Product Name: Nufarm Archer 750 Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 85247/141748

Label Name:	Nufarm Archer 750 Herbicide

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

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 750 g/L CLOPYRALID as the dimethylamine and monomethylamine salts

Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures, fallow land, forests and industrial situations as specified in the Directions for Use.

Net Contents:	1 - 1000 L

Restraints:	RESTRAINTS DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result. DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 3 hours. DO NOT apply later than the 8 leaf stage of canola. DO NOT compost material from treated plants or crops before reading the PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section. DO NOT apply more than one application of any product containing clopyralid per crop, except where specifically indicated in the directions for use table. DO NOT apply immediately before sowing susceptible crops, or sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous year with Nufarm Archer® 750 until after the required plant back period has elapsed (see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section). 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. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas. DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application. DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise. DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met: • Spray droplets not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category. DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met: • Spray droplets not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS CEREALS AND CANOLA: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS OR CANOLA FOR STOCKFEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. CEREALS (HARVEST): DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST. CANOLA (HARVEST): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. PASTURES, FALLOW LAND, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITUATIONS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. FORESTS EXCEPT PINUS RADIATA: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. PINUS RADIATA PLANTATIONS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP 4 HERBICIDE Nufarm Archer® 750 Herbicide is a member of the Pyridine group of herbicides. Nufarm Archer® 750 has the disruptor of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, Nufarm Archer® 750 is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Nufarm Archer® 750 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 Nufarm Archer® 750 or other Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Nufarm Archer® 750 to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are

	available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or local Nufarm Representative.

Precautions:	

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Nufarm Archer® 750 has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with chemical or used containers. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

Storage and Disposal:	STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Non-refillable containers 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 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. Refillable containers Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage. SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT Wear appropriate clothing whilst cleaning up small spills, (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand or clay granules to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is complete. Dispose of the contaminated material in accordance with state and/or local regulations.

Safety Directions:	SAFETY DIRECTIONS May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container and preparing the spray wear elbow length chemical resistant gloves and a face shield. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves and face shield.

First Aid Instructions:	FIRST AID 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

SECTION 1. CANOLA

More than one application per season can occur from pre-sowing to post-emergence in canola, but **DO NOT** apply more than 90 g/ha of clopyralid (120 mL/ha of Nufarm Archer® 750) per season (except for the post-sowing pre-emergence to 3 leaf growth stage where 240 mL/ha can be applied but this is the only application of a clopyralid product allowed for the season). Before use in herbicide tolerant canola varieties, users should consult the relevant Resistance Management Plan which have been developed to minimise the evolution of herbicide resistance in weed populations.

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola, including conventional and herbicide tolerant varieties	Pre-sowing (Z00)	Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) Vetch (*Vicia* spp.) Volunteer chickpea (*Ciser arietinum*) Volunteer faba bean (*Vicia faba*)	Up to 8 leaf and max. 10 cm diameter	60 mL/ha + knockdown herbicide	**Pre-sowing:** This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of 135 g/L paraquat + 115 g/L diquat, Nufarm Weedmaster® DST or Nufarm Glyphosate 450.
	Post-sowing pre-emergence to 3 leaf (Z01 - 13)	Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) Volunteer faba beans (*Vicia faba*)	Pre-emergence	120 - 240 mL/ha	Rates of 120 - 200 mL/ha give good suppression (reduced seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240 mL/ha is required for good control of capeweed and sub clover. Apply to moist soil and time treatment for major germination of weeds. Good soil moisture and application close to time of weed germination is essential for best control.
	2 to 8 leaf (Z12 - 18)	Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Cotula (*Cotula* spp.) Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*) Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*) Soldier thistle (*Picnomon acarna*)	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 - 8 leaf)	120 mL/ha	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton weed will only be controlled until harvest. Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed. For the control of annual grasses Nufarm Archer® 750 may be tank mixed with Nufarm Exert®.
		Volunteer chickpea (*Ciser arietinum*) Volunteer lentil (*Lens culinaris*) Volunteer safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*)	Up to 6 leaf	100 mL/ha	
		Volunteer faba bean (*Vicia faba*) Volunteer lupin (*Lupinus* spp.)	Up to 4 leaf	100 mL/ha	
Canola, including conventional and herbicide tolerant varieties	2 to 8 leaf (Z12 - 18)	Volunteer field pea (*Pisum sativum)*	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	60 mL/ha	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton weed will only be controlled until harvest. Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed. For the control of annual grasses Nufarm Archer® 750 may be tank mixed with Nufarm Exert®.
		Volunteer medics and seedling lucerne (*Medicago* spp.)	Up to 8 leaf		
		Volunteer sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*)	Up to 6 leaf		
		Volunteer vetch (*Vicia sativa*)	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	40 mL/ha	
		St Barnaby's thistle, golden star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis)*	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10 cm diameter	60 - 120 mL/ha	Rate will depend on weed density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur.
Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola (mixtures with Nufarm Intercept®)	Post emergence 2 - 6 leaf (Z12 - 16)	Annual Medic (*Medicago* spp.) Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*) Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) Faba bean (*Vicia faba*) Field pea (*Pisum sativum*) Indian hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium orientale*) Lentil *(Lens culinaris*) Muskweed (*Myagrum perfoliatum*) Narrow leaf lupin *(Lupinus angustifolius)* Sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) Wild turnip (*Brassica tournefortii*)	Grass weeds 3 leaf - 2 tiller, broadleaf weeds 2 - 6 leaf	60 - 120 mL/ha + 300 - 500 mL/ha Nufarm Intercept®	Always add Nufarm CanDo® Adjuvant at 0.5 L/100 L spray solution. Read Follow Crop comments on Nufarm Intercept® label and restrictions on all labels prior to use. Read Compatibility section on Nufarm Intercept® label for advice on tank mixes, specifically 240 g/L or 360 g/L clethodim products and Nufarm Archer® 750. Tank mixes with other herbicides can broaden the range of weeds controlled. Apply to actively growing grass weeds in the 3 leaf to 2 tiller stage. and broadleaf weeds in the 2 - 6 leaf stage. Use the higher rates when weed numbers are high or towards the upper end of the recommended growth stages, or when the crop is at the 5 - 6 leaf stage (Z15 - 16) to ensure better contact and coverage. Best weed control is achieved when 750 mL/ha Nufarm

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola (mixtures with Nufarm Intercept®) *Cont.*	Post emergence 2 - 6 leaf (Z12 - 16)	**Above weeds plus:** Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) - non-imidazolinone tolerant varieties Barley grass (*Hordeum leporinum*) Brome grass (*Bromus* spp.) Charlock (*Sinapsis arvensis*) Dense flowered fumitory (*Fumaria densiflora*) Marshmallow (*Malva parviflora*) Oat (*Avena sativa*) Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) – non-imidazolinone tolerant varieties Wild oat (*Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua*) **Suppression:** Annual ryegrass (*Lolium rigidum*)# *Bedstraw* spp. (*Gallium tricornutum, G. aparine*) Doublegee, Spiny emex (*Emex australis*) Silver grasses (*Vulpia bromoides, V. myuros*) Stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*)	Grass weeds 3 leaf - 2 tiller, broadleaf weeds 2 - 6 leaf	60 - 120 mL/ha + 300 - 500 mL/ha Nufarm Intercept® + 130 - 330 mL/ha of a 360 g/L clethodim product	Intercept® plus Nufarm CanDo® Adjuvant, is used. This rate provides both post emergence and a longer in-crop residual control. If other weeds require control, apply appropriate herbicides at least two weeks after Nufarm Intercept® and only when signs of re-growth or renewed vigour appear, or the effects of Nufarm Intercept® may affect their performance. Weed species will either be controlled or suppressed. Surviving plants will be stunted and will be uncompetitive with the crop, and seed set will be prevented or greatly reduced. # The control of annual ryegrass varies from excellent to poor depending on the status of Group 2 resistance in the population and environmental conditions. Where the population is expected to exceed 200 plants/m^2 or a high level of control is required, or the ryegrass is known to be resistant or thought to be developing resistance, an application of a suitable pre-emergent herbicide should be made prior to sowing. A tank mix with a 240 g/L or 360 g/L clethodim product may also be necessary.
Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola (mixtures with Nufarm Sentry®)	Post emergence 2 - 6 leaf (Z12 - 16)	Nufarm Archer® 750 when tank mixed with Nufarm Sentry® aids in the control of legumes, prickly lettuce, capeweed and other Asteraceae weed species as listed on this label.	Up to 6 leaf	60 mL/ha + 40 - 55 g/ha Nufarm Sentry® or 60 - 80 mL/ha* + 40 - 55 g/ha Nufarm Sentry® + 130 - 330 mL/ha of a 360 g/L clethodim product	Always add Nufarm CanDo® Adjuvant at 0.5 L/100 L spray solution. **DO NOT** use a post emergence application if a pre-emergence Nufarm Sentry® application was applied. Read Follow Crop comments and restrictions on all labels prior to use. Read Compatibility section for advice on tank mixes. Apply early post-emergence to actively growing weeds. Nufarm Sentry® is physically and biologically compatible with Nufarm Archer® 750 and clethodim products (240 g/L or 360 g/L), both in two-way and three-way mixes. 240 g/L or 360 g/L clethodim products aid in the control of selected grass species (refer to the clethodim product label). When these weeds require control apply a tank mix of Nufarm Archer® 750, Nufarm Sentry®, and clethodim products (240 g/L or 360 g/L) using the recommended label rate of the clethodim product. 230 - 330 mL/ha of 360 g/L clethodim will normally be sufficient to achieve good control of light populations. Use higher rates when grasses are primary weeds in the paddock, and when their growth stage requires it, to ensure highest levels of control. *Rates of Nufarm Archer® 750 above 60 mL/ha can impair grass control. The addition of a 360 g/L clethodim at a minimum 130 mL/ha to the tank mix will overcome this antagonism. #Where Group 1 and/or Group 2 resistant ryegrass is known to be present or ryegrass populations in excess of 200 plants per m^2 are expected, an application of Nufarm Pendimethalin 440 or Nufarm TriflurX® should be made prior to sowing. **DO NOT** use Nufarm Sentry® at 40 - 55 g/ha on shallow, strongly duplex soils in Western Australia.
Triazine tolerant canola	Post-emergence 2 - 8 leaf (Z12 - 18)	Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*) Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*) Soldier thistle (*Picnomon acarna*) Volunteer lupin (*Lupinus* spp.) Weeds from conventional canola (*Brassica napus*)	Up to 6 leaf	120 mL/ha	Nufarm Archer® 750 is compatible with Atrazine 900 g/kg products and Simazine 900 g/kg products for use in triazine tolerant canola. Nufarm CanDo® Adjuvant at 0.5 L/100 L spray volume should be added to this mix for best grass and broadleaf weed control.
Roundup Ready* canola	Post-emergence 2 - 6 leaf (Z12 - 16, prior to bud formation)	Annual medic (*Medicago* spp.) Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) Faba bean (*Vicia faba*) Field pea (*Pisum sativum*) Lentil *(Lens culinaris*) Lupin (*Lupinus* spp.) Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*) Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*) Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) Sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) Variegated thistle *(Silybum marianum*) Vetch (*Vicia sativa*)	Volunteer plants and/or broadleaf weeds: 1 to 8 leaf	60 - 120 mL/ha + 1.3 L/ha Nufarm weedmaster® DST	Use the higher rate of Nufarm Archer® 750 in situations of high weed population, large weed size, and/or conditions of environmental stress (dry, frost etc). Varying levels of control can be experienced between different varieties of these species. Total application of Nufarm Archer® 750 should not exceed 120 mL/ha in the one season. Application of this tank mix at the first spray timing is recommended. The rate of Nufarm weedmaster® DST used in this tank mix will control an additional wide range of grass and brassica weeds - see Nufarm weedmaster® DST label for details.

SECTION 2. CEREALS

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat	Pre-sowing	Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) Vetch (*Vicia* spp.) Volunteer chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) Volunteer faba bean (*Vicia faba*)	Up to 8 leaf and max. 10 cm diameter	60 mL/ha + knockdown herbicide	**Pre-sowing:** This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of 135 g/L paraquat + 115 g/L diquat, Nufarm Weedmaster® DST or Nufarm Glyphosate 450.
	Post-sowing pre-emergence through to 3 leaf	Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*) Sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) Volunteer faba bean (*Vicia faba*)	Pre-emergence	120 - 240 mL/ha	Rates of 120 - 200 mL/ha give good suppression (reduced seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240 mL/ha is required for good control of capeweed and sub clover. Apply to moist soil and time treatment for major germination of weeds. Good soil moisture and application close to time of weed germination is essential for best control.
		Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*)	Up to 8 leaf and max. 10 cm diameter	60 mL/ha + 170 g/ha of a 900 g/kg diuron product	**Post sowing pre-emergence to 3 leaf:** This rate should only be used in tank mixture with 900 g/kg diuron for control of transplants.
	Early post-emergence (2 leaf to jointing)		Cotyledons to 6 leaf and max. 5 cm diameter	60 mL/ha	**Early post-emergence:** Weeds should be growing actively and not larger than 5 cm diameter**.**
	4 - 5 leaf onwards	Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*), Soldier thistle (*Picnomon acarna*), St Barnaby's thistle, golden star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 - 8 leaf)	120 mL/ha	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed.
		Volunteer chickpea (*Cicer arietinum)* Volunteer lentil (*Lens culinaris*) Volunteer safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*)	Up to 6 leaf	100 mL/ha	
		Lupin (*Lupinus* spp.) Volunteer faba bean (*Vicia faba*)	Up to 4 leaf		
		Volunteer field pea (*Pisum sativum*)	Max. 10 cm high or 6 nodes	60 mL/ha	
		Volunteer medics and seedling lucerne (*Medicago* spp.)	Up to 8 leaf	60 mL/ha	
		Volunteer sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*)	Up to 6 leaf		
		Volunteer vetch (*Vicia sativa*)	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	40 mL/ha	
	5 leaf through to booting	Flaxleaf fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*)	5 cm rosettes	150 mL/ha	

