Product Name: Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 86893/128097v

Label Name:	Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide

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

Constituent Statements:	300 g/L 2,4-D present as the triisopropanolamine salt 75 g/L PICLORAM present as the triisopropanolamine salt

Mode of Action:	GROUP I HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the Control of a Wide Range of Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds, as specified in the Directions for Use THIS IS A PHENOXY HERBICIDE THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS

Net Contents:	20 L 5 L

Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

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

Withholding Periods:	GRAZING Pasture, Cereal Crops: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Sugarcane: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION HARVEST Pasture, Cereal Crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Sugarcane: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	Mixing: Mix only with water. It will not mix with oil or diesel fuel. Mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank is recommended, and it should be maintained during spraying. Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of herbicide in the following order: Wettable powder or water dispersible granules; suspension concentrates (atrazine flowable); aqueous concentrates (e.g. Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide, 2,4-D amine); emulsifiable concentrates and finally surfactant or crop oil. Adjuvants: DO NOT add surfactants (such as Agral 600 or BS-1000) or crop oils (such as Uptake Spraying Oil) unless specifically recommended to do so in the Use Directions Tables, 1 and 2. Application Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide may be applied by: Ground Boom: Spray using accurately calibrated equipment delivering 50 – 100 L water/ ha. DO NOT use less than 200 L/ha in sugarcane. When treating maize and sorghum, the risk of crop injury will be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying the growing point of the crop. Aircraft: Use accurately calibrated equipment to deliver not less than 20 L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 50 L/ha in sugarcane. High Volume: Apply using a calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400 – 500 kPa. Spray to thoroughly wet the weed, usually 2,500 – 3,500 L water/infested ha is required. Stem injection: Treat only trees with good sap flow. Make injection cuts at 13 cm spacing around the diameter of the tree at waist height or at 15 cm spacing at ground level. The cuts should be made using a 5 to 7 cm wide narrow bladed axe. The cut must be made through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood. Treat each stem of a multi stem tree where possible. Inject the chemical mix into each cut immediately after the cut is made. Apply the mix with a vaccinator or similar equipment which can be accurately calibrated or a tree injector which can apply the measured dose at or near ground level. Injection at or near ground level is essential in the Traprock area of south-eastern Queensland and is preferred for optimum results in Bimble box (Poplar box) areas.

	Cut stump: Cut the trees as close to the ground as practicable, leaving stumps no higher than 10 cm. Spray, swab or brush the chemical mix immediately to the freshly cut surface so as to thoroughly wet the surface. If the cut surface is oily, add a non-ionic wetting agent to assist penetration. Frilling: Make successive overlapping cuts into the sapwood around the entire circumference of the base of the tree. Spray to thoroughly wet the frilled areas. Injecting Spray Into Centre of Weed: Inject using a vaccinator or similar equipment, 1mL of treatment mix into the growing point for each 2.5 cm of the plant stem diameter (see Zamia palm). Compatibility Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide is compatible with: atrazine (500 g/L flowable or an equivalent granular product), 2,4-D amine, diquat, metsulfuron-methyl, clodinafop, glyphosate. Cleaning Spray Equipment After using Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean any tank, pump, line and nozzle filters. To Rinse: After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pumps, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice. To Decontaminate: Before spraying sensitive crops (see Protection of Crops sections), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid SURF®, OMO®, DRIVE®, at 500 mL/100L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L of water) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Then remove filters, nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or if this is unavailable onto unused wasteland (and away from plants and water courses).

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP I HERBICIDE Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide contains members of the pyridine and phenoxy groups of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individual can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Spalding Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

Precautions:	DO NOT hand harvest sugarcane for at least 1 day after application. Re-Entry Period 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.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS Crops susceptible to Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide include but are not limited to: peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, soybeans, and other legumes; cotton, fruit, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sugarbeet, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.

	DO NOT plant susceptible crops within 12 months of applying winter or summer cereal use rates of this product. Cereal crops and grasses can be sown safely after using Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide. Rates in excess of these will result in more persistent soil residues. Therefore, DO NOT rotate susceptible plants until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present within the soil. DO NOT allow spray to drift onto susceptible crops. 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. Minimise spray drift by using low pressures and nozzles which DO NOT produce a fine droplet spray. Avoid spray drift into susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals. Equipment that has been used for application of Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide should not be used for application of other materials to susceptible plants until it has been decontaminated. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used container.

