



Product Name: CLAW 350SL HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 70281/113084

Label Name:	CLAW 350SL HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 350g/L IMAZAMOX present as the ammonium salt
Mode of Action:	GROUP B HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the post-emergence control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds in field peas, legume-based pastures, lucerne, peanuts and soybeans, as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.
Net Contents:	500mL - 20L
Restraints:	DO NOT apply to crops or weeds stressed by factors such as root or foliar diseases, water logging, nutrient deficiencies or extremes of temperature and moisture. DO NOT apply to crops stressed by any previous herbicide treatments. DO NOT apply by aircraft.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	GRAZING Lucerne, Pastures: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

	<p>Peanuts, Soybeans: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Field Peas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>HARVEST</p> <p>Field Peas, Peanuts, Soybeans: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>GROUP B HERBICIDE</p> <p>Claw 350SL Herbicide is a member of the Imidazolinone group of herbicides. The product has the ALS mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group B herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group B herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group B 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 failure of this product to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>TOXIC TO AQUATIC FLORA. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. DO NOT spray within 50m of wetlands or waterways.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to 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 containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</p> <p>May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after use.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>FIRST AID</p> <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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CLAW 350SL HERBICIDE – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is for early post-emergence weed control in field peas, lucerne, legume-based pastures, soybeans and peanuts. Weeds will either die or remain stunted and will not compete with the crop. For weeds marked with an ‘‘~’’ in the above table, the level of control will vary significantly depending on factors such as climatic conditions at and following application, crop vigour, weed seed depth, etc. A spray adjuvant must always be added, as per the “Directions for Use” table, while Nufarm Liase Liquid Herbicide Adjuvant should also be added in situations indicated in the table. Good crop competition is essential for effective weed control.

MIXING

Claw 350SL Herbicide is a soluble liquid (SL) formulation. Three quarters fill the spray tank with water, then with the agitator running, add the required amount of product, then fill the tank with water. When tank mixing this product with other recommended compatible products, first add the other product to the tank and mix thoroughly before adding this Claw 350SL.

APPLICATION

For ground application only: Apply with flat fan nozzles in a spray volume of 70-100L of water per hectare using standard boom spraying equipment. Use of air induction nozzles such as AirMix or similar, with appropriate calibration to achieve a MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality, is recommended. Avoid overlap and DO NOT overspray headlands. DO NOT apply by aircraft. DO NOT apply by mister. Claw 350SL Herbicide should be applied a minimum of two hours before rainfall or irrigation. DO NOT apply Claw 350SL Herbicide more than once per growing season.

EQUIPMENT CLEAN-UP

Thoroughly flush all spray equipment with water following the use of Claw 350SL Herbicide and before use with other products. Rinse water should NOT be discharged where it will reach streams, water bodies or natural vegetation.

FOLLOW CROPS

Claw 350SL is broken down in the soil by microbes in wet, aerobic conditions. Under conditions which DO NOT favour breakdown, such as impoverished soils low in organic matter, non-wetting sands, anaerobic situations such as water logging and prolonged dry periods, soil residues may persist longer than indicated and may affect susceptible follow crops. Otherwise normally safe residue levels may still affect follow crops when soil nutrition is low or marginal, or 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. **As environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with this product, rotational crop injury is always possible.** Consult a Nufarm representative for advice should you have any concerns.

Consult the tables below for minimum re-cropping intervals for a variety of commonly sown crops. Additional advice is provided below each table in regard to growing specified follow crops.

In evaluating the moisture regime between applying Claw 350SL and sowing the following crop, place greater emphasis on rain and irrigation received early in the period and less emphasis on break rain leading up to sowing. If break rain (ie rain in the six weeks prior to sowing) accounts for more than 20 percent of received moisture, or if single isolated heavy Summer and Autumn falls and break rains are required to achieve rainfall targets, it may not be safe to sow non-imidazolinone tolerant cereals within 10 months of application. Consult a local Nufarm representative for advice.

When planning to plant legumes the winter after using Claw 350SL advice should be sought from a Nufarm representative if interim rainfall is below 150mm.

The following minimum re-cropping intervals (months after application) should be observed.

Following use in winter crops:-

MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION	Follow Crops
0	Field peas, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant maize varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant wheat varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley varieties
10	Chickpeas, Faba beans, Lucerne, Lupins, Pasture legumes, Vetch, ^Barley (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), ^Wheat (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), ^Triticale
21	All other crops including canola (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), Oats, Safflower

[^] The following additional requirements apply if it is intended to sow WHEAT (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), BARLEY (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties) or TRITICALE during the next winter season:

DO NOT apply Claw 350SL Herbicide later than the end of August.

DO NOT use Claw 350SL Herbicide in areas where rainfall from the time of spraying to sowing of cereals is expected to be below 200mm.

Furthermore:

DO NOT use on soils of pH 5.5 (CaCl_2) or less in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing of cereals is expected to be below 300mm.

In late, short seasons where the soil is cold and for most of the time it is wet, break-down will be slower and plant-back times will be extended. If expected rainfall is not received following use of Claw 350SL Herbicide, consult your local Nufarm representative before planting wheat, barley or triticale. (In calculating rainfall actually received, exclude single, isolated, falls which do not result in periods of continuous soil moisture to allow microbial breakdown to occur in the root zone).

CLAW 350SL HERBICIDE – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Following use in summer crops:-

Irrigated only:

MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION	Follow Crops
0	Mungbeans, Peanuts, Soybeans, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant canola varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant maize varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant wheat varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley varieties
5	^Chickpeas, ^Lucerne, ^Lupins, ^Pasture legumes, ^Barley (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), ^Wheat (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties)
10	^Maize (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), ^Sorghum, ^Cotton, ^Oats, ^Sunflower
18	All other crops including canola (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), (providing rainfall and irrigation exceeds 2000mm)

^ DO NOT plant these crops unless interim rainfall (rainfall plus irrigation) from application to sowing is at least 500mm.

¥ DO NOT plant these crops unless interim moisture (rainfall plus irrigation) from application to sowing is at least 800mm.

Dryland only:

MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION	Follow Crops
0	Mungbeans, Peanuts, Soybeans, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant Canola varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant Maize varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant Wheat varieties, imidazolinone herbicide tolerant Barley varieties
8	^Lucerne, ^Barley (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), ^Wheat (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties)
10	^Chickpeas, ^Maize (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), ^Sorghum, ^Cotton, ^Oats, ^Sunflower
15	Pasture legumes, Lupins
22	All other crops including canola (except imidazolinone herbicide tolerant varieties), (providing rainfall exceeds 2000mm)

^ DO NOT plant these crops unless interim rainfall from application to sowing is at least 500mm.

¥ DO NOT plant these crops unless interim rainfall from application to sowing is at least 800mm.

CROP SAFETY

This product causes shortening of plant internodes in some species and in some circumstances may cause transient crop yellowing but plants recover. These effects are more pronounced under poor growth conditions including conditions of prolonged moisture stress.

Field peas

DO NOT apply to field peas beyond the 4 node stage.

DO NOT apply if frost is forecast.

DO NOT use Claw 350SL Herbicide after simazine (unregistered in field peas) and DO NOT exceed 250g ai/ha diuron if use of Claw 350SL Herbicide is planned.

DO NOT roll field peas after germination if use of Claw 350SL Herbicide is planned.

DO NOT use on Alma, Excell and Parafield varieties.

Most other field pea varieties exhibit acceptable tolerance to Claw 350SL Herbicide. Please contact SARDI Research and Development for latest advice or Nufarm Australia Limited for further information on new varieties if required.

Pasture legumes and perennial grasses

The tolerance of seedling pasture less than one year old may be lower than older established pasture.

Medics: Barrel, Burr and Strand medics appear tolerant. DO NOT use on Sphere medics eg Orion. Generally the tolerance of medic species to Claw 350SL may be lower than to clover species.

Clovers: Balansa, Crimson, Gland, Rose and Subterranean clovers appear tolerant. DO NOT use on Bladder and Persian clovers.

Serradellas: French (Pink) and Yellow serradellas appear tolerant

Biserrula: DO NOT use on Biserrula

Biomass reduction will occur and leaf yellowing may occur to pasture legumes and perennial grasses. Good recovery will occur under favourable seasonal conditions though growth delay can persist for a month or more. In some situations a reduction in perennial grass numbers may occur as a result of unfavourable seasonal conditions following application. Please contact SARDI Research and Development for latest advice or Nufarm Australia Limited for further information on tolerance of other pasture species and varieties, including temperate pasture species before use.

Lucerne

All Lucerne varieties tested exhibited good tolerance to Claw 350SL Herbicide. Please contact Nufarm Australia Limited for further information if required.

Soybeans and peanuts

All soybean and peanut varieties tested exhibited good tolerance to Claw 350SL Herbicide. Please contact Nufarm Australia Limited for further information if required.

CLAW 350SL HERBICIDE – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Replanting:

If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Claw 350SL Herbicide, the field may be replanted to field peas (excluding Alma, Excell and Parafield varieties), soybeans or peanuts. DO NOT apply a second treatment of Claw 350SL Herbicide.

CLAW 350SL HERBICIDE – DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Field peas Post-emergence	Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome grass (<i>Bromus spp.</i>), Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Storksbill (<i>Erodium spp.</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Volunteer barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) (other than imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley varieties), Volunteer oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>), Volunteer lupins (<i>Lupinus spp.</i>), Volunteer triticale (<i>Triticosecale spp.</i>), Volunteer wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) (other than imidazolinone herbicide tolerant wheat varieties), Wild oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), ^Double gee (<i>Emex australis</i>), ^Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), ^Threehorn bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), ^Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), ^Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	90mL/ha plus BS 1000, or equivalent, at 200mL per 100L water	<p>Ensure follow-crop comments and restrictions on the label are consulted prior to use.</p> <p>Refer to CROP SAFETY section of label re field peas varieties prior to use.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to field peas beyond the 4 node stage.</p> <p>Leaf yellowing and height suppression of the crop may occur, especially under adverse growing conditions such as moisture stress. Flowering may be delayed.</p> <p>Avoid boom overlap and DO NOT overspray headlands.</p> <p>DO NOT use adjuvants other than BS 1000 or equivalent.</p> <p>Apply to actively growing broadleaf weeds in the cotyledon to 3 leaf stage. Apply to grass weeds up to the 2 tiller stage.</p> <p>Good crop growth will aid weed control. Weeds may not be totally controlled but populations will be significantly reduced and surviving plants will generally be severely retarded.</p> <p>^ Control will not be 100% but surviving plants will generally be retarded and will not compete with good crop growth. Ensure that crop agronomy is correct, to provide competition to such weeds.</p>

CLAW 350SL HERBICIDE – DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Legume-based pastures Post-emergence Clovers, Medics, Serradellas	As for Field peas above.	90mL/ha plus Hasten* or Kwickin* at 500mL per 100L water	<p>Ensure follow-crop comments and restrictions on the label are consulted prior to use.</p> <p>Refer to CROP SAFETY section of label re clovers, medics, serradellas and other pasture species and varieties prior to use.</p> <p>Note: Use of the 100mL/ha rate plus Hasten or Kwickin may severely damage medics.</p>
	^ Silver grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), plus above weeds	100mL/ha plus Hasten* or Kwickin* at 500mL per 100L water plus Nufarm Liase at 2L per 100L water	<p><u>Seedling</u> Apply to legumes after full emergence of the third trifoliolate leaf but well before commencement of flowering.</p> <p><u>Established</u> Apply before commencement of flowering. Apply to actively growing broadleaf weeds in the cotyledon to 3 leaf stage. Apply to grass weeds up to the 2 tiller stage.</p> <p>Good pasture growth will aid weed control. Weeds may not be totally controlled but populations will be significantly reduced and surviving plants will generally be severely retarded. Where pasture stand is poor, weed control may be inadequate due to lack of competition. Ensure sufficient spray coverage of weeds particularly in dense pastures.</p> <p>^ Control will not be 100% but surviving plants will generally be retarded and will not compete with good crop growth. Very high populations may not be efficiently controlled. Good spray coverage is essential. Ensure that crop agronomy is correct, to provide competition to such weeds.</p>
Lucerne Post-emergence	As for post emergence use in Field peas (Winter weeds) and Soybeans (Summer weeds)	90 or 100mL/ha plus Hasten* or Kwickin* at 500mL per 100L water plus Nufarm Liase at 2L per 100L water	<p>Ensure follow-crop comments and restrictions on the label are consulted prior to use.</p> <p>Refer to CROP SAFETY section of label re varieties of lucerne prior to use.</p> <p>Apply to actively growing weeds at growth stages as for field peas (Winter weeds) and soybeans (Summer weeds).</p> <p>Use the 100mL rate for Summer weeds.</p> <p>Crop stage: <u>Seedling</u> Apply after full emergence of the second trifoliolate leaf to before commencement of flowering.</p> <p><u>Established</u> Apply following cutting or grazing.</p>

CLAW 350SL HERBICIDE – DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Post-emergence Peanuts, Soybeans	Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.), Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), Bell vine (<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>), Brome grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.), Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Fierce thornapple (<i>Datura ferox</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Liverseed grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Volunteer barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) (other than imidazolinone herbicide tolerant barley varieties), Volunteer oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>), Volunteer lupins (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.), Volunteer triticale (<i>Triticosecale</i> spp.), Volunteer wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) (other than imidazolinone herbicide tolerant wheat varieties), Wild gooseberry (<i>Physalis minima</i>), Wild oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), ^Anoda weed (<i>Anoda cristata</i>), ^Awnless barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa colona</i>), ^Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), ^Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), ^Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), ^Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>), ^Double gee (<i>Emex australis</i>), ^Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>), ^Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), ^Threehorn bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), ^Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), ^Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	100mL/ha plus EITHER BS 1000, (or equivalent), at 200mL per 100L water plus Nufarm Liase at 2L per 100L water OR Haste* or Kwickin* at 500mL or 1L per 100L water	<p>Ensure follow-crop comments and restrictions on the label are consulted prior to use.</p> <p>Refer to CROP SAFETY section of label re varieties of soybeans and peanuts prior to use.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to crops beyond the 6 leaf stage.</p> <p>Apply to actively growing weeds in the cotyledon to 2 leaf stage. Apply to grass weeds up to the 2 tiller stage.</p> <p>If using Haste or Kwickin, use the 1L per 100L rate where grass weeds predominate.</p> <p>^ Control will not be 100% but surviving plants will generally be retarded and will not compete with good crop growth. Ensure that crop agronomy is correct, to provide competition to such weeds.</p>

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