SECTION 3. CEREALS - POST EMERGENCE TANK MIXES

Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Where a rate range is listed use low rate mixtures for small weeds to 5 cm diameter and higher rate mixtures for weeds up to 10 cm diameter. Use a surfactant such as Nufarm CanDo® Adjuvant for granular herbicides or the recommended adjuvant on the partner herbicide label.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)*	Up to 4 leaf, 10 cm diameter	40 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Nufarm Associate® + 440 mL/ha Nufarm MCPA LVE 570	Nufarm Associate®/ Nufarm MCPA LVE 570 mixes - 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 mL/ha + 0.75 L/ha Tigrex®	Tigrex® mixes - 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage, but not on barley or Kulin wheat in WA.
Volunteer field pea (*Pisum sativum)* Volunteer vetch (*Vicia sativa)*	Up to 6 node, 10 cm diameter Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter	40 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Nufarm Associate® + 305 mL/ha Nufarm MCPA LVE 570 OR 30 mL/ha + 615 mL/ha Nufarm MCPA LVE 570	Use 30 mL/ha only in combination with Nufarm MCPA LVE 570. Apply from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Volunteer chickpea (*Ciser arietinum*) Volunteer faba bean (*Vicia faba*) Volunteer lupin (*Lupinus* spp.) Volunteer sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) Volunteer medics (*Medicago* spp.) Wild/Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*)	Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter Up to 4 node, 10 cm tall Up to 6 leaf, 10 cm tall Up to 5 trifoliate, 5 cm diameter Up to 6 leaf, max. 5 cm diameter Up to 6 leaf, max. 10 cm diameter	40 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Nufarm Associate® + 305 - 615 mL/ha Nufarm MCPA LVE 570	Nufarm Associate®/ Nufarm MCPA LVE 570 mixes - 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Wild/Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*)	4 - 6 leaf and max. 8cm diameter	60 mL/ha + 615 mL/ha Nufarm MCPA LVE 570	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Thistles including: nodding (*Carduus nutans*), saffron (*Carthamus lanatus*), scotch (*Onopordum acanthium*), slender (*Carduus* spp.), spear (*Cirsium vulgare*), stemless (*Cirsium acaule*), variegated *(Silybum marianum*)	Rosettes up to 10 cm diameter	20 mL/ha + 0.66 - 1 L/ha Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 OR 20 mL/ha + 615 mL/ha Nufarm MCPA LVE 570	Nufarm Archer® 750 rate will depend on density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur. MCPA or 2,4-D mixes apply from 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
St Barnaby's thistle, golden star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis)*	4 - 8 leaf, 5 - 10 cm diameter	20 - 40 mL/ha + 360 - 720 mL/ha Nufarm Amicide® Advance 700 OR 20 - 40 mL/ha + 0.66 - 1 L/ha Nufarm MCPA Amine 750	
Common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*)	Young rosettes up to 8 true leaves	40 mL/ha + 0.8 L/ha Nufarm Picloram MCPA OR 40 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Nufarm Associate® + 615 mL/ha Nufarm MCPA LVE 570	Apply to actively growing young rosettes. Use Nufarm CanDo® Adjuvant at 0.5 L/100 L of water for improved control with Nufarm Picloram MCPA tank mixes or BS1000® with Nufarm Associate®/ Nufarm MCPA LVE 570 tank mixes. Apply tank mixes from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*)	5 to 15 cm rosettes	200 mL/ha + 0.66 L/ha Nufarm MCPA Amine 750	Weeds should be minimum 5 cm diameter and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season. Apply from 4 - 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.

SECTION 4. OPTICAL SPOT SPRAY TECHNOLOGIES

Note: calibrate the sprayer to deliver the equivalent of 100 L/ha.

For weed cover between 0% and 10% only. If percentage weed cover exceeds 30% use approved boom spray rates.

SITUATION	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENT
Fallow	Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Hardhead thistle (creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed, *Rhaponticum repens*, syn. *Acroptilon repens*) Lucerne (*Medicago* spp.) Sub clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) Thistles including: Californian (*Cirsium arvense*), nodding (*Carduus nutans*), saffron (*Carthamus lanatus*), scotch (*Onopordum acanthium*), slender (*Carduus* spp.), spear (*Cirsium vulgare)*, St Barnaby's/ golden star (*Centaurea solstitialis),* variegated *(Silybum marianum*) Vetch (*Vicia* spp.) Volunteer chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) Volunteer faba bean (*Vicia faba*)	100 - 200 mL/100 L	Apply to rosette - flowering plants. Use higher rate on late flowering/mature plants or plants under moisture stress. Use of top rate may result in soil residues which may cause hot spots, sensitive following crops may not establish in the sprayed patches unless longer than the plant back periods specified below are observed.

SECTION 5. PASTURES AND FALLOW LAND

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures and fallow land	Post-emergence	Hardhead thistle (creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed, *Rhaponticum repens*, syn. *Acroptilon repens*)	Actively growing plants	Hand gun: 200 mL/100 L water Boom spray: 0.8 - 1.6 L/ha	**NOTE: DO NOT USE ON LUCERNE. CLOVERS AND MEDICS WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR.** Victoria only: Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of Activator Surfactant at 125 mL/100 L is recommended for treatment of hardhead thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 - 250 L water/ha. **BOOM SPRAYING:** Use the higher rates of Nufarm Archer® 750 plus Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 on multi crowned plants or rosettes larger than 30 cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early winter or spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. **DO NOT** spray flowering thistles. **PRE-SPRAY MANAGEMENT:** The pastures should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pastures should be left seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment. **POST-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT:** Response of thistles to treatment with the Nufarm Archer® 750 plus Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with Nufarm Amicide® Advance 700 or Nufarm MCPA Amine 750. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment. **CLOVER DAMAGE:** The Nufarm Archer® 750 plus Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 mixture can be very damaging to subterranean clover. The lower rate is no more damaging than label rates of Nufarm Amicide® Advance 700 or Nufarm MCPA Amine 750. The higher rate of the Nufarm Archer® 750 plus Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 mixture will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth. **HAND GUN (Spot spray):** Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary. **DRENCH GUN:** Apply 4 mL to rosette crown. To multi crown plants, apply 4 mL to each crown.
		Thistles including: nodding (*Carduus nutans*), saffron (*Carthamus lanatus*), scotch (*Onopordum acanthium*), slender (*Carduus* spp.), spear (*Cirsium vulgare)*, St Barnaby's/ golden star (*Centaurea solstitialis),* variegated *(Silybum marianum*)	Treat rosette stage prior to stem elongation	20 or 28 mL/ha + 0.67 - 1 L/ha Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 Drench gun: 20 mL/1 L water Hand gun: 100 mL/100 L water	
		Nodding thistle (*Carduus nutans*)	Rosettes up to 20 cm diameter	40 mL/ha	
		Californian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	Hand gun: 100 mL/100 L water Boom spray: 800 mL/ha	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. **DO NOT** apply to thistles over 20 cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20 cm in diameter use Nufarm Archer® 750 plus Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 (referred to above). Clover damage: damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 alone and less than damage from Nufarm Archer® 750 plus Nufarm MCPA Amine750 mixtures. Damage to sub clover may be greater than with Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 or Nufarm Amicide® Advance 700 alone. **DO NOT** use for spot treatment.

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures and fallow land *Cont.*	Post-emergence	Lucerne (*Medicago* spp.)	30 to 40 cm high, pre-flowering	120 mL/ha + 1.5 - 2 L/ha Nufarm Glyphosate 450 + either 1.3 L/ha Nufarm MCPA Amine 750 or 1.5 L/ha Nufarm Amicide® Advance 700	Addition of Nufarm Activator Adjuvant at 125 mL/100 L is recommended. Retreatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. NOTE: clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least one year.
Pastures		Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)	Young seedlings to mature plants	Hand gun: 130 or 200 mL/100 L water	Treat healthy, actively growing lucerne in early spring prior to flowering. After grazing or cutting, allow lucerne to regrow for approximately 4 weeks before treatment. For best control, **DO NOT** graze lucerne for 2 weeks after application. For complete control of lucerne in pasture, cultivate approximately 1 month after herbicide treatment.
		Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*)	Active growth spring to summer	Hand gun: 200 mL/100 L water	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on younger seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
				Boom and aerial spray: 2 L/ha (weeds 30 cm - 2 m) 2.8 L/ha (weeds 2 - 4 m) 3.4 L/ha (weeds 4 - 8 m)	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. **HAND GUN:** Means high volume hand gun NOT low volume knapsack. Spray to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add Pulse* Penetrant at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results. See General Instructions for hand gun spraying. **BOOM AND AERIAL SPRAYING:** For boom spraying apply in 150 - 200 L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant oil such as Broadcoat*. Mix Nufarm Archer® 750 and water first and then add Broadcoat*. Maintain continuous agitation. Clovers and other legumes will be eliminated for at least one year.

SECTION 6. FORESTS

Pre-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING *EUCALYPTUS* SPP., *CORYMBIA MACULATA* AND *PINUS RADIATA*			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	**WEED GROWTH STAGE**	**RATE**	**CRITICAL COMMENTS**
Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula) Flatweed (*Hypochaeris radicata)* Fleabanes (*Conyza* spp.) Thistles Volunteer legumes	Pre-emergence	0.8 – 2.4 L/ha	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (>3 months). **Only use rates above 2.4 L/ha in Eucalypt forests in direct spraying operations.**
***PINUS RADIATA* ONLY**			
Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*, suppression only)	Pre-emergence from seeds	2.4 L/ha	For best results apply Nufarm Archer® 750 to bare soil just prior to spring rain or when wattles are expected to germinate. Avoid application to heavy trash situations. A high level of suppression may not be achieved where rain does not fall for an extended period after application (>1 month), or where very high rainfall occurs after application (>1200 mm/yr).

Post-Planting: High Volume Spraying by Hand Gun

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING *EUCALYPTUS* SPP., *CORYMBIA MACULATA* AND *PINUS RADIATA*			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	**WEED GROWTH STAGE**	**RATE**	**CRITICAL COMMENTS**
Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)	Young seedlings to mature plants	130 - 200 mL/100 L water	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2m tall or when growth is slow.
Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering.	80 - 120 mL/100 L water	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000® at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add Diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where Diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata)*	Active growth Spring to Summer	200 mL/100 L water	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. **HAND GUN**: means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. (See General Instructions, Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add Pulse* Penetrant at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results.
Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*)	Any growth stage	1.3 L/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application: for application by hand held weed wiper or C.D.A. use at dilutions with water of 100 mL/L.

Post-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING *EUCALYPTUS* SPP., *CORYMBIA MACULATA* AND *PINUS RADIATA*			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	**WEED GROWTH STAGE**	**RATE**	**CRITICAL COMMENTS**
Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Flatweed (*Hypochaeris radicata)* Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*) Thistles (except Hardhead thistle, *Rhaponticum repens*) Volunteer legumes	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15 cm diameter or height.	0.2 - 0.4 L/ha	Cupping of the tip leaves and "weepy leader" symptoms may occur on certain *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Corymbia maculata* and are generally transient and do not result in long-term injury. These symptoms may be more obvious at rates of 0.4 L/ha or higher or where mixtures are used on blue gum, shining gum and spotted gum. Where "weepy leader" effect is a concern use a directed spray. Use the 0.2 L/ha rate until 3 months post-planting and the 0.4 L/ha rate for trees 3 months and older. Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds. For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses, Nufarm Archer® 750 can be tank mixed with Nufarm Exert® . See also comments in Mixing section. Nufarm CanDo® Adjuvant should not be used in tank mixes with Nufarm Exert® and Nufarm Archer® 750 on sensitive species such as blue gum, shining gum or spotted gum where rates of Nufarm Archer® 750 are more than 0.8 L/ha. Use a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000® at 0.1% v/v instead.
Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Flatweed (*Hypochaeris radicata)* Fleabanes (*Conyza* spp.) Thistles including Hardhead thistle (*Rhaponticum repens)* Volunteer legumes Skeleton Weed (*Chondrilla juncea*)	Actively growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15 cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering.	0.8 L/ha	
Californian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	From early bud to flowering (December to February)	0.8 L/ha	For best control of California thistle use a wetter such as BS1000® at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also be required for the best control.

Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	0.4 – 0.8 L/ha	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000® at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add Diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where Diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*., suppression only)	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15 cm diameter or height	2.4 - 3.2 L/ha	Higher rates give better suppression. At rates greater than 2.4 L/ha use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*)	Active growth spring to summer (0.5 - 2 m tall)	2 L/ha	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. For boom spraying apply in 150 - 200 L water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant such as Broadcoat*. Mix Nufarm Archer® 750 and water first and then add Broadcoat*. Maintain continuous agitation. In *Eucalypt* spp. use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
	Active growth spring to summer (2 - 4 m tall)	2.8 L/ha	
	Active growth spring to summer (4 - 8 m tall)	3.4 L/ha	
Fleabane (*Conyza canadensis*)	Actively growing up to stem elongation and before flowering	0.2 - 0.8 L/ha + 0.2% v/v Pulse* Penetrant	Use lower rate for small weeds (0.2 - 0.4 L/ha). When fleabane is 15 cm use 0.6 L/ha and up to 30 cm use 0.8 L/ha for suppression only (when flowering structure is visible or the stem of the weed is woody).

SECTION 7. INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL SITUATIONS including RIGHTS OF WAY AND FENCE LINES

Boom application

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Flatweed (*Hypochaeris radicata)* Fleabanes (*Conyza* spp.) Thistles, Volunteer legumes	Pre-emergence	0.8 - 2.4 L/ha	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (greater than three months)
Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Flatweed (*Hypochaeris radicata)* Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*) Thistles (except hardhead thistle, *Rhaponticum repens*) Volunteer legumes	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15 cm diameter or height	0.2 - 0.4 L/ha	Use the low rate under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required for larger weeds. For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses Nufarm Archer® 750 can be tank-mixed with Nufarm Exert®. See also comments on mixing in DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Flatweed (*Hypochaeris radicata)* Fleabanes (*Conyza* spp.) Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*) Thistles including hardhead thistle (*Rhaponticum repens)* Volunteer legumes	Actively growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering	0.8 L/ha	
Californian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	From early bud to flowering (December to February)	0.8 L/ha	For best control of Californian thistle use a wetter such as BS1000® at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also be required for best control.
Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	0.4 or 0.8 L/ha	Spray from the rosette to shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000® at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add Diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where Diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid injury to non-target plants.

High volume spraying by hand gun

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)	Young seedlings to mature plants	130 or 200 mL/100 L water	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering.	80 - 120 mL/100 L water	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000® at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add Diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where Diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*)	Active growth spring to summer	200 mL/100 L water	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. **HAND GUN**: means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. (See General Instructions, Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add Pulse® Penetrant at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results.
Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*)	Any growth stage	1.3 L/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application. For application by hand held weed wiper or C.D.A. use at dilution with water of 100 mL/L.

SECTION 8. AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS OF WAY

Stem injection application on *Acacia* species

Mix 1 part Nufarm Archer® 750 with 9 parts of water and apply the diluted mix as directed below.

WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Single stems less than 25cm diameter at base	1 mL of the diluted mix per cut at 10 - 13 cm centres	Apply to waist high cuts. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - APPLICATION SECTION for application method details. **DO NOT** exceed the recommended spacings from the centre of one cut to the centre of the next cut. Inject each stem of a multi-stem tree where possible.
Multiple stems or more than 25cm diameter at base	2 mL of the diluted mix per cut at 10 - 13 cm centres	

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing

Half fill the spray tank with water and add the required quantity of Nufarm Archer® 750 and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. **Tank mixtures:** wettable powder or dry flowable formulations should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates (Nufarm Archer® 750) and the emulsifiable concentrate formulations (eg. Nufarm Exert® or Nufarm MCPA LVE 570).

Application

Boom Spraying Crops and Pastures

Apply Nufarm Archer® 750 in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 - 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20 L/ha for aerial applications.

Hardhead thistle (*Rhaponticum repens)* - Use a spray volume of 200 - 250 L/ha water.

Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) - Use a spray volume of 150 - 200 L/ha of water by ground boom spray and a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha by aircraft.

Boom Spraying Plantation Trees

Apply Nufarm Archer® 750 in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 - 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20 L/ha for aerial application.

High Volume Hand Gun

Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6 - 8 tip at 700 - 1500 kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense two metre high silver wattle should be 30 - 40L of spray per 100 m^2 (10 m x 10 m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 3000 - 4000 L per infested hectare.