Storage and Disposal:	Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal 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. Small Spill Management Wear protective equipment (See SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (see Storage and Disposal section). If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb the wash liquid for disposal as described above.

Safety Directions:	Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray or using undiluted concentrate, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by hand wear half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. 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, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table 1. Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow

Crop or Situation	Crop Growth Stage	Weeds Controlled	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Winter Cereals Barley, Canary grass, Oats, Triticale, Wheat	Apply from 3-4 tiller stage to start of jointing (first node) for least effect on the crop. Z23 to Z31	Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed, Ivy Vine), New Zealand Spinach, Docks Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Sow Thistle	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 8 true leaves	Qld, NSW, ACT only	300 mL/ha	Winter cereals may be treated using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION) For best control of climbing buckwheat, apply early as this weed becomes increasingly difficult to control as it becomes larger.
		Mustards, Radish, Turnip weed, Hexham Scent, Mintweed, Variegated Thistle, Sunflower, Wireweed[(1)]			300 mL/ha + 470mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	The additional 2,4-D is required for effective control of these weeds. [(1)] Suppression only – spray early
		Skeleton weed		SA only		
Pre Sowing: Stubble or Fallow Land Winter Cereals	Not relevant USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY: See Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses	*Amaranthus* spp Bathurst Burr, Bellvine, Fathen, Morning Glory, Noogoora Burr, Parthenium Weed, Redroot Amaranth, Sesbania Pea, Stinking Roger, Thornapple (*Datura* spp)	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25cm height or diameter	Qld only	1 L/ha	May be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION). This rate will provide control of weeds present at the time of application and residual control of later germinations. DO NOT apply two months prior to sowing winter cereals as some damage to the crop may occur, particularly if conditions are dry after application.
		Fleabane (*Conzya* spp.)		Qld, NSW only	700 mL/ha + glyphosate	Rate of glyphosate required determined by the grass species present at application.
Summer Cereals Maize Sorghum	Spray when the crop has between 4 and 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.	Thornapple (*Datura* spp) and other broadleaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp, Annual Ground Cherry, Bathurst Burr, Bladder Ketmia Caltrop, Bellvine, Cobbler's Peg, Docks, Fathen, Lucerne,	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25cm height or diameter	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1 L/ha	Spalding 2,4-D Picloram Herbicide alone or in a mixture with atrazine or 2,4,-D may be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION). When using a ground boom, the risk of crop injury will

Crop or Situation	Crop Growth Stage	Weeds Controlled	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate	Critical Comments
		Mexican Poppy, Mintweed, Morning Glory, New Zealand Spinach, Noogoora Burr, Parthenium Weed, Pigweed, Potato Weed, Redroot Amaranth, Redshank, Sesbania Pea, Stinking Roger, Wandering Jew				be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying onto the growing points of the crop. This rate is required for full season control of *Datura* spp.
		Thornapple (*Datura* spp.) and other broadleaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp., Annual Ground Cherry, Bathurst Burr, Bladder Ketmia Caltrop, Bellvine, Cobbler's Peg, Docks, Fathen, Lucerne, Mexican Poppy, Mintweed, Morning Glory, New Zealand Spinach, Noogoora Burr, Parthenium Weed, Pigweed, Potato Weed, Redroot	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 15cm height or diameter	Qld, NSW, ACT only	330 or 500 mL/ha + 1.5L or 1.67L/ha atrazine flowable (500 g/L) or an equivalent granular product	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds. Caution: If rotating to atrazine susceptible crops DO NOT apply later than November. Add either a wetter or crop oil as required according to the atrazine label. DO NOT add a crop oil when using on sorghum.
		Thornapple (*Datura* spp.) and other broadleaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp., Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop, Bellvine, Black Pigweed, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Pigweed, Sesbania Pea, Wild Gooseberry, Wandering Jew			500 mL/ha + 280 mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	This mixture will result in reduced residual control of *Datura* spp. **Caution**: This mixture may cause crop damage. To minimise damage, avoid applying these chemicals when the crop is rapidly growing under high temperature and soil moisture conditions. Use droppers and avoid spraying the growing points of the crop. DO NOT cultivate for 10-14 days after application while plants are brittle. For further advice seek information from your State agriculture

