

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



TITAN

Glyphosate 900

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900g/kg GLYPHOSATE present as the MONO-AMMONIUM SALT and GLYPHOSATE ACID

GROUP M HERBICIDE



A non-selective foliar herbicide for the control of a wide range of annual and perennial grasses and broadleaved weeds as per the Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT.

APVMA Approval No.: 64589/48718

Pack Size: 10kg, 15kg, 25kg, 50kg



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IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY

DIAL 000

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

TRANSPORT AND HANDLING
NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD
ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN
DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE
FOR TRANSPORT BY ROAD AND RAIL.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**RESTRAINTS:** TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide should only be used with the addition of a Non-Ionic Surfactant.

Use without a surfactant may not provide adequate weed control.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL All States

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
GENERAL WEED CONTROL IN DOMESTIC AREAS (HOME GARDENS), COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AND OTHER FARM SITUATIONS For specific weeds refer to the appropriate Weeds Controlled table.	For the control of many grasses and broad leaf weeds. <u>Rate:</u> Use TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide at 3.9g/L of water, with 2.5mL/L wetting agent. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage. Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop.

USE SITUATIONS: All States (except where noted). For rates of application and weeds controlled see Weeds Controlled Tables

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Around buildings, Commercial and Industrial areas, Domestic and Public Service areas, Right-of-ways	TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/Herbicides.
AGRICULTURAL AREAS Dry drains and channels, dry margins of dams, lakes and streams.	TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide may be used for control of annual and perennial weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedling DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
FORESTS	TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result
COTTON Shielded Sprayers – QLD, NSW only	Apply TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Refer to the Weeds Controlled tables for rates of application. DO NOT apply in crops less than 20cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury or destruction may result.
SUGARCANE RATOON SPRAYOUT For control of sugar cane ratoon re-growth (<i>Saccharum officinale</i>) – QLD, NSW only	Apply under good growing conditions only to actively growing rations 60-120cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <u>Rate:</u> 1.55-3.5kg/ha. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control.
TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus fruit, Custard apples, Duboisia, Figs - dessert, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera fruit, Nuts (including Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio and Walnut). Olives, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pome fruit, Raspberries, Stone fruit, Tea, Vineyards.	Apply as a directed or shielded spray. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit. Tea. Apply a maximum of 1.51kg/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 1.89g/litre by directed handgun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. All other crops. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. Caution: Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required. For residual control of annual weeds, may be tank mixed with compatible herbicides that are labeled for use in the above crops. See Tank Mixtures/Herbicides for direction
PASTURE	DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION: TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. Re- treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. BOOM APPLICATION: Titan Glyphosate 900 Herbicide may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to re-seeding or establishment of other crops. Where spot application is undertaken, grazing stock need not be removed. Caution: Certain plants may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present do not allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.
ONIONS Post-plant, pre-emergence application TAS only	For control of annual weeds and suppression of perennial weeds, including Rope Twitch. Apply at 378g- 1.19kg/ha post-sowing and at least 7 days before crop is due to emerge. DO NOT apply to emerging onion plants, as severe injury will result. Use the lower rate on small, actively growing annual weeds. Increase to the higher rate for larger annual weeds (over 15cm tall) and for suppression of perennial weeds
COTTON PRE-HARVEST For control of Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>), Noogoora Burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>), Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle (Milk Thistle) (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) and seasonal suppression of Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>).	DO NOT APPLY TO CROPS INTENDED FOR SEED PRODUCTION. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Dropp Ultra or Harvade. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife. Where a leafy crop canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For best results under these conditions, delay application until canopy re-opens following initial conditioning treatment. Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora Burr is required, treatments should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed with defoliant, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all label directions for the tank mixproducts. <u>Rate:</u> Apply 1.07kg/ha for Nutgrass control and 486g-1.07kg/ha for the other weeds. Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, when the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit spray coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds.

ANNUAL WEEDS Non-cultivated situation.**RESTRAINTS:** TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide should only be used with the addition of a Non-Ionic Surfactant.

Use without a surfactant may not provide adequate weed control.

SITUATION	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Canary Grass (Annual <i>Phalaris</i>) (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Cereals (volunteer wheat, barley, oats, sorghum), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Cobbler's Pegs (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , <i>F. muralis</i>) Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis ixocarpa</i>), Lesser Swinecress (<i>Coronopus didymus</i>), Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>), Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Paradoxa Grass (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>), Paterson's Curse (<i>Echium plantineum</i>), Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>), Potato Weed (<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>), Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Spiny Burrgrass (<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.), Spurge (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.), Sub. Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	BOOM: 778g-1.22kg/ha HANDGUN and KNAPSACK: 1.94-2.82g/L	Read Application Checklist before using. Annual weeds may be sprayed anytime they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15cm tall; increase to the higher rate where weeds are over 15cm tall. Visible symptoms develop in 3-7 days but complete desiccation may take 20-30 days under cool conditions. TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds, TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/ Herbicides for directions.

PERENNIAL WEEDS**RESTRAINTS:** TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide should only be used with the addition of a Non-Ionic Surfactant.

Use without a surfactant may not provide adequate weed control.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATES		CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Boom g/ha	Handgun/ knapsack g/L	
Bamboo (<i>Bambusa</i> spp.)	ALL STATES	–	1.9g	Read Application Checklist before using Apply to actively growing foliage and/or re-growth, which is between 1m and 2m tall.
Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis capillaries</i>)	VIC, TAS only	1.1kg	1.9g	Apply to actively growing plants in late Spring when they have some seed-head development, but before Summer moisture stress. Follow-up management is required. Full disturbance with a tined implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a Summer crop and/or re-seeded pasture or crop in the following Autumn.
Blady Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	QLD, NSW only	3.6kg	5.2g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	ALL STATES	3.6kg	6.0g	For boom application, always add a non-ionic surfactant, (200mL per 100L spray) otherwise reduced results will occur. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant (200mL/100L spray) may improve control with handgun application. Bracken should be slashed in Winter/Spring prior to treatment. Apply Titan Glyphosate 900 Herbicide in March/May to fully unfurled actively growing fronds but prior to frosts. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent until the next season. Complete control will not be achieved from one application. Repeat treatment is recommended, preferably associated with pasture improvement.
Brown Beetle Grass (<i>Diplachne</i> spp.)	NSW only	1.22kg	1.9g	Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Carpet Grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.)	ALL STATES	1.22kg	1.9g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)		1.22kg	2.82g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)		3.6kg	5.2g	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage. In SA and WA apply to active plants during Oct/Nov for best results.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATES		CRITICAL COMMENTS Read Application Checklist before using
		Boom g/ha	Handgun/ knapsack g/L	
Cumbungi (<i>Typha</i> spp.)	ALL STATES	3.6kg	5.2g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head to full head stage (Summer/Autumn). Re-treatment may be required to restrict seedling re-establishment. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Flatweed (Cats Ear) (<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>)		1.22kg	2.8g	Apply to fully developed rosettes at the early flower stage.
Glyceria (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>)	TAS only	2.33 kg	3.9g	Apply to actively growing plants at the mature head stage in late Summer/Autumn. Add, a non-ionic surfactant, at 200-250mL/100L. Note: Control of Glyceria is only allowable in dry drains and channels and dry margins of dams. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Guinea Grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	ALL STATES	3.6kg	5.2g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	NSW, VIC, TAS only	0.59kg	1.9g	For maximum long-term reduction apply from late July to September when plants are in late rosette to flowering stage. Plants should be actively growing and not under stress of drought, frost or waterlogging. Application may be integrated with long fallow. Cultivation may start 7 days after spraying. In Tasmania addition of a non-ionic surfactant at 200-250mL/100L spray, is recommended. Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Johnson Grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>), Kikuyu Grass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	ALL STATES	2.33kg	3.9g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Lovegrass, African (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	NSW, VIC, WA only			Apply to actively growing plants. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement is recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) Does not refer to other Cyperus species which may be locally known as Nutgrass head stage.	ALL STATES	2.33kg	3.9g	Non-cultivated Situations: Apply to actively growing plants in late Summer/Autumn (Feb/Apr) when at least 20% have reached the head stage.
		1.22kg + 1.22kg	2.8g + 2.8g	Arable land: Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally in 6-8 weeks) it is essential to make a second application. Note: In arable land Nutgrass may rapidly regenerate from isolated nuts. Follow-up treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program.
Pampas Grass (<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.)	ALL STATES	–	3.9g or 5.2g	Apply to actively growing plants during Spring, Summer or Autumn. Ensure complete coverage of the foliage. For best results apply after flowering. For easier access, large plants may be cut or burnt prior to spraying, but first allow regrowth to reach 1m. Use the higher rate on plants over 1m high.
Paragrass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)		3.6kg	5.2g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)		2.33kg	3.9g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early 1head stage.
Pellitory (<i>Parietaria judaica</i>)	NSW only	–	3.9g	Apply to actively growing plants prior to seeding. Repeat applications may be necessary to control seedlings and/or regrowth.
Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>)	NSW, VIC, SA only	1.22-2.33kg	1.9-3.9g	Apply to actively growing plants during Winter-Spring. Use the lower rate where only knockdown is required eg. prior to burning of firebreaks. Burning can usually start 14-21 days after spraying. For long-term control increase to the higher rate.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATES		CRITICAL COMMENTS Read Application Checklist before using
		Boom g/ha	Handgun/ knapsack g/L	
Phragmites Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	ALL STATES	3.6kg	5.2g	Apply to actively growing, fully developed plants approaching the early head stage. Visible symptoms of control may be slow to develop and may not be fully apparent until the next season. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Plantains (<i>Plantago</i> spp.)		1.22kg	2.8g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. Symptoms may be slow to develop.
Prairie Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Qld Blue Grass (<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>), Red-leg Grass (<i>Bothriochloa ambigua</i>), Rhodes Grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)		2.33kg	3.9g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Quack Grass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)	VIC, TAS only	2.3kg	3.9g	Apply in late Summer-Autumn to actively growing plants with foliage at least 20cm high. To ensure maximum shoot emergence, the area should not be cultivated in the period from the preceding winter until the time of spraying.
Sedge, Tall (<i>Carex appressa</i>)	NSW, VIC, TAS only	780g or 1.56kg	1.9-3.9g	Apply to actively growing plants in flowering to post-flowering period (Oct/April). Use the lower rate only if the stand has been slashed prior to treatment. Re-treatment may be necessary. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent for up to 3 months. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Silverleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum eleagnifolium</i>)	NSW only	—	8g	Use ONLY under good soil moisture conditions. Apply to actively growing plants at the late flowering to berry stage. Repeat spraying will be necessary to restrict re-growth and seedling re-establishment.
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	ALL STATES	2.33kg	3.9g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	0.58kg	1.9g	For maximum long-term reduction apply from late July to early September but before natural plant yellowing (senescence) occurs. Soursob should be actively growing and not under stress of drought or waterlogging. If heavy frosting has occurred, allow recovery of foliage to at least 5cm before spraying.
St. John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	ALL STATES	1.22kg	1.9g	Apply to actively growing plants in the flowering to post-flowering, procumbent stem stage (generally November-May). Re-treatment, or oversowing with improved pasture species may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Thistle, Artichoke (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)	VIC, SA only	1.22kg	1.9g	Apply at the rosette-early stage.
Thistle, Californian (<i>Cirsium raveni</i>)	VIC, TAS only	2.33kg	3.89g	Apply to actively growing plants at the flowering stage. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should NOT be cultivated prior to spraying. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Water Couch (<i>Paspalum distichum</i>)	ALL STATES	3.6kg	5.2g	Apply to actively growing plants in late Summer -Autumn (Feb/Mar). DO NOT treat after March because of the onset of Winter dormancy. Full results may not be visible until the following Spring. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	ALL STATES	1.22kg	2.8g	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE

RESTRAINTS: To ensure herbicide absorption; DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, except where noted. TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide should only be used with the addition a Non-Ionic Surfactant. Use without this surfactant may not provide adequate weed control.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	194- 389g pre-tillering	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. RATE SELECTION: Increase to higher rates late in the season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions.
	Annual Phalaris (Canary Grass) (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.), Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Calomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Doublegee (Spiny Emex) (<i>Emex australia</i>)		389-496g pre-tillering 496-593g post-tillering 194-389g less than 8cm diameter 389-593g greater than 8cm diameter	FULL DISTURBANCE with cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement may start 1 day after treatment (7 days if Dock, Phalaris, Skeleton weed, Soursob or Sorrel are present) and should occur within 21 days after treatment. Where cultivation or sowing does not occur within 21 days, new weed growth may require further treatment. In WA and SA only: When treating light infestations of seedling annual grasses (pre-tillering) and annual broadleaved weeds (less than 8cm dia/height) cultivation or sowing may start 6 hours after treatment and should occur within 21 days. CROP ESTABLISHMENT: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions.
	Amsinckia (<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>), Paterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Volunteer Lupins (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		389-496g less than 12cm diameter 496-593g greater than 12cm diameter	ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES Addition of a Non-Ionic Surfactant, at 200mL/100L of spray solution may improve control. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (eg. SS 11001, Hardi No 10) and a spray volume of 70L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. TANK MIXTURES: For improved control of clover add dicamba (200g/L). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. PERENNIAL WEEDS: For perennial phalaris, Soursob, Skeleton weed and Sorrel, this product will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.
	Dock (Seedling) (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)		389-593g	
	Perennial Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pescaprae</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)		593g	
	Skeleton Weed fully emerged rosettes (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	NSW only	593g	
	All of the above weeds	TAS only	593g-1.215kg	TASMANIA: Use 610g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.25kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1L/ha of dicamba (200g/L). Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	389-593g	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing of mature plants has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate on young weeds, increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. Increase to higher rates in Spring or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. AERIAL APPLICATION: Use the higher rates. See also Aerial Equipment. ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL Add a non-ionic wetting agent, at 200mL/100L of spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (eg. SS 11001, Hardi No. 10) and a spray volume of 70L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. TANK MIXTURES: For improved control of Dock, Sorrel and Sub clover add dicamba (200g/L). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. Addition of Ammonium Sulphate, 2kg/100L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence one day after treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for 3 days where annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed, but no sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment. AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDLING: Delay seeding until trash is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertilizer and insecticides and follow-up management is undertaken as required
	Brome Grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.), Canary Grass (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.), Annual Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)		496-797g	
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Paterson's Curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		593-797g	
	Erodium (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>), Perennial Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>), Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)		748-972g	
	Dock (<i>Rumex</i> spp.), Flatweed (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)		972g	
	All of the above weeds	TAS only	593g-1.215kg	TASMANIA: Use 610g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.25kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1L/ha of dicamba (200g/L). Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	389-593g	Treat actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate on young weeds, or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days, increasing to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL Add a non-ionic (1000g/L) wetting agent, at 200mL/100L of spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (eg. SS 11001, Hardi No. 10) and a spray volume of 70L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. HOARY CRESS: Treat from late rosette to early flowering. SOURSOB: Treat at tuber exhaustion. TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Paterson's Curse (rosetta) (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		593-797g	
	Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pescaprae</i>)		593g	
	All of the above weeds	TAS only	593g-1.215kg	TASMANIA: Use 610g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.25kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White Clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1L/ha of dicamba (200g/L). Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PASTURE TOPPING For annual grasses, Capeweed and Calomba Daisy seed-set reduction	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	122-175g	Remove stock prior to treatment to allow even regrowth. Apply to Capeweed and Annual Ryegrass at FLOWERING. For other grasses apply from HEAD to MILKY DOUGH stage. Use the higher rate for dense infestations or where Annual Ryegrass is present. Apply before signs of plants "haying off". Reduction in pasture legume population may occur as a result of treatment. DO NOT apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed or hay.
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Calomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)		175g	
BENT GRASS INFESTED PASTURE For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	Most annual weeds and Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis capillaries</i>)	VIC, TAS only	1.07kg	TIMING: Apply to actively growing plants in late spring when they have some seed-head development, but before Summer moisture stress. Remove stock to ensure there is full leaf growth. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT: Full disturbance with a tined implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a Summer crop, and/or re-seeded pasture or crop the following Autumn.
PASTURE MANIPULATION For suppression/control of pasture species prior to drilling, improved pasture, forage species, soybeans or Leucaena. BAND SPRAYING May also be applied as a band or strip spray.	Carpet Grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.), Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>), Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	NSW, ACT, VIC, WA only	564g-2.333kg	RATE SELECTION: For suppression apply the low rate. Where complete control is required apply up to the high rate. BAND SPRAYING: Band spraying may be done immediately after the sowing operation. Mount the nozzles behind the coulter/tyne/press wheel assembly of the band seeder. Adjust to spray 0.5 to 1.0m strips. Ensure minimal disturbance of the pasture. Excessive dust created in the seeding. Operation may reduce herbicide activity. Pasture seed must be drilled at the appropriate depth and covered by soil. LEUCAENA (QLD ONLY): Apply 1.1kg/ha through a single taper fan nozzle LF1-80 mounted at the rear of the single row planter providing a 1m swath. Planting rows to be 4m apart.
	Carpet Grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.), Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	Qld only	253g-2.333kg	
	Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)		1.166kg	
	Barbed Wire Grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>), Black Speargrass (<i>Heteropogon contortis</i>), Love Grasses (<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.), Red Natal Grass (<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>), Wire Grasses (<i>Aristida</i> spp.)			
POA TUSsock INFESTED PASTURE For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa Tussock (<i>Poa labillardieri</i>)	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS only	1.215-1.555kg	TIMING: Graze heavily, then remove stock at least 14 days before spraying to allow fresh regrowth. Apply to actively growing plants after the Autumn break but before heavy frosts (March-May). APPLICATION: Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. If aerial spraying see Aerial Equipment. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT: Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestations.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control in fallows or prior to sowing a crop	Annual Phalaris (Canary Grass) (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	QLD, NSW only	194-389g	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm. Note: That under Summer (hot) conditions, dense infestations of Barnyard Grass and Liverseed Grass may require follow-up treatment for complete control.
	Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), Columbus Grass (seedling) (<i>Sorghum almum</i>), Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>), Stinkgrass (Lovegrass) (<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>), Volunteer Sorghum (<i>Sorghum</i> spp.), Australian Bluebell (Qld only) (<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>), Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>), Mexican Poppy (<i>Argemone mexicana</i>), New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>), Noogoora Burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Spurge (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.), Stinking Goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>)		389-593g	RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate on young weeds, increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. At more advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range or the addition of 2,4-D ester (800g/L). CROP ESTABLISHMENT: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow for a formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions. TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions, restrains, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. DO NOT add ammonium sulphate or atrazine when controlling Barnyard Grass. AERIAL APPLICATION: For instructions on Aerial Application under hot conditions, see Aerial Application. DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C,
	Boggabri Weed (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i> , <i>A. mitchellii</i>), Caltrop (Yellowvine) (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Summer Grass (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> , <i>D. ciliaris</i>)		194-389g up to 5 true leaves or 3cm diameter/height 389-593g greater than 3cm diameter/height	
	African Turnip Weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Native Millet (<i>Panicum decompositum</i>), Sweet Summer Grass (<i>Bracharia eruciformis</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Volunteer Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)		301-389g up to 5 true leaves or 3cm diameter/height 389-593g greater than 3cm diameter/height	
	Annual Ground Cherry (Gooseberry) (<i>Physalis angulata</i>), Bladder Ketmia (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>), Camel Melon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>), Sowthistle (Milk thistle) (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wild Lettuce (<i>Lactuca saligna</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		389-592g prior to stem elongation/budding. After that use 194-593g plus 500-700mL 2,4-D ester (800g/L) OR 593-797g of this product alone	

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SORGHUM CONTROL Pre-harvest	Sorghum, Grain sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>) DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging	QLD, NSW, ACT only	593-797g	DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or water-logging. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for control of crop and late tillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for improved suppression of ratoon regrowth. TIMING: Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred. Caution: Treatment may increase potential for CROP LODGING, particularly if prior moisture stress has occurred. Harvest as soon as sufficient dry down has occurred to avoid possible lodging. Caution: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
SORGHUM CONTROL Post-harvest	Sorghum stubble, Grain Sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)		389-593g for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble 593-797g for standing stubble if sufficiently green 389-593g fresh spring regrowth	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. SLASHED STUBBLE AND SPRING REGROWTH: Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20cm high. STANDING STUBBLE: Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20cm high before treatment. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control. Note: Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or the growing conditions are marginal. Some varieties particularly Goldrush2, Ruby, Trump, Prize and Nugget 2, give variable results if they have not grown under ideal conditions. Caution: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out	Sugar cane ratoon regrowth (<i>Saccharum officinale</i>)	QLD, NSW only	1.56-3.6kg	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60-120cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control.
RICE Direct drilling	Annual Phalaris (Canary Grass) (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.), Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Burr Medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp.), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	NSW only	389-496g	Use the higher rate where Annual Ryegrass is dominant. In grazed situations, if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. This product is less effective on drought stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. SOWING: Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. This product does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continual control of weeds.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide is a non-volatile, water-soluble granule product with non-selective herbicidal activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide may be used for weed control on agricultural land prior to sowing any edible or non-edible crop but not prior to transplanting tomatoes.

TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated immediately in the soil and does not provide residual weed control. TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide moves throughout the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on annual weeds take 3-7 days but on perennial weeds may not be noticeable for 2 to 3 weeks or longer in some cases. Visible effects of control may be delayed by cool or cloudy weather at and following treatment.

Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of plant, which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts. Delay application until vegetation has emerged to the stages described in the Weeds Controlled tables. Unemerged parts arising from unattached underground rhizomes or rootstocks of perennials will not be affected by spray and will continue to grow. For this reason best control of most perennial weeds is obtained at late growth stages approaching maturity.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide is a member of

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
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 the glycine group of herbicides. TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide has the inhibitors of EPSP synthase herbicides mode of action. For weed resistance management TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide is a group "M" herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide and other group "M" herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide or other group "M" herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, TITAN AG Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide to control resistant weed

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide is recommended for the control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. However, suitable cultivation and/or sowing procedures are required to provide seedbed conditions favourable for crop germination and development. Early spraying to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seedbeds. On friable soils, where there is only a light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed 1 day after spraying.

However, in situations of heavy weed growth, sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formation of a suitable seedbed. Incorporation or trashing of green or decaying vegetation and roots into seedbeds by cultivation/sowing may cause retarded crop emergence especially in cold and/or wet conditions.

Vegetation may be reduced by grazing, and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface. Avoid use of pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise a risk of retarded crop emergence and in marginal seedbed conditions pay particular attention to correct seeding depth.

DO NOT apply prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.

MIXING

TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide readily dissolves in clean water. To avoid reduced results, use only clean, fresh water free from soil particles or calcium/magnesium salts (hard water). Likewise water containing iron, aluminium or similar divalent or trivalent metallic ions should not be used.

Water clarified with Alum is not suitable. If water is acidic use a recognised buffering agent. Spray solution should be used within a maximum of five days to avoid loss of activity. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue from previous spray products.

Fill spray tank with half required volume of clean, fresh water and then add measured amount of TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide as per Directions for Use (rate). Agitate well and fill with balance of water adding surfactant near end of filling with hose below surface to prevent excessive foaming. Remove hose when desired volume is reached to avoid siphoning.

When adding compatible pesticides/additives first dissolve TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide in a half full tank with agitation and then add the other product(s) (granules first, then flowables, then emulsifiables, finally water based) with the remaining water volume and, finally, surfactant as above, mixing thoroughly.

DO NOT use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming. DO NOT mix with spraying oils, agricultural chemicals or any other material except as directed on the label.

DO NOT mix, store or apply this product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, as a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed.

Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned with clean water following application to prevent corrosion. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residue of other spray solutions prior to mixing. Use spray solutions promptly and certainly within 5 days, since a gradual loss of activity will occur.

WETTERS

TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide does not contain any wetters. They must be added. For boom spraying use clean water and add 0.25% to 0.5% of a 1000g/L non-ionic wetter to the spray mix. This equates to 250 to 500mL of wetter to every 100L of spray volume. (Use 420 to 830mLs of a 600g/L non-ionic wetter). The amount of wetter required is determined by the age of weeds, growing conditions, and conditions at spraying.

For older weeds that have been exposed to some stress, higher levels will improve the results. Likewise water conditioners such as ammonium sulphate can reduce the adverse effects of tank-mix companions as can poorer quality water. Seek advice if very hard or mineralised water must be used.

DO NOT mix with spraying oils, agricultural chemicals or any other, material except as directed on the label

TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY

May be tank mixed with the following pesticides and additives with attention to their labels for specific restraints, withholding periods and directions for use requirements to be observed.

Herbicides:

Flowable Atrazine: For knockdown and residual weed control, addition of ammonium sulphate is required to overcome antagonism.

DO NOT use this tank mix on BARNYARD GRASS.

DO NOT apply this mix by aerial application.

DO NOT use in non-crop situations unless stated on the Atrazine label.

Flowable Simazine or Diuron: For knockdown and residual control of annual weeds, addition of ammonium sulphate is required to overcome antagonism. (See note below).

Granular formulations of Atrazine, Simazine or Diuron may also be used. These normally produce less antagonism.

2,4-D Ester: For improved control of certain broadleaf weeds, observe regional restrictions.

Dicamba: For improved control of clover, medics and sorrel as per label directions.

Chlorsulfuron: For knockdown and residual weed control in fallow/crop. Observe plant back periods as per label.

Metsulfuron-methyl: For knockdown weed control in fallows and prior to planting certain winter cereals. Observe crop safety/crop rotation recommendations.

Oxyfluorfen: Mixture requires a specific compatibility agent, seek advice from labels.

Note: Addition of crystalline (not prilled or granular) ammonium sulphate at the rate of 2kg/100L spray solution is required to overcome antagonism. This mixture is also useful for improving the performance of TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide under adverse environmental conditions such as cool cloudy weather. Ammonium sulphate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer.

Insecticides:

Dimethoate, Omethoate, Fenitrothion, Phosmet, Chlorpyrifos, other insecticides have not been compatibility tested.

Trace elements should not be mixed with TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide unless sound advice has been obtained that there is no loss of glyphosate activity from chemical antagonism. DO NOT mix Copper and Zinc Sulphate with glyphosate

APPLICATION INFORMATION

TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide is a non-selective, translocated herbicide. Direct contact, or even drift, may cause severe injury or destruction to any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees. Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly washing in water.

Boom equipment: Apply this product in low spray volumes (25-100L/ha) using fan nozzle equipment with pressures in the range 240-280kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy. For crop and pasture topping, brown manuring, and when spraying larger weeds with a large biomass, spray volume should be at least 50 L/ha to ensure good coverage of the target.

Aerial Equipment: Aerial application should only be in pasture or fallow crop situations prior to establishment of field or fodder crops or new pasture and for pre-harvest application for sorghum crops. DO NOT use in intensive cropping situations. Use registered rates up to a maximum of 1.7 kg/ha and for Micronair and boom equipment apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 15L/ha.

Average droplet size should be 250-350 micron diameter with a swath width of 15-17 metres.

DO NOT apply by aircraft in temperatures above 35°C.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying, to remove herbicide. Shielded (shrouded) sprayers: Row crops can be treated in the inter-rows using shielded spraying units that prevent ANY spray solution touching the crop. If the spray does contact crop plants, serious damage will ensue. Sprayers must be adjusted to avoid miss-tracking over the crop rows, pressures must be set so that spray mist does not leak out past the shields, and no other herbicides that might damage the crop should be mixed with the TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide solution.

The sprayers must be fitted with suitable nozzles ("even flat" or banding") nozzles that give even coverage without overlap from neighbouring nozzles.

For specific weeds, the rates of TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide are the rates given for "Commencing a fallow" or "Knockdown prior to seeding without cultivation".

Wiping equipment (rope wick wipers, blanket wipers, roller wipers): Weeds whose growth habit sets them above any desirable crop or pasture can be selectively removed from that crop/pasture. The wiper must be adjusted so that excess herbicide does not drip onto the crop/pasture.

See the OTHER SITUATIONS table for details of rates. Application on hilly terrain: Increase water volume to 30-80L/ha with droplet size to at least 300 micron VMD on hilly terrain.

Application under hot conditions: When applying in temperatures above 25°C, increase water volume to at least 30L/ha and droplet size to at least 300 micron VMD. Avoid conditions that may result in drift such as wind over 8km/h and inversion conditions or equipment producing droplets of 150 micron or less.

MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with clean fresh water after each day's spraying.

PRECAUTION

DO NOT mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanised, aluminium, or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas may be formed. Use stainless steel, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic-lined containers or spray tanks.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment that could be expected to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures. DO NOT apply prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake empty bag into spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Puncture or shred empty containers in a local landfill. If there is no landfill readily available in your area, bury the containers at a depth of 500mm or more in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. When preparing product for use, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each days use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for TITAN Glyphosate 900 Herbicide is available from TITAN AG Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on (02) 9986 2943 or visit www.titanag.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE: TITAN AG Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on TITAN AG's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of TITAN AG Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

BATCH NO:

DATE OF MANUFACTURE: