



Product Name: STRAVIA Amine 625 Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 95717/146999

Label Name:	STRAVIA Amine 625 Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 625 g/L 2,4-D PRESENT AS THE DIMETHYLAMINE AND DIETHANOLAMINE SALTS
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of broadleafed weeds in fallow before direct drilling or sowing of cereals and pastures; and in cereal crops, pastures, sugar cane, peanuts and non-agricultural areas as per the Directions for Use. THIS IS A PHENOXY HERBICIDE THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS.
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Net Contents:	1 L - 1000 L
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Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15TH APRIL TO 15TH SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.
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Withholding Periods:	<p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS:</p> <p>PASTURE, CEREAL CROPS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>CROP HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>FALLOW (Lucerne): DO NOT GRAZE, CUT OR CULTIVATE FOR AT LEAST 21 DAYS AFTER SPRAYING.</p> <p>Pimelea sp: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	<p>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>Before opening, carefully read Directions for Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions.</p> <p>APPLICATION INFORMATION</p> <p>BOOM SPRAYING - Use 30-120L/ha of water.</p> <p>AERIAL SPRAYING - Use 10-90L/ha of water.</p> <p>EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE</p> <p>Equipment that has been used for this chemical should not be used for the application of other materials to sensitive plants, unless it has been well washed out with hot soapy water or 1% solution of ammonia, followed by several clear water rinses.</p>
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Resistance Warning:	<p>Resistant Weeds Warning GROUP 4 HERBICIDE</p> <p>STRAVIA Amine 625 Herbicide is a member of the PHENOXY Group of herbicides. The product has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management STRAVIA Amine 625 Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to STRAVIA Amine 625 Herbicide 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 STRAVIA Amine 625 Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Winfarms Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of STRAVIA Amine 625 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	<p>RE-ENTRY PERIOD</p> <p>If re-entering treated areas before the spray has dried, workers should wear overalls, elbow-length gloves and water-resistant footwear. Clothing should be laundered after each day's use.</p> <p>DO NOT hand harvest sugar cane for at least 1 day after application.</p>
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND NON-TARGET PLANTS AVOID spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life.</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.</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.</p> <p>If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.</p> <p>If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>Mini Bulk Returnable Container</p> <p>Store the original sealed drum in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the non-return valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the drum with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the non-return valve, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the drum have been used, please return the empty drum to the point of purchase.</p> <p>Refillable containers</p> <p>Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Corrosive to the eyes and skin. Will irritate the nose and throat. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist.</p> <p>When opening the container and preparing spray or using undiluted concentrate, wear chemical resistant waterproof clothing over a layer of normal clothing and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, impervious footwear and full facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister.</p> <p>If applying by boomspray equipment with enclosed operator's cab and air filtration or aerial spraying equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.</p> <p>If applying by boomspray equipment with open operator's cab or hand-held spray equipment wear chemical resistant waterproof clothing over a layer of normal clothing and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and full facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister.</p> <p>If clothing becomes contaminated with product remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water.</p> <p>If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water.</p> <p>After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water.</p>
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After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles 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.

First Aid Warnings:

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 7.2L/ha (4500 g ae/ha).

DO NOT apply by hand-held spraying equipment at rates exceeding 5.3 L/ha or 530 mL/100 L.

DO NOT apply by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user (manually pressurised backpack sprayer). DO NOT apply by aircraft at rates exceeding 3.6 L/ha.

DO NOT use open mixing/loading equipment if treating more than 50 hectares in one day. DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restriction tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.

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 3 and 20 kilometers 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.

BOOM SPRAYERS

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

droplets are not smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category

Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate (/ha)	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 0.5 L/ha (336 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0 m or lower		30		25	
Up to 1.8 L/ha (1150 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower		30		25	
	1.0 m or lower		60		60	
Up to 3.0 L/ha (1875 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower		35		35	
	1.0 m or lower		90		90	
Up to 4.4 L/ha (2750 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower		45		45	
	1.0 m or lower		130		130	
Up to 5.3 L/ha (3300 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower		55		50	
	1.0 m or lower		160		160	

AIRCRAFT

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are no smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3m or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

Buffer zones for aircraft

Application rate (/ha)	Aircraft type	Mandatory downwind buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 0.9 L (560 g ae/ha)	Fixed wing	0	120	0	120	0
	Helicopter		85		80	
	Fixed wing		170		160	
	Helicopter		120		120	
	Fixed wing	0	190	0	180	
	Helicopter		130		130	
	Fixed wing		325		300	
	Helicopter		200		200	

Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restriction tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts

Situation	Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Broadcast spraying, prior to sowing (peanuts)	Up to 1.4L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	September to December
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
		SE Queensland	August to May
	Up to 1.7L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	September to November
		SE Queensland	Use not supported
Band spraying, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 1.8L/ha	Queensland dryland	No timing restrictions
		Cape York	No timing restrictions
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	No timing restrictions
		Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restrictions
		Mary/Burnett	No timing restrictions
		SE Queensland	October to January
Broadcast spray, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 3.6L/ha	Queensland dryland	June to August
		Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	October to December
		Burdekin	September and October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December

		Mary/Burnett	April to January
		SE Queensland	Use not supported

Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures					
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST					
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Queensland & NT	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
New South Wales & ACT	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Victoria	0.6	1.7	5.1	1.7	
Tasmania	0.6	1.2	3.6	1.7	
South Australia	1.2	1.7	5.1	3.6	
Western Australia	1.7	3.6	5.1	3.6	

Pastures (established)	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Queensland & NT	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
New South Wales & ACT	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Victoria	1	1.9	7.2	3.6	
Tasmania	0.7	1.7	5.1	3.2	
South Australia	1.4	3.2	7.2	5.1	
Western Australia	3.6	5.1	7.2	5.1	

Table 3: Timing restrictions for spraying SUGARCANE			
Situation	Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Sugarcane	Up to 1.7 L/ha	Wet Tropics	No timing restriction
		Burdekin	No timing restriction
		Mackay/Whitsunday	October to November
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
		Northern NSW	No timing restriction
	Up to 3.6 L/ha	Wet Tropics	October to December
		Burdekin	September to October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	April to January
		Northern NSW	October to November

Table 4: Application restrictions for TURF		
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST		
Turf	State	Summer
	Queensland & NT	3.2
	New South Wales & ACT	3.2
	Victoria	2.5
	Tasmania	2.5
	South Australia	2.5
	Western Australia	4.0

If applying to golf courses in Tasmania, DO NOT apply to fairways adjacent to natural water bodies.

Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses	
Situation	Risk mitigation measures
Dryland cropping, Preparatory spray	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)
Winter cereals, pre-emergence uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia)
Summer cereals, pre-emergent uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table 1. Pre sowing: FALLOWS, STUBBLE SPRAY PRIOR TO DIRECT DRILLING OR SOWING

CROP/SITUATION	TARGET WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Winter Cereals, Grain legumes (peanuts Qld, NT only) and Canola.	Refer weed table	All states	225 mL-1.7 L/ha	Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet. Can be mixed with Glean*/Lusta, Kenso Agcare Para-Ken 250 or Spray seed* where grasses are present. Select appropriate rate from the Weed Table. For Skeleton Weed spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum.
Fallow	Control of lucerne		2.4 L/ha 2,4-D	Spray in spring when lucerne is actively growing using a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha. Heavily graze lucerne during winter and early spring to reduce crown and root reserves. Allow lucerne to regrow to 15-30 cm tall before spraying. Successful lucerne stand reduction is more likely if >70 mm of rain falls in the 6-8 weeks prior to application. Add either 0.5% Uptake spray oil or a non-ionic surfactant. Maximum air temperature should not exceed 30°C.

Table 2. Post sowing: pre-emergence and post-emergence uses.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat	Refer weeds table	NSW, ACT, SA only	320 mL – 1.7 L/ha	Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller (NSW, SA only).
		Vic only	225 mL – 1.4 L/ha	Apply from tillering to boot stage (Vic only)
		Qld only	560 mL – 1.4 L/ha	Apply from mid tillering to before boot stage (Qld only)
		Tas only	800 mL – 1.4 L/ha	Apply at 5 leaf to fully tillered (Tas only)
Barley		NSW, ACT, SA only	320 mL – 1.4 L/ha	
		Vic only	225 mL – 1.4 L/ha	
		Qld only	560 mL – 1.4 L/ha	
		Tas only	800 mL – 1.4 L/ha	
Cereal Rye, Triticale		NSW, ACT, SA only	320 mL – 1.4 L/ha	
		Vic only	225 mL – 1.4 L/ha	
Oats		NSW, ACT, SA only	320 mL – 800 mL/ha	
		Vic only	225 mL – 800 mL/ha	
Cereals: Wheat, Oats, Barley	Cape tulip	WA only	640 mL – 1.3 L/ha	Apply from the 5 leaf stage up to jointing stage (Zadok's 15-33). Apply after the 6 leaf stage (Z.16) for Cranbrook, Jaccup, Aroona and spear wheat and Mortlock oats to avoid possible damage. DO NOT spray if lucerne is present.
	Dock, Flatweed, Saffron thistle		1.1 L/ha	
	Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Matricaria, Rapistrum, Wild Radish		800 mL/ha	WEED STAGE: 10-15cm. Docks should be sprayed before 5 leaf stage. Cape Tulip - low rate for cormils only.
	Wild turnip		640 mL/ha	
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Erodium, London Rocket, Lupin, Mustard,		200 mL/ha plus 500 mL/ha Flowable Diuron (500g/L)	Apply when crop has 4-5 leaves and most weeds have germinated and are in 2-5 leaf stage. Crop and weeds should be dry at time of application. Some temporary yellowing of crop may

	Rapistrum, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip			occur after application. Under sown sub-clovers may be slightly retarded. DO NOT apply to under sown medics.	
Millet	Refer Weed Table	NSW, SA, ACT, Vic only	560 mL – 1.1 L/ha	Spray when secondary roots have developed, when fully tillered and before heads start to form at the base of the tillers. Do not use on panorama millet or panicum.	
		Qld only	560 mL – 900 mL/ha		
Saccaline, Broom Millet, Millet	Cape Tulip, Dock, Saffron Thistle, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild Turnip	WA only	1.1 L/ha	Spray when crop is 10-30cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasseling. Apply as direct spray to weeds.	
Sugar Cane (Q80, Q96, & H56 varieties)	Bellvine	Qld, NSW only	280 mL/100 L water	Apply in spring, using directed spray.	
	Morning glory		560 mL – 1.1 L/ha	Apply in summer using high clearance tractor.	
	Pink convolvulus Star of Bethlehem		1.1 L/ha	Apply in autumn by aircraft.	
Sugarcane	Bindy Eye (Star Burr), Blue Top, Cobblers Pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle Burr, Spear Thistle, Water Primrose, Ipomea Vines, Convolvulus Vines	Qld, NSW only	1.8 L – 3.5 L/ha	Add 60-120 mL Spraymate Activator*/100 L of spray mixture. Agitate well. DO NOT use on Q63, Q67, Q80 or Q96 Varieties.	
	Chinese Mint, Blue Snakeweed		3.5 L/ha		
Peanuts	Broadleaf Weeds; except Noogoora Burr, Grasses except Mossman Burr	Qld, NT only	1.8 L – 3.6 L/ha	LOWER RATE: Apply as BAND SPRAY as soon as possible after planting in a 55cm band. HIGHER RATE: Apply as OVERALL SPRAY after planting and before crop emergence. Some crop damage may occur if heavy rain falls between application and crop emergence.	
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Winter Cereals	Desiccate Broadleaf Weeds	All States	1.2 L – 1.7 L/ha	Apply after dough stage.	
Bananas	To destroy Banana suckers	Qld only	160 mL/10 L water	Inject at the rate of 15 mL per fully grown plant, 10 mL per medium sized plant and 5 mL for small suckers.	
			320 mL/100 L water	Allow suckers from corms of treated plants to form broad adult leaves, then spray. Isolated spots may require a second spray.	
Common Stylo forage or seed crops	Refer to Weeds Table		800 mL/ha	Apply post-emergence when weeds are 3 weeks old, and crop is at least 3 weeks old.	
Carribean Stylo forage or seed crops			800 mL – 1.6 L/ha	Apply post-emergence when crop is 3 weeks old.	
Oil Tea Tree	Refer to Weeds Table	All States	Maximum rate of 960 mL/ha	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, desirable plants and trees as severe injury or destruction may result. Apply following harvest as a blanket spray only after: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All residual tea tree foliage has been removed by mechanical shaving, or by using a burner,	

				• No swollen buds are present on stumps. NOTE that buds can burst 8 days after harvest in summer and Surface of cut stumps are dry before spraying commences.
Purple Top (<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>)		Apply at 960 mL/ha plus 720 g ai glyphosate/ha in tank mix.		Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, desirable plants and trees as severe injury or destruction may result.

Table 3. Pastures and non-agricultural use

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures and Non- Agricultural	Refer Weed Table	NSW, Qld, SA, ACT, Tas only	560 mL - 1.7 L/ha	Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred.
	Galvanised Burr	NSW, ACT only	320 mL/100 L water	Apply to young actively growing weeds. Ensure thorough and even coverage of plants. Note: Treated plants need to be burnt to destroy seeds.
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear Thistle, Capeweed, Saffron Thistle, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Annual Thistles, Paterson's Curse, Heliotrope, Ragwort, Three-cornered Jack (Doublegee, Spiny Emex)	WA only	1.1- 2.4 L/ha	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling docks, spear thistle and saffron thistle will be controlled. SUMMER WEEDS: Use low rate for seedlings, 1.6-2.4 L/ha for larger plants. Stock poisoning may occur when grazed after spraying if large amounts present, particularly Heliotrope. WINTER WEEDS: Use low rate for seedlings, 1.6-2.4 L/ha for larger plants. If stock present, use spray/grazing rates.
	Afghan Melons		1.6 L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferably before flowering or vining. Spray when plants are small.
	Paddy Melons		800 mL - 1.1 L/ha	
	Prickly Saltwort (Roly Poly)		1.6 L/ha	
	Stinkwort		1.6 - 3.2 L/ha plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants.
	Dove Weed		3.2 L/ha	Spray after good emergence of seedlings.
Pastures, Rights of Way and Industrial	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn	Vic, SA only	undiluted	Cut stump: Apply or paint undiluted Stravia Amine 625 to freshly cut stumps.
	Groundsel	NSW, Old, ACT, SA only	320 mL/100 L water	HIGH VOLUME: Thoroughly wet plants.
		Tas only	240 mL/15 L water	CUT STUMP: Swab the cut stump immediately. Apply by a pouring can.
		Old, NSW, ACT, SA, Tas only	2.9 - 3.6 L/ha	AERIAL APPLICATION: Spray when Groundsel is actively growing.
	Lantana	NSW, Old, ACT, SA only	320 mL/100 L water	Use a VERY COARSE spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in following Autumn. Broadcast grass seed and