Crop or Situation	Crop Growth Stage	Weeds Controlled	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate	Critical Comments
						department or your local spray adviser.
		Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop, Docks, Mintweed, Pigweed			300 mL/ha + 375 mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	**Caution: As for the 2,4-D mixture above.**
Sugarcane	Vegetative USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY: See Table 3: Timing restrictions for spraying Sugarcane	Sicklepod	See critical comments	Qld only	0.7 L/ha to 1.5 L/ha + 1 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	May be applied using an aircraft using at least 50 L/ha of water or ground boom using at least 200 L/ha of water (See APPLICATION SECTION). **Always add Uptake* spraying oil at 1 L/200 L or as a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000® at 200 mL/200 L or spray mixture.** Use 700 mL/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds less than 50 cm tall. Use the 1.0 L/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds 50 to 100 cm tall. Use the 1.5 L/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds more than 100 cm tall. **Apply only once per season.** **DO NOT** add 2,4-D amine to known 2,4-D susceptible varieties.
Pastures, Rights-of-Way, Commercial and Industrial situations	Not relevant USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY: See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Apply as a high-volume spray, to give thorough wetting. DO NOT treat land intended for sowing crops other than cereals
Timber Regrowth control	Not relevant	*Eucalyptus* spp	Trees no more than 2 metres high	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	**Stem injection**: Mix 1L + 1.5L water and use 2mL/cut. **Cut stump**: Mix 500 mL/10 L water	Most timber regrowth can be controlled by stem injection or cut stump. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application section, for detailed use directions.

Table 2. Control of Specific weeds growing in: Pastures, Rights-of-Way, Commercial and Industrial situations

Weed	State	Spot Spraying Rate/100 L Water	Boom Spraying Rate/ha	Optimum Treatment Stage	Critical Comments
Alkali Sida	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic and WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Pre-flowering	NA
	SA only	150 mL			
Amaranthus spp	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Amsinckia (Yellow burr weed)	Vic and SA only	75 mL	2 L	During rosette stage	NA
Annual ground cherry	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Apple-of-Sodom	Vic only	650 mL	NR	Flowering to early fruiting	NA
	SA only	300 mL			
Artichoke Thistle	Vic only	200 mL	7.5 L	Later winter to spring before flowering	
	SA only	125 mL	2.5 L		SA – Use double rate at flowering
Bathurst Burr Bellvine	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Bindweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	1.3 L	7.5 L	During budding	NA
Blackberry	Vic only	1.3 L	NR	December-January	Spray regrowth in autumn
Black Knapweed		650 mL			Spray plant and soil for 1 m around base of plant
Bladder Campion	SA only			August pre-flowering	NA
Bladder Ketmia	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL plus 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See 'Summer Cereals' in Table 1
Boneseed (Bitou bush)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	650 mL	NR	Flowering to fruiting	Treat freshly cut stumps with 1 L/10 L water at any time
Borreria (Square weed)	Qld only	150 – 300 mL	1-2.5 L		Use higher rate on older plants. Add a non-ionic wetting agent
Boxthorn, Africa	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	1.3 L	NR	Prior to bud burst	Treat small plants only. Thorough coverage essential. Spray soil to drip line.
Broom, Cape	SA only	300 mL	NA	Prior to pod formation	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant
Broom, English	Vic, SA only				
Burr Ragweed	Qld only	650 mL		NA	NA
California (perennial) Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	During budding stage	
Caltrop (yellow vine)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Camelthorn	Vic only	1.3 L	15 L		NA
	SA only		NR		
Cape Honeyflower		650 mL		At flowering stage	

Weed	State	Spot Spraying Rate/100 L Water	Boom Spraying Rate/ha	Optimum Treatment Stage	Critical Comments
Chilean or Green Cestrum	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only		NA	During full leaf	
Chinese Shrub	Vic only	650 mL	NR	Autumn	
Climbing Buckwheat (black bindweed)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL	Early growth stage	See 'Winter Cereals' in Table 1
Cobbler's Peg			1 L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Colocynth	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	300 mL	NR	Seedling and established plants	NA
Crofton Weed		650 mL		All stages	Very susceptible
Cut leaf Mignonette	SA only			Before flowering	NA
Devil's Fig	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	NA	NA
Docks		75-150 mL		Full leaf to early flowering	Use lower rate on seedlings only
Dog Rose	SA only	650 mL	NA	During Summer	
Eucalypts	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only		NR	NA	DO NOT treat seedlings more than 2.0m high. See 'Timber Regrowth Control' in Table 1.
Fathen	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See 'Summer Cereals' in Table 1
Garlic, Wild	Vic only	300 mL	7.5 L	Before new bulbils form	NA
	SA only	250 mL	5.5L		
Heliotrope, Blue	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1 L	NA	NA	
Heliotrope, Common		NA	300 mL		
Hexham Scent		NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)		See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
Hoary Cress	SA only	1.3 L	NR	Rosette to pre-flowering	NA
Inkweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	500 mL		During full leaf	
Khaki Weed		650 mL		During full leaf in summer	
Knapweed, Creeping	Vic only	1.3 L	7.5 L	During late spring to summer	
	SA only		NR		
	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA only	1.3 – 2 L			
Lantana	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	March-May	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant
Limebush	Qld only	1.3 L		NA	Thorough coverage to point of run off
Lucerne	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Mayne's Pest	Qld only	600 mL	NR		Through coverage essential
Mexican Poppy	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1

