Product Name: 4FARMERS PYRA BROM SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 90757/RV2024

RLP APPROVED

Label Name	4FARMERS PYRA BROM SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

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

Constituent Statement:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 210 g/L BROMOXYNIL AS OCTANOIC ACID ESTER 37.5 g/L PYRASULFOTOLE CROP SAFENER: 9.4 g/L MEFENPYR-DIETHYL SOLVENT: 382 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID

Mode of Action:	GROUP 6 27 HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the post-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, cereal rye and triticale as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.

Net Contents:	1L to 1000L

Restraints:	**DO NOT USE IN THE HOME GARDEN** **DO NOT** use if rainfall or irrigation is to occur within 2 hours of application. **DO NOT** apply to frost affected weeds or if frosts are imminent. **DO NOT** apply without adjuvant. See **'Use of Adjuvant/Wetting Agent'** under 'General Instructions'. **DO NOT** apply to broadleaf crops, e.g. canola, chickpea, clover, faba bean, lupin, lucerne, medic, vetch. **DO NOT** apply to any crop other than wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale. **DO NOT** apply to oats. **DO NOT** apply using aircraft. **DO NOT** apply through a mister. **SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS** Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift **DO NOT** allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud. **DO NOT** apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas. **DO NOT** apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application. **DO NOT** apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the pplication 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:

- boom height is no higher than 0.50 - 0.55 m above the ground
- Spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section) are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones		
		Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Up to maximum label rate	0.55 m or lower	20 metres	40 metres	250 metres

Directions For Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	DO NOT USE IN THE HOME GARDEN

Withholding Period:	Harvest: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Grazing/Stockfood: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP 6, 27 HERBICIDE Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide contains members of the pyrazoles (pyrasulfotole) and nitrile (bromoxynil) groups of herbicides. Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide is a herbicide which inhibits 4- hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (4-HPPD) and also acts by inhibition of photosynthesis at photosystem II in plant cells. For weed resistance management Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide is a Group 27 and Group 6 herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide, and other Group 27 and Group 6 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 may not be controlled by Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide or other Group 27 and Group 6 herbicides. Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, 4Farmers Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide to control resistant weeds. Do not rely exclusively on Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide for weed control. Use as part of an integrated weed management program involving herbicides with other modes of action and non-chemical methods of control. Croplife Australia resistance management strategies are available from your local agricultural chemical supplier or at the Croplife Australia website (www.croplifeaustralia.org.au). Refer to these strategies for details of how to manage the build up of resistant weeds on your farm.

Precautions:	Re-entry Period: Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Protection Statements:	PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:	Product must be stored in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. (10, 15 and 20 L 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 for appropriate disposal at 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. (110 L returnable containers) If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use, then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty container by pumping through dry-break connection system. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or the filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that the coupler, pump, meter and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained after each use. When empty, or contents no longer required, return the container to the point of purchase. This container remains the property of 4Farmers Australia Pty Ltd. (1000 L minibulk container) If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty product as required into application equipment. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that equipment used in transfer of the product is disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained after each use. When the container is empty, close all caps and valves and return the container to the point of purchase.

Safety Directions:	Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing the spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEED	STATE	WEED STAGE	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
General: Do not use the 500 mL or 670 mL/ha rate alone where excellent coverage is not possible. Increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations where target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds.					
Wheat, cereal rye, triticale, barley – 2 leaf (Z12) to first node (Z31)	Bedstraw (*Gallium* sp.)	All States	2 up to 6 leaf	670 mL -1.0 L	-
	Bifora (*Bifora testiculata)*		2 up to 5 leaf	670 mL - 1.0 L	-
	Bindweed *(Fallopia convolvulus)*		2 up to 4 leaf	500 mL	Subsequent germinations of bindweed may occur after application. Refer to General Instructions - "Weed density" and "Weed emergence after application".
			2 up to 6 leaf	670 mL -1.0 L	
	Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)*		2 up to 6 . leaf	500 mL- 1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations.
	Corn gromwell (*Buglossoides arvensis)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL- 1.0 L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Deadnettle *(Lamium amplexicaule)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL- 1.0 L	-
	Doublegee/Spiny emex *(Emex australis)*		2 up to 4 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	Use the lower rate for good weed growing conditions.
	Fumitory *(Fumaria densiflora)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations. Insufficient information exists on other fumitorv species.
	Indian hedge mustard *(Sisymbrium orientale)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	-
	Paterson's curse *(Echium plantagineum)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500mL -1.0L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Prickly lettuce *(Lactuca serriola)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	-
	Saffron thistle *(Carthamus lanatus)*		2 up to 6 leaf	670 mL -1.0 L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Shepherd 's purse (*Capsella bursa- pastoris)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	-
	Annual sowthistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	-
	Turnip weed *(Rapistrum rugosum)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL- 1.0 L	-