Stem Injection

To make a stem injection pocket at waist height, use a ¾ length axe with blade of 5 - 7 cm. The axe cut must be through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood. The chemical must be applied immediately after the injection pocket is made. Apply the chemical with a Phillips 5mL vaccinator fitted with a tree injector kit with can be accurately calibrated. Set vaccinator to deliver 1 mL of the diluted mix. When treating regrowth less than the width of the axe, ensure chemical does not run out of the sides of the cut, as reduced control will result. This can be overcome by using the corner of the axe to make the pocket in the stem.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Rinse water should be discharged into a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and water courses.

Partial Cleaning (before spraying other labelled or tolerant crops)

After using Nufarm Archer® 750, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

Complete Cleaning (before spraying susceptible crops)

After using Nufarm Archer® 750, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain. Quarter fill the tank again and add an alkaline detergent such as Nufarm Tank & Equipment Cleaner according to the label directions and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. **DO NOT** use chlorine based cleaners. Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush the system with clean water.

Crop Safety

Composts and mulches - DO NOT apply Nufarm Archer® 750 to crops or pastures that will be used for the production of compost or mulches or mushroom substrate. Such compost or mulch made from plant material treated with Nufarm Archer® 750 may cause damage to susceptible crops and plants. Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clover, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, vetches and wattles**. Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of Nufarm Archer® 750 at 200 mL/ha**.

Where Nufarm Archer® 750 residue carry over from use rates of less than 200 mL/ha is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:

- *Field bioassay - where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).*
- *Pot bioassay - where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).*

Stubble from treated crops - ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and **DO NOT** leave a heavy 'header trail' after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area), bale and remove, slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and as long as possible before planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residue into the following season. **Where there is a heavy stubble burden and/or non-wetting soils, soils with low organic matter, grazing that causes surface sealing and reduced water penetration or Nufarm Archer® 750 has been applied late in the previous season and less than the recommended rain amount have occurred from application to planting the susceptible crop (see below), only plant a winter or summer cereal or canola.**

Planting crops following use of Nufarm Archer® 750 in previous crop - typical residue levels that are usually safe under ideal conditions may affect follow crops growing under stressful conditions such as when soil nutrition is low or marginal, when drought conditions or cold and very wet soil conditions prevail, or when soil pathogens or nematodes are present as these situations will add stress to the crops. Risk of damage to subsequent crops is increased with high product use rates, low rainfall following application, late applications (for example: applications to cereals crops after GS31), and stubble retention. Consult your local Nufarm representative for advice should you have any concerns.

Plant Back Periods for Southern Australia Winter Dominant Rainfall Areas (Sth NSW, VIC, SA, WA)

Required rain - 150 mm minimum rainfall is required from application to planting subsequent susceptible crops. In calculating rainfall actually received, place greater emphasis on rain received from application up to the end of Spring and lesser emphasis on break rains. If rainfall from application to the end of Spring is less than 150 mm and if single isolated heavy Summer and Autumn falls and break rains are required to achieve rainfall targets, it may not be safe to sow susceptible crops. Fastest residue breakdown will occur under good soil moisture and warm conditions, which promote microbial activity. Ideally there should be an extended period of at least 1 week where the top 10 cm of the soil stays moist to enable breakdown of soil residues. Consult your local Nufarm representative for advice. Where these requirements have been met the following plant back periods apply**:**

Following Crops	Rate	Plant back Interval
Clover, chickpea, faba bean, field pea, lentils, lupins, medics and vetch	Up to 120 mL/ha	9 months
	120 - 200 mL/ha	12 months
	> 200 mL/ha	24 months

Plant Back Periods for Northern Australia Summer Dominant Rainfall Areas (Nth NSW, QLD)

Required rainfall before plant back:

If planting susceptible summer crops - at least 100 mm rain

If planting susceptible winter crops - at least 150 mm rain

This rain or irrigation should wet the soil for extended periods (at least one week) this is essential for breakdown of soil residues prior to planting susceptible crops. If planting a cereal or canola crop - at least 50 mm of rain or irrigation is required to enable soil wetting for at least one week.

Where these requirements have been met the following plant back periods apply:

Following Crops	Rate and Plant back Interval	
	Up to 30 mL/ha	>30 - 120 mL/ha
Cotton, soybean, sunflower	3 months	6 months
Chickpea	6 months	9 months
Lucerne	9 months	9 months
Maize, Sorghum	1 week	2 weeks

Note: Susceptible crops should not be sown for at least 2 years where Nufarm Archer® 750 at more than 120 mL/ha has been used in northern Australia.

Cereals and canola may be safely planted immediately after application. However, post-emergent weed control may be reduced due to soil disturbance if one week is not allowed after application.