the label. DO NOT mix Condor Herbicide with selective grass herbicides as grass weed control will be significantly reduced and excessive crop injury may occur. Instead, allow a 10 to 14 day interval between spraying Condor Herbicide mixtures and grass herbicide applications.</p> <p>SPRAYER CLEAN-OUT</p> <p>Do not allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Immediately following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. Should residues of Condor Herbicide remain in inadequately cleaned equipment, they may be released in subsequent applications and cause injury to crops.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses and spray boom and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.2. Fill the tank with clean water, add an alkaline detergent or boom cleaner (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom and nozzles.3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips and screens.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>GROUP 14 4 HERBICIDE</p> <p>Condor Herbicide is a member of the phenylpyrazole and phenoxy group of herbicides. Its mode of action is through a process of membrane disruption, which is initiated by the inhibition of the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase and disruption of plant cell growth.</p>
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	<p>This inhibition interferes with the chlorophyll biosynthetic pathway. For weed resistance management, Condor Herbicide is a Group 14 and a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Condor Herbicide and other herbicides that inhibit the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase or disrupt plant cell growth may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population and increase if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Condor Herbicide or other herbicides that inhibit the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase or disrupt plant cell growth. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Condor Herbicide or other herbicides that inhibit the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase or disrupt plant cell growth</p>
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Precautions:	<p>PRECAUTIONS</p> <p>Re-entry Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p>
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON TARGET PLANTS Do NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops, cropping lands or pastures. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK If grazing treated cereals, certain plants may be naturally toxic to stock when eaten in large quantities under certain conditions. Where plants are known to be toxic, grazing should be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. Do NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used container.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. Do NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>Refillable containers Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Harmful if swallowed. Will damage eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray, and applying by boom spray equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply by aircraft.

DO NOT apply where the slope exceeds 4%.

DO NOT tank mix Condor Herbicide with any adjuvant, wetting agent, crop oil, insecticide, fungicide, trace element, fertiliser or other herbicide unless specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, Compatibility and Crop Safety sections of the label.

DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours of application.

DO NOT apply to weeds suffering from stress caused by conditions such as frost, drought or soil water logging.

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	Mandatory downwind buffer zones	
	Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation areas
Up to maximum label rate	100 m	140 m

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate /ha	Crop Stage	Weed stage	Critical Comments
Wheat, barley, oats	Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Long storks bill (<i>Erodium botrys</i>), Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Volunteer lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> sp), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	0.8 L	Minimum 2 leaf	2-4 leaf	Apply as a post-emergence treatment to actively growing weeds.
		1.0 L	Minimum 3 leaf to end of tillering	4-6 leaf	The addition of a non-ionic surfactant (wetter) may improve weed control. Add 100mL/100L of a 1000 g/L alcohol alkoxyate non-ionic surfactant eg BS1000*. The addition of wetter may improve weed control, however, some herbicidal symptoms in the form of leaf spotting may appear, particularly on barley. Provided the crop is not under stress from herbicides, disease, insect damage, frost, dry or excessively moist conditions, the development of the crop should be unaffected.
		1.6 L	Minimum 3 leaf to end of tillering	6-8 leaf	
					Under favourable growing conditions some weed regrowth may occur. A follow up application of a suitable herbicide may be required as part of a good weed management strategy.