CROP	WEED	STATE	WEED STAGE	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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Wheat , cereal rye, triticale, barley – 2 leaf (Z12) to first node (Z31)	Volunteer canola *(Brassica napus)*	All States	2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	-
	Volunteer chickpeas *(Cicer arietinum)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	**Suppression of chickpeas** - will suppress the growth of chickpeas but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
	Volunteer faba beans *(Vicia faba)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	-
	Volunteer field peas *(Pisum sativum)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL	**Suppression of field peas** - will suppress the growth of field peas but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL - 1.0 L	**Control of field peas.**
	Volunteer lentils *(Lens culinaris)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	**Suppression of lentils** - will suppress the growth of lentils but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
	Volunteer lupins *(Lupinus* spp.)		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations.
	Volunteer seedling lucerne *(Medicago sativa)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	-
	Volunteer medic *(Medicago* spp.)		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL	**Suppression of medic** - will suppress the growth of medic but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL - 1.0 L	**Control of medic.**
	Volunteer vetch *(Vicia sativa)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	**Suppression of vetch** - will suppress the growth of vetch but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
	Wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum)*		2 up to 4 leaf	500 – 670 mL	DO NOT use the 500 mL/ha or 670 mL/ha rate alone where

CROP	WEED	STATE	WEED STAGE	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
General: Do not use the 500 mL or 670 mL/ha rate alone where excellent coverage is not possible. Increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations where - target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds.					
	Wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum)*	All States	Up to 6 leaf	670 mL -1.0 L	excellent coverage is not possible. Where target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds; increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations. Because high weed density may cause shading of weeds lower in the plant canopy or other factors may impede excellent herbicide leaf contact a follow up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control plants remaining after an application of 4Farmers Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide.
	Wild turnip *(Brassica tournefortii)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL -1.0 L	-
	Wireweed *(Polygonum aviculare)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL	**Suppression of wireweed** - will suppress the growth of wireweed but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL – 1.0 L	**Control of wireweed.**
	Yellow burrweed *(Amsinkia lycopsoides)*		2 up to 6 leaf	600 mL – 1.0 L	-

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

4Farmers Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide is a selective nitrile (Group 6) and pyrazole (which inhibits the enzyme 4-HPPD - Group 27) herbicide. It is predominantly a foliar herbicide with limited activity via the soil.

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide will not control weeds that emerge after spraying. Results are best under good growing conditions and application to weeds or crop under stress should be avoided.

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide may substantially reduce the growth of many weeds rather than give complete plant kill. Refer to the Critical Comments in the Directions for Use Table above. Further information can be found in the following General Instructions.

Refer to the **Critical Comments** in the **Directions for Use table** above and further information in the following **General Instructions,** which includes;

1. Adjuvant/surfactant/wetting agent
2. Application
    a) *Formulation type*
    b) *Mixing*
    c) *Spray equipment*
    d) *Spray clean up*
3. Other factors influencing weed control
    a) *Application time of day*
    b) *Effect of climate*
    c) *Weed density*
    d) *Weed emergence after application*
    e) *Weed stage*
4. Compatibility
5. Crop safety
6. Crop rotation recommendations

It is important that all parts of these **General Instructions** are read in conjunction with the **Directions for Use table.**

1. Adjuvant/surfactant/wetting agent

A recommended adjuvant must be used in conjunction with Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide or with Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide tank mixtures with other products in wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale. The recommended adjuvants are Speedy Spray (1% v/v), Turbo Charge at 0.75% v/v or 4Farmers Take Up at 0.5% v/v. The use of BS1000® or ammonium sulphate may result in reduced weed control from Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide. Consult 4Farmers Australia Pty. Ltd. for information on other adjuvants/surfactants/wetting agents.

For mixtures with compatible products refer to the table **Wetting agent/Adjuvant Recommendation with Compatible Products** in the **Compatibility** section (section 4) below.

2. Application

Ensure that complete and even spray coverage of all weeds is achieved.

Please refer also to the SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS and MANDATORY BUFFER ZONES with the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide contains bromoxynil. For reliable control, good contact must be made with each plant. In dense weed or crop stands, good control may not be achieved even when the product rate and water volume are increased. In these situations a later clean-up spray of a suitable herbicide of a different Mode of Action group to Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide is recommended.

a) Formulation type

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC).

b) Mixing

Half fill the spray tank with water, then with agitators in motion, add any compatible granular products if required then add the correct amount of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide directly into the spray tank. Add other relevant compatible herbicides, then adjuvant as recommended. Complete filling the tank with agitators in motion. Agitation must continue before and during spraying.

Spraying Equipment

Ground Sprayers - USE ONLY low boom equipment set up to provide good coverage of weeds within the crop canopy. The use of a nozzle that will deliver a MEDIUM spray quality is recommended. The use of flat fan nozzles is recommended.

It is recommended that 50 to 150 L water/ha is applied. High spray volumes are required in the case of advanced weeds (greater than 4 leaf at time of application), heavy weed density (causing shading of weeds) or heavy crop canopy (causing shading of weeds), as adequate coverage is critical to ensure control.

Aircraft - DO NOT apply using aircraft.

Misters - DO NOT apply Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide through a mister.

c) Sprayer Clean Up

The sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned before being used again to spray crops other than winter cereals.

Cleaning procedure: Ensure that the following operation is carried out in an area that is clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, and preferably in an area where drainings can be contained.

Fill the boom tank with water, rinse and repeat this procedure (i.e. fill and rinse the tank twice) then remove and clean all filters (inline and nozzle) separately. A boom cleaner should be used in this process to provide an effective cleaning technique for Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide. This should be done immediately after spraying is finished to prevent dried residues adhering to the tank/lines/ filters. When a tank mixture of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide with a companion product has been used, more rigorous cleaning of the sprayer may be required than when using Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide alone. Refer to the companion product label for appropriate instructions in this event.

3. Other Factors Influencing Weed Control

a) Application time of day

Optimum performance of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide occurs when it is applied in warmer temperature with high light intensity. To maximise efficacy avoid application of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide within 1 hour of sunset, or at night, particularly if followed by low overnight temperatures.

b) Effect of climate

Activity of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide will be reduced if weeds are stressed. Optimum results will be obtained if good temperature, good light intensity and good soil moisture exists at application.

Rainfast period

DO NOT use if rainfall or irrigation is to occur within 2 hours of application.

Temperature

DO NOT apply to frost affected weeds or if frosts are imminent. Frost causes stress on weeds and could result in decreased weed control. To ensure optimum results Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide should only be applied once the weeds are no longer under stress from the frost conditions. The use of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide at 1 L/ha may provide better control of weeds during frosty periods however, good control may not be obtained.

c) Weed density

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide contains bromoxynil as one of its components. For reliable control good contact must be made with each plant. High weed density may cause shading of plants lower in the weed canopy. In dense weed or crop stands good control may not be achieved even when the Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide rate is increased. A follow up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control remaining plants.

For the control of dense wild radish populations increasing the rate to 1 L/ha or the addition of MCPA LVE will improve control in most situations. Because high weed density may cause shading of weeds

lower in the plant canopy a follow-up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control plants remaining after an application of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide.
Where crop or weed density is high, water volume should be increased as recommended in the **Application** section of this label above.

d) Weed emergence after application

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide will not control following germinations of weeds. A follow-up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control remaining plants or plants that emerge after application.

e) Weed stage

Apply when weeds are actively growing. In most situations the rate specified for each weed size will give satisfactory control. Under certain conditions such as:
*high crop or weed density
*later germinations
*abnormal weed growth including early flowering
- higher rates of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide (up to 1 L/ha) may be required. Pyra Brom Selective

Herbicide may not effectively control:

* regrowth of suppressed weeds;
* transplanted weeds;
* weeds growing under stress from previous herbicide applications.

4. COMPATIBILITY

Compatibility trials have not been conducted using Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide at 1.0 L/ha.
Recommended compatibilities refer to Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide at 500 ml or 670 ml/ha only.
Observe the more rigorous of the crop and crop safety restrictions for the Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide and companion herbicide labels when tank mixing.
When mixing with other herbicides increased crop effects may occur. Under normal growing conditions this should not result in any yield loss. For the latest information on mixing Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide with other products, contact 4FARMERS Australia

Mix Partner	Mix rate	Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide rate	Compatibility	Critical comments
Clopyralid 750 SG	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
MCPA LVE	To 500 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Metsulfuron-methyl 600WG	5g/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		Metsulfuron 600 may reduce the speed of control from Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide. It may reduce the control of bifora from Pyra Brom Selective
				Herbicide
			Annual ryegrass	
Tralkoxydim 400	-	-		There is no field data available for Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide plus Tralkoxydim mixes on annual rye grass.
Mesosulfuron 30 OD	330 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Pinoxaden 100	Label rates for mixtures	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Cheetah® Gold	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Decision®	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
			Wild Oats	
Tralkoxydim 400	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		Constant agitation required, on standing a sediment will form
Mesosulfuron 30 OD	330mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Pinoxaden 100	Label rates for mixtures	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Cheetah® Gold	-	-		-
4Farmers Clodinafop 240	85 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		Insufficient data available at lower 4Farmers Clodinafop rates.
Wildcat® 110	Label rates	Up to 500 mL/ha		-
			Brome grass	
Mesosulfuron 30 OD	Label rates	Up to 500 mL/ha		-

INCOMPATIBLE PRODUCTS

Products that are NOT compatible with Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide must be applied separately. In this situation, it is recommended to apply Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide first and then allow at least 10 days between its application and application of the incompatible product.

TRACE ELEMENTS

Reduced efficacy from Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide will occur when mixed with trace elements. It is recommended to apply Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide first and then allow at least 10 days between its application and application of any trace element.

GREEN - No loss of efficacy or adverse crop effects

YELLOW - Some reduction in efficacy or the seed of action may occur

RED - Not compatible, efficacy reductions or adverse crop effects may occur

Physically compatible products:
The following products have been tested for their physical compatibility only with Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide (laboratory jar test). In field testing has not been conducted to determine if there are adverse effects on the target crop, or adverse effects on the efficacy of the products that are mixed. It is recommended that a small test area is treated before application to the entire crop.

The name of the product is listed followed by an appropriate mix rate for that product with up to 670 ml/ha Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide : Diclofop 500 (label rates, see Note 1), Hussar® OD (100 ml/ ha, see Note 1), Omethaote 290 SL (label. rates), Alpha-cypermthrin 100(240 ml/ ha), Decis Options® (label rates), Dimethoate (85 ml/ ha), Bulldock® Duo (label rates), Chlorpyrifos 500 EC (900 ml/ ha), Tebuconazole 430 SC (label rates), 4Farmers AzoxyCypro (up to 800 ml/ ha, see Note 2), 4farmers Triadimefon 125 (1.0 L/ha), Tilt® Extra (500 ml/ha).

Note 1 - Constant agitation required, on standing a sediment will form
Note 2 - Constant agitation required, on standing irreversible settlement will occur

Wetting agent/Adjuvant recommendation with compatible products

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide mix-partner	**Recommended surfactant/adjuvant**	**Critical comments**
Tralkoxydim 400	Turbo Charge 0.75% v/v	DO NOT use a non-ionic surfactant, e.g. BS1000 when Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide is applied alone or with any other product other than Wildcat 110 as reduced efficacy or speed of kill may result.
Mesosulfuron 30 OD	Speedy Spray 1% v/v	
Pinoxaden 100	Adigor 0.5% v/v	
Cheetah Gold	Speedy Spray 1% v/v or Take Up 0.5% v/v	
Decision	Speedy Spray 1% v/v or Take Up 0.5% v/v	

Diclofop 500	Speedy Spray 1% v/v	When used with Wildcat 110 the use of BS 1000 does not reduce efficacy of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide. DO NOT use ammonium sulphate as the adjuvant for Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide.
Hussar OD	Speedy Spray 1% v/v	
4Farmers Clodinafop 240	Speedy Spray 0.5% v/v or Take Up 0.5% v/v	
Wildcat 110	BS1000 0.25% v/v	

For advice on the compatibility of other products, contact the manufacturer, 4Farmers Australia Pty. Ltd.

5. Crop Safety

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide shows good crop selectivity when used as directed. The following will help minimise crop effects.

Selective crops

- DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

- DO NOT apply to any crop other than wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale.

Recommended growth stage

- Wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye should be a minimum 2 leaf stage (Z12 growth stage), before application of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide.

- DO NOT apply later than Z31 (first node). Although Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide may be applied to Z31, shading of weeds from advanced crop means that Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide should be applied onto young crop.

- Optimum results are achieved when sprayed 4 - 6 weeks after sowing onto maximum 4 leaf weeds when cereals have usually 2 to 5 leaves (Z12-Z21).

Agronomic and environmental factors

- Some crop yellowing and growth retardation may occur within 2 to 5 weeks of application. Where Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide up to 670 ml/ha is applied as recommended, any effects will be negligible and rapidly dissipate.

- Growth retardation may be increased if the crop is affected by root disease, (e.g. cereal cyst nematode, rhizoctonia, take-all (haydie)), nutritional stress, waterlogging, drought stress, excessively cold conditions or previous herbicide treatment.

- Do not apply to cereals that are physically damaged (e.g. by hail, wind, insect attack).

- Do not apply to crops not actively growing due to cold and wet conditions or drought stress.

6. Crop Rotation Recommendations

Minimum recropping intervals apply for all crops following Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide application. Recropping intervals are dependent on the rate of product applied. Areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show symptoms of damage in sensitive crops. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.
For advice on crops not listed below, contact the manufacturer, 4Farmers Australia Pty. Ltd.

Rainfall/irrigation - winter and summer recropping

For crops listed as requiring a minimum amount of rainfall or irrigation in combination with a set recropping interval: Rainfall and irrigation totalling less than the stated amount in the tables below following use of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide may result in an extended recropping interval.
Patchy rain, with extended dry periods may also result in an extended recropping intervals, even when rainfall exceeds the minimum stated. If in doubt, seek specialist advice.

Dry conditions or less than the recommended minimum rainfall

Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide breaks down by microbial degradation, which is favoured by warm, moist, aerobic soil. Where less than the minimum rain has fallen between application and planting the next year, it is recommended to only plant a cereal crop.

pH

Application to soils with a pH greater than 8.4 (soil in water) has not been tested and is not recommended.
Recropping symptoms are reduced on acid soils (pH < 6.5 soil in water, pH < 6.0 in $CaCl_2$).

TANK MIXTURE WITH OTHER HERBICIDES

In the event that a tank mixture of Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide and another herbicide has been used, the longer recropping interval of the tank mix products should be observed for the crop in question.

Crop - winter sown	Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide rate applied	Minimum rainfall/irrigation required	Recropping Interval
wheat, barley, oat, triticale	up to 1.0 L/ha		3 weeks
canola, clover*, chick pea, faba bean*, field pea, lentil*, lucerne, lupin, vetch	670 mL/ha	250	9 months
Alkaline or neutral soils canola, chick pea, field pea, lucerne, lupin, vetch	1.0 L/ha**	250	
Acid soils (pH <6.5 in water, pH<6.0 in CaCl2) canola, chick pea, clover, faba bean, field pea, lentil, lucerne, lupin, medic, vetch	1.0 L/ha	250	
Alkaline or neutral soils lentil, medic Note: On soils with free limestone do not use Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide above 670 ml/ha unless substantial biomass reduction (medic) or discolouration (lentil, medic) is accepted in areas of boom overlap.	1.0 L/ha (see note in Crop column)	500	21 months

For winter recropping, transient biomass reduction or discolouration may occur where recropped following Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide application. When used as directed grain yield is not compromised where transient biomass reduction or discolouration occurs.

* Where Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide at 670 ml/ha is applied on alkaline soils, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage in crops such as clover, faba bean and lentil. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching)of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.
**Where Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide at 1.0 L/ha is applied on alkaline soils, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage in crops such as canola, field pea, lentil, lupin, medic and vetch. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.

Crop - summer sown	Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide rate applied	Minimum rainfall required	Recropping Interval
maize, sorghum	up to 1.0 L/ha		8 weeks
cotton, soybean, sunflower	up to 670 ml/ha	300 mm	14 months
mung bean	up to 1.0 L/ha***	300 mm	14 months
cotton, soybean, sunflower	up to 1.0 L/ha***	500 mm	14 months

For summer recropping, transient biomass reduction or discolouration may occur where recropped after Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide application. When used as directed grain yield is not compromised where transient biomass reduction or discolouration occurs.
***Where Pyra Brom Selective Herbicide at 1.0 L/ha is applied, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction in some situations.