				keep stock off following summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes.
Mother of millions	NSW only	400 mL/100 L water		Handgun only. A thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use Stravia Amine 625 at the rate of 1mL of surfactant per 1 L of mixture.
Noogoora Burr, Weir Vine (<i>Ipomea</i>), Scarlet Pimpernel (seedlings only), White Eye (Mexican Clover)	Qld only	160 mL/100 L water		In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage * Spray rosette stage. + Repeat spraying necessary.
Annual and Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke Thistle, Bathurst Burr, Billygoat Weed, Blue Snake Weed, Burr Medic, Clockweed*, Fleabanes, Galvanised Burr, Hemlock, Hoary Cress+, Kyalinga Weed (Whisker Grass), Knobweed, Milky Cotton Bushes, Parthenium Weed, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Star Burr, Thornapple, Variegated Thistle*	Qld only	320 mL/100 L water		
Rubber Vine	Qld only	160 mL/10 L water	Apply to fresh cut stump.	
Sesbania Pea		560 mL – 900 L/ha		
Water Hyacinth		3.5 L – 5.3 L/ha	Apply to 2200 to 3300 L water/ha.	
Wild Tobacco Tree		240 mL/15 L water	Cut Stump Treatment: Swab cut stump within 1 hour of cutting. Apply by pouring can.	
Conservation Tillage- Direct Drilling, Surface Sowing or Fallow maintenance	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear and Variegated Thistles*, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All States	560 mL – 1.6 L/ha	Apply to actively growing young plants. Before sowing: Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet. * Warning: Treated plants may become toxic to stock.
	Cover, Sorrel		1.5-3 mL/1 L of water or 1.6 - 3.2 L/ha	Apply to actively growing plants in Autumn. Do not sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.
Lawns, Playing fields	Refer Weeds Table	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.1 L/ha plus 280 mL – 400 mL/ha Kamba 500*	Wet foliage thoroughly. DO NOT mow lawn for 1 week before and at least 1 week after application. DO NOT use on Buffalo grass (WA only).
		WA only	40 mL per 10-15 L water/100 m ²	

Agricultural non-crop areas, commercial and industrial areas, pastures and rights of-way	Pimelea sp.	All States	800 mL/ha + wetter	Boom Spray @ 1500 L/ha spray volume. To be applied when plant is green. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum re-treatment interval of 21 days between consecutive applications. This product can be used to create and maintain hospital areas for livestock suffering from <i>Pimelea</i> poisoning. <i>Pimelea</i> may become more palatable after herbicide application; stock should be excluded from herbicide-treated areas until sprayed <i>Pimelea</i> plants are leafless, seedless and obviously dead.
			55 mL per 100 L water + wetter	Spot Spray. Thoroughly wet all foliage to the point of run-off. (~1500 L/ha spray volume)
Hardwood & softwood plantations	Broadleaf and woody weeds including grousnel and <i>Pinus</i> spp. wildlings	Maximum rate 1.6 L/ha	Apply a single preplant application and/or a maximum of 2 post plant applications using shielded sprayers within the first 2 years following planting. Apply using aircraft (rotary wing only) or ground-based equipment. DO NOT spray over or into watercourses. Products may be mixed with glyphosate for pre-plant spray operations.	

Table 4. Pastures - Spray/ Graze Techniques

*PRECAUTION. An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using Spray-Graze eg. caltrop, capeweed, Paterson's curse, variegated thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson's curse, preferably graze stock soon destined for slaughter and avoid extended periods of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. Do not graze horses or pigs on Paterson's curse.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures - Spray Graze Techniques	Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Paterson's Curse, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium	SA only	560 mL/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in Autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.
	Annual Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Turnip, Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Geranium, Slender Thistle	Tas, Vic only		
	Amsinckia, Docks (Seedling only), Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Paterson's Curse, Annual Thistles	WA only	600 mL – 800 mL/ha	Apply to saffron thistle at the end of September when plants are running up to flower. Sub-clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all medic pastures.
	Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle		1.2 L/ha	
	Melons		1.6 L/ha + 1% oil	
	Docks	Vic only	1.1 L/ha	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 800 mL/ha provides effective control.
	Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear or Variegated Thistle*, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW, ACT only	280 - 1.1 L/ha	Spray actively growing 6-8 week old weeds. Introduce stock 7-10 days after spraying, preferably sheep (cattle are less effective). Stocking rate should be at least 5 times heavier than normal until weeds have been reduced, but before survival of desirable pasture species is threatened