Weed	State	Spot Spraying Rate/100 L Water	Boom Spraying Rate/ha	Optimum Treatment Stage	Critical Comments
Mintweed			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)		See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
Mistflower	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA		NA
Morning Glory	Qld only		1 L		See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Mustards	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
New Zealand Spinach			1L		See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Noogoora Burr					See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Onion Weed	Vic, SA only	75 mL + 125 mL diquat (200 g/L)	2.0 L + 3.0 L diquat (200 g/L)	Pre-Flower	NA
Ox-eye Daisy	Vic only	150 mL	4 L	Up to early flowering	Respraying will be necessary
Pampas Lily-of-the-Valley	Vic, SA only	605 mL	NR	NA	NA
Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	125 mL (use at least 3000 L diluted spray / ha in dense parthenium)	3 L	During rosette stage	In sorghum 1.0 L/ha will suppress Parthenium. See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1.
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	150 mL	NR	Rosette to pre-flowering	NA
	SA only		4 L		
Pigweed Pigweed, black Potato weed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Prairie Ground Cherry	Vic only	300 mL	7.5 L	Flowering to fruiting	Retreatment will be necessary
Quena (Tomato weed)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	NA	NA
Radish Wild	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L		See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
Ragwort	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Rosette to cabbage stage	
	Vic only		4 L		
	SA only	150 mL			
Redroot (*Amaranthus* spp), Redshank (*Amaranthus* spp)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Rubber Vine	Qld only	1.3 L	NA		Thoroughly wet leaves and also the soil around the base of the plant. Cut and spray

Weed	State	Spot Spraying Rate/100 L Water	Boom Spraying Rate/ha	Optimum Treatment Stage	Critical Comments
					stump of large plants. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. Application section.
Saffron Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL		See 'Winter Cereals' in Table 1
St. John's wort	Qld, NSW, ACT, SA, Vic and WA only	500 mL	NR	Late spring to early summer, during flowering to early seed set	High Volume: Apply by calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400-500 kPa (60-70psi). Apply 3000 L/ha (i.e. 3L/10 square metres) to dense infestations. Regrowth and seedlings may be retreated the following season.
Sesbania Pea	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Sicklepod	Qld only	300 mL	700 mL to 1.5 L + 1.0 L/ha 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)		See also 'Sugarcane' in Table 1. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination
Silverleaf Nightshade	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	650 mL	15 L		NA
Skeleton Weed	Qld only	1.3 – 2 L	15 L	Summer and autumn	See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
	Vic only	650 mL	15 L	Winter	
	SA only		300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		
	NSW, ACT, WA only	1.3 – 2 L	15 L	Summer and Autumn	See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
Smartweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	150 mL	NR	Seedling to pre-flowering	Very susceptible
Sowthistle	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL	NA	See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
Spiny broom	Vic only	650 mL	NR	During full leaf stage	NA
Spiny Emex (Doublegee)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	300 mL	300 mL	NA	See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
	Vic only		NR		
Star Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	300 – 500 mL	3.5 – 7.5 L	Seedling to rosette	Use higher rate for older plants
Stinking Roger	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Sunflower			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
Sweet briar	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	Full leaf to ripe fruit	Spray thoroughly
Tangled Hypericum	Vic only			NA	NA
Thornapple (*Datura* spp.)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	150 – 300 mL	1L		**Spot spraying** – use higher rate on older plants **Boom spraying** – see 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
	Qld only		500 mL + 350 mL of 2,4-D		

Weed	State	Spot Spraying Rate/100 L Water	Boom Spraying Rate/ha	Optimum Treatment Stage	Critical Comments
			amine (500g/L)		
Tree-of-Heaven	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	During full leaf	For larger trees, apply undiluted onto cut stumps or frill. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application section
Tufted Honeyflower	Vic only	650 mL	NR	All growth stages	NA
Turnip Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)	NA	See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
Tutsan	Vic only	650 mL	NA	During full leaf	Results can be variable
Variegated Thistle	Vic, SA, WA only	150 – 300 mL	2 – 4 L	Rosette to pre-flowering	Use higher rate on mature plants See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
	Qld, NSW, ACT only	150 – 300 mL	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		
Wandering Jew		NA	1L	NA	See 'Summer cereals' in Table 1
Wild Tobacco	Qld only	650 mL	NR	During full leaf	Very susceptible
Wireweed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)	NA	See 'Winter cereals' in Table 1
Zamia Palm	Qld only	22 L	NA	Any time	Mix 1 part to 3 parts water. Inject 1mL into the growing point for every 2.5cm of plant stem diameter

NA = Not Applicable NR = Not recommended

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

GENERAL RESTRAINTS

DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 15 L/ha (4500 g ae/ha).
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 exceed the maximum daily application rate by backpack spraying of 13.3 L/day.
DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which are not actively growing or to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result.
DO NOT apply close to, or on areas, containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed into areas growing, or to be planted to, desirable plants; or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted to, susceptible crops or plants.
DO NOT move soil, which may have been sprayed to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.
Picloram, one of the active constituents in this product remains active in the soil for extended periods depending on the rate of application, soil type, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter.
In some states, some uses of this product are controlled by legislation. Check with your local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industry for details.

Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restriction Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Table 1. Timing Restrictions for Spraying Peanuts

Situation	Rate L/ha	Region	Timing Restriction
			DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Broadcast Spraying, Prior to sowing (Peanuts)	Up to 2.9 L/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 3.6 L/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 Pre-emergence (Peanuts)	Up to 3.7 L/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 Pre emergence (Peanuts)	Up to 7.5 L/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 Applications to Pastures

Situation	State	Rate L/ha			
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST					
Pastures (Prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	**State**	**Summer**	**Autumn**	**Winter**	**Spring**
	Queensland & NT	11	11	11	11
	New South Wales & ACT	11	11	11	11
	Victoria	1.2	3.5	11	3.5
	Tasmania	1.2	2.6	7.4	3.5
	South Australia	2.4	3.5	11	7.4
	Western Australia	3.5	7.4	11	7.4
Pastures (Established)	**State**	**Summer**	**Autumn**	**Winter**	**Spring**
	Queensland & NT	15	15	15	15
	New South Wales & ACT	15	15	15	15
	Victoria	2	4	15	7.5
	Tasmania	1.4	3.5	10	6.6
	South Australia	3	6.6	15	11
	Western Australia	7.5	11	15	11

Table 3. Timing Restrictions for Spraying Sugarcane

Situation	Rate L/ha	Region	Timing Restriction
			DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Sugarcane	Up to 3.2 L/ha	Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	No timing restrictions
		Mackay / Whitsunday	October to November
		Mary / Burnett	No timing restrictions
		Northern NSW	No timing restrictions

Table 4. Application Restrictions for Turf

Situation	State	Rate L/ha
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST		
Turf	Queensland & NT	6.7
	New South Wales & ACT	6.7
	Victoria	5.3
	Tasmania	5.3
	South Australia	5.3
	Western Australia	8.3
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-emergent 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)

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by vertical sprayer.
Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.
DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. 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 1 to 2 hours before sunset and persist until 1 to 2 hours after sunrise.

Boom Sprayer Application

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

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 1 L (300 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0m or lower		25		25	
Up to 2 L (600 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		10		10	
	1.0m or lower		40		40	
Up to 5 L (1500 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		30		30	
	1.0m or lower		75		75	
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		75		70	
	1.0m or lower		300		275	

Aircraft 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 3 m 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)	**Aircraft type**	**Mandatory buffer zones** (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	**Natural Aquatic Areas**	**Pollinator Areas**	**Vegetation Areas**	**Livestock Areas**
Up to 1 L (300 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing	0	75	0	75	0
	Helicopter		60		60	
Up to 2 L (600 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		120		120	
	Helicopter		90		85	
Up to 5 L (1500 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		230		220	
	Helicopter		160		150	
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		725		675	
	Helicopter		350		325	