

Product Name: Trezac Arylex active Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 88180/142692



Australian Pesticides &
Veterinary Medicines Authority

Label Name:	Trezac Arylex active Herbicide
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 25 g/L AMINOPYRALID 30 g/L HALAUXIFEN-METHYL SAFENER: 30 g/L CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL SOLVENT: 455 g/L N,N-dimethyloctanamide and N,N-dimethyldecanamide
Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For control of broadleaf weeds in winter cereals, fallow, established and newly sown grass pastures and control of woody weeds in agricultural non-crop areas, commercial and industrial areas, forests, pastures and rights-of-way as specified in the Directions for Use.
Net Contents:	1 L - 100 L
Restrains:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	<p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS</p> <p>Cereals Harvest: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Cutting or Grazing for Stockfeed: DO NOT GRAZE FAILED CROPS OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Pasture (when used according to Table 4a & 4b) Cutting or Grazing Pastures for Stockfeed: DO NOT GRAZE CROPS OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Pasture (when used according to Table 5) Cutting or Grazing for Stockfeed: DO NOT GRAZE CROPS OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
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Trade Advice:	<p>TRADE ADVICE</p> <p>Fodder Intended for Export: Some countries have limits on the level of residue acceptable in animal feeds. Please consult your exporter before using this product on crops destined to be used for export fodder.</p> <p>Livestock destined for export markets: The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.</p> <p>Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) – 3 days: Livestock that has been grazed on or fed treated crop within 42 days of application should be placed on clean feed for 3 days prior to slaughter.</p> <p>Export Animal Feed Interval (EAFI) – 42 days: Do not cut treated pasture for 42 days (6 weeks) after application of the chemical product for stock feed or animals intended to be slaughtered for export. When Trezac® is used as directed and the above withholding periods and/or export intervals are observed, treated grain and livestock commodities are considered acceptable for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific market requirements.</p>
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANCE WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>GROUP 4 HERBICIDE</p> <p>Trezac® Arylex® active Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 4 herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by the product or other Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Corteva Agriscience Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Corteva Agriscience representative.</p>
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Precautions:	<p>RE-ENTRY DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p>
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS Toxic to flora. DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near native or non-target trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift outside of the target area in woody weed situations.</p> <p>DO NOT apply on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted with susceptible crops or plants.</p> <p>DO NOT move soil, which may have been treated to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.</p> <p>DO NOT use on land to be cultivated for growing susceptible crops for up to 20 months of applying Trezac®, except where indicated in the MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS section of the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. Crops susceptible to Trezac® include, but are not limited to: peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, peanuts, soybeans and other legumes, cotton, flowers, fruit, hops, ornamentals, shade trees and Pinus spp., potatoes, safflower, sugar beet, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.</p> <p>Trezac® is damaging to susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Grasses are normally unaffected and establish quickly after treatment. Halauxifen-methyl and aminopyralid can remain active in the soil for extended periods depending on soil type and application rate, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers. Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift outside of the target area in woody weed situations.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS Moderately toxic to bees. DO NOT apply to flowering woody weeds.</p> <p>INTEGRATED PEST MANAGMENT The tank mix with AXIAL XTRA HERBICIDE is toxic to beneficial arthropods and is not compatible with integrated pest management (IPM) programs. Minimise spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial arthropods in non-crop areas.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE DO NOT cut pasture for hay or silage production within 6 months of application, where it is intended for use off-farm. DO NOT cut cereals intended for hay or silage production within 6 weeks of application, where it is intended for use off-farm. DO NOT use treated plant material to make compost, mulches or mushroom substrate. DO NOT send straw from treated crops off-farm for these purposes or for animal bedding. DO NOT send animal manure, dairy shed and feed pad effluent that has been collected from animals grazing or fed crops treated within the previous 6 months (pasture) or 6 weeks (cereals) off-farm. Spreading/irrigating this manure/effluent may cause damage to clover and other susceptible plants. DO NOT send compost made from animal waste that has been collected from animals grazing or fed crops treated within the previous 6 months (pasture) or 6 weeks (cereals) off-farm. Such compost may cause damage to clover and other susceptible plants.</p>
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DO NOT apply animal waste (e.g. manure, slurry) collected from animals grazing or fed crops treated within the previous 6 months (pasture) or 6 weeks (cereals) to susceptible plants or land to be used to grow susceptible plants.

DO NOT grow susceptible plants within in the relevant plantback period in fields treated with manure/effluent from farms where animals have grazed or been fed treated plants until a field bioassay shows there are no residues in the soil at levels injurious to the susceptible plants (see the crop rotation section).

- To promote herbicide decomposition, manure should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil. Breakdown of residues in decomposing plants or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

SOIL BIOASSAY

A simple bioassay can be conducted by collecting at least 10 spade spits of soil to a depth of 200 mm from around the paddock and thoroughly mixing the soil together. Place some of this soil in a shallow container to a depth of 3-5 cm and sow 100 seeds of the susceptible plant to be grown (subterranean or white clover is a good indicator plant where it is not practical to use the susceptible plant) into the soil. Keep in a warm and well lit location and ensure the soil does not dry out. After crop emergence, check the number of plants that have germinated and seedling vigour. Symptoms of Trezac® residues include non-germination or low plant emergence, leaf cupping, leaf whitening, stem elongation and twisting. If these symptoms occur – do not grow the susceptible plant. Repeat the bioassay again after a further time interval.

Further information on residues in composts, mulches and animal wastes can be found at www.corteva.com.au

Storage and Disposal:

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear a face-shield or goggles, overalls buttoned to neck and wrist, chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Stop leak when safe to do so. Dam the area and prevent entry into waterways, and drains.

Small spills/leaks: Absorb with material such as sand, soil or sawdust. Collect spilled product and place in sealable container for disposal. Spill residues may be cleaned using water and detergent. Contain and absorb wash water for disposal. Absorb and collect washings and place in the same sealable container for disposal.

Dam the area of large spills/leaks and report them to Corteva Agriscience Emergency Services at 1800-370-754.

Safety Directions:	<p>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</p> <p>Will damage eyes. May irritate skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.</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 13 11 26. New Zealand 0800 764 766.</p> <p>If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.</p>
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RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by aircraft.

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 1 hour to ensure the product is rainfast.

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition, presence of disease, damage or previous herbicide treatment, as reduced levels of control may result.

When spot spraying woody weeds, **DO NOT** treat more than 10% of any given area in Tasmania, 20% in NSW and 30% in other states and territories; i.e. only treat isolated woody weeds where the total area treated is no more than 1,000 m² per hectare in Tasmania, 2,000 m² per hectare in NSW and 3,000 m² per hectare in other states and territories.

DO NOT apply to flowering woody weeds.

AVOID double overlaps to reduce risk of injury to rotational crops the following season.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between three and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers').

Buffer Zones for Boom Sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zone				
		Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation areas	Pollinator areas	Bystander areas	Livestock areas
200 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	30 metres	60 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	1.0 m or lower	70 metres	180 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres

200 mL/ha + 300 mL/ha STARANE ADVANCED + 580 mL/ha LVE 600 MCPA	0.5 m or lower	40 metres	210 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
200 mL/ha + 1.4 L/ha glyphosate (450 g/L IPA)	0.5 m or lower	30 metres	90 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	1.0 m or lower	70 metres	350 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
200 mL/ha + 300 mL/ha STARANE ADVANCED + 1.4 L/ha glyphosate (450 g/L IPA)	0.5 m or lower	30 metres	100 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	1.0 m or lower	70 metres	375 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
600 mL/ha + 630 mL/ha STARANE ADVANCED	0.5 m or lower	60 metres	250 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table 1: Northern New South Wales and Queensland

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, barley, oats, triticale	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>) Burr medic (<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>) Flax-leaf fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>) Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.) Mexican poppy (<i>Argemone mexicana</i>) Subterranean clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>) Vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>) Volunteer chickpea (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>) Volunteer faba bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>) Volunteer field pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	2 to 6 leaf	200 mL	Apply from crop growth stage 3 leaf to first node (Z13 to Z31) Add Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/ 100 L water.
	Climbing buckwheat (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>) Poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>) Small-flowered mallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	2 to 4 leaf	200 mL + 210 mL Starane® Advanced	
	Climbing buckwheat (<i>F. convolvulus</i>) Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>) Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	2 to 6 leaf	200 mL + 300 mL Starane® Advanced	
	Milk thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Spiny emex (<i>Emex australis</i>) Variegated thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)		200 mL + 300 mL Starane® Advanced + 580 mL LVE 600 MCPA	Apply from crop growth stage 4 leaf to first node (Z14 to Z31) Add Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/ 100 L water.
	Wild oats (<i>Avena sterilis</i> ssp. <i>ludoviciana</i>) (<i>Avena fatua</i>) (non 'fop' resistant)	2 to 4 leaf	200 mL + 200 mL pinoxaden + cloquintocet-mexyl (100 + 25 g/L)	Add Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L water.
Wheat, barley			200 mL + 400 mL Axial® Xtra	Compatible with Starane Advanced and MCPA LVE.

Table 2: Northern New South Wales and Queensland.

Fallow			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>) Mexican poppy (<i>Argemone mexicana</i>) Volunteer chickpea (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	2 to 6 leaf, up to 10 cm diameter	200 mL + minimum 1.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L IPA)	When mixing with glyphosate (450 g/L IPA) to control both grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to the glyphosate product label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses.
Climbing buckwheat (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>) Milk thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Red pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Rhynchosia (<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>) Small-flowered mallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>)		200 mL + 210 mL Starane® Advanced + minimum 1.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L IPA)	Always add the recommended rate of ammonium sulphate to spray mix first. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; COMPATIBILITY section).
Annual ground cherry (<i>Physalis angulata</i>) Bathurst burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>) Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>)		200 mL + 300 mL Starane® Advanced + minimum 1.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L IPA)	

Table 3: Southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat	Apply from 3 leaf to first node (Z13 to Z31)	Volunteer faba bean Volunteer field pea Volunteer lupin Volunteer vetch	Seedling up to 4 leaf	200 mL	DO NOT plant susceptible crops for up to 20 months after application, as specified in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS.

Table 4a: Woody Weed Situations – High Volume Treatment/Spot Spray

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, GRASS PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY					
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /100 L Water	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Fireweed (<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>)	Active growth prior to flowering and up to 30 cm tall	All States	200 mL + 210 mL Starane® Advanced	DO NOT apply to any woody weeds during flowering.	
Thistles, including Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation				
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	Seedlings and regrowth from 0.5 to 1.2 m high			Apply to actively growing plants from October to April. Spray to ensure thorough coverage of all foliage, including stems, to the point of runoff.	

Table 4b: Woody Weed Situations – High Volume Treatment/Spot Spray

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, GRASS PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /100 L Water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	Mature plants and regrowth from 1.2 to 2 m high	All States	200 mL + 300 mL Starane® Advanced	LANTANA: Apply to actively growing plants from October to April. Spray to ensure thorough coverage of all foliage, including stems, to the point of runoff.
Cockspur thorn (<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>)	Up to 3 m high			DO NOT apply to any woody weeds during flowering.
Creeping lantana (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)	Active growth prior to flowering			
Crofton weed (<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>) Mistflower (<i>Ageratina riparia</i>)	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering			
Docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	Seedlings and rosettes up to 30 cm high			
Small flowered mallow (Marshmallow) (<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering			
St. John's wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	Early seed set only			Late spring to early summer
Wattles, including <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> <i>A. decora</i> <i>A. harpophylla</i> <i>A. leiocalyx</i> <i>A. salicina</i>	Seedling plants or regrowth 0.5 to 1.2 m high			Apply to actively growing plants when soil moisture is plentiful. Some regrowth may occur particularly when treating old woody plants with sparse canopies and under dry conditions.

Table 5: Grass Pastures – Boom Application

ESTABLISHED and NEWLY SOWN GRASS PASTURES (including RYEGRASS, BROME, PHALARIS, COCKSFOOT and TALL FESCUE)				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>) Mexican poppy (<i>Argemone mexicana</i>)	2 to 6 leaf	All States	200 mL	Legumes present at application will be controlled. Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L water CAUTION: Recovery after early application, then early grazing, on newly sown phalaris and tall fescue may be slow.

ESTABLISHED and NEWLY SOWN RYEGRASS PASTURES - 5 leaf to established stage

Fireweed (<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>)	2 to 6 leaf	NSW, QLD only	600 mL + 630 mL Starane® Advanced	<p>Legumes present at application will be controlled.</p> <p>Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L water.</p> <p>CAUTION: There may be an initial injury or growth retardation, but pastures normally recover without loss of dry matter production. Recovery after early application, then early grazing, on newly sown ryegrass may be slow. Symptoms of pasture effect may include, but not be limited to, leaf rolling, spiky appearance, height or biomass reduction. Autumn or early winter weed removal will improve pasture growth in spring.</p> <p>DO NOT use this treatment in grass seed crops.</p>
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**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS
AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS

Halauxifen-methyl and aminopyralid remain active in the soil for extended periods depending on rate of application, soil type, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter. The following table shows plant-back periods to particular crops following application of Trezac®.

Northern New South Wales & Queensland

Plant-back periods for rotations crops following application of Trezac® for rates up to 200 mL/ha on black cracking clay soils. These plantback periods are based on normal rainfall pattern. During drought conditions (or when rainfall is less than 100 mm for a period of 4 months or greater) the plantback period may be significantly longer.

Winter crop	Plantback Period (months)	Summer crop	Plantback Period (months)
Wheat	4	Sorghum	3
Barley	4	Mung bean	5
Oats	4	Sunflower	5
Canola	4	Soybean	5
Chickpea	7	Cotton	9
Faba bean	7		
Lucerne	7		

Southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia & Western Australia

Plant-back periods for rotation crops following application of Trezac® at up to 200 mL/ha

Crops	Plant-back Period (months)
Barley, Canola, Oats, Triticale, Wheat	9
Chickpea, Faba bean, Field pea, Lucerne, Lentils, Medic, Subclover, Vetch	20

New South Wales & Queensland - fireweed applications in pasture

Plant-back periods for rotation crops following application of Trezac® at 600 mL/ha, and more than 200mm rain

Crops	Plant-back Period (months)
Grass pastures	9
Broadleaf pastures or other crops	20

Trezac is primarily broken down in soil by microbial activity. Relatively quick breakdown is likely with extended periods of soil moisture when soil temperatures are warm. Breakdown is likely to be slowed when soil is dry, or cold, or waterlogged.

Re cropping intervals may be extended when more than 50% of the required rainfall totals fall as intermittent, light rain which does not maintain soil wetting for at least a week.

Rainfall that is lost as runoff is not “effective rainfall” and should not be included in the required rainfall totals. Heavy textured, clay soils will likely require relatively more rainfall to maintain soil moisture than light textured soils.

Across typical cropping soils, organic carbon levels generally do not significantly influence the rate of breakdown, as rainfall is a greater limitation. However, when rainfall is non-limiting, higher soil organic carbon levels are likely to be associated with more rapid breakdown. Re cropping intervals are likely to be significantly extended in soils with very low in organic carbon.

For pasture situations, where less than 200mm rain has fallen from application to planting sensitive species, plant a test strip of the desired species prior to normal planting time to determine whether there are still soil residues of Trezac present.

MIXING

Mix only with water.

Half fill the spray unit with water and add the required amount of Trezac®. Add the remaining water with the agitator running. If required, then add spray oils or wetters (surfactants). Maintain mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank during spraying. Only mix sufficient solution for immediate daily use and avoid storing.

APPLICATION METHODS

Only apply Trezac® under atmospheric conditions that do not allow drift onto to sensitive crops to occur.

Broadcast application in cropping, fallow and grass pasture situations.

A. Ground Application (Boom)

Apply Trezac® with an accurately calibrated boom sprayer, in at least 80 L/ha water. Use nozzle configurations rated to produce coarse spray droplet sizes. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns.

Woody weed situations

B. High Volume Spot Spraying Applications

Apply the recommended mix of Trezac® + Starane® Advanced to obtain full coverage of leaves and stems using a coarse to very coarse spray droplet sizes. Spray to ensure thorough coverage of all foliage, including stems to the point of runoff. For larger weeds, e.g. wattles or mature lantana at maximum treatable size, spray volumes up to 3000L/ha may be required.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Rinsing

After using Trezac®, empty the spray unit completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the unit using a pressure hose. Drain the spray unit, and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles.

After cleaning the spray unit as above, quarter fill with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

Decontamination

Before spraying cotton and other sensitive crops with equipment that has been used to apply Trezac® (see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section).

Wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then quarter fill the tank and add a standard alkali-based laundry detergent at 500 g (or mL)/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent use 250 g (or mL)/100 L water. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners.

Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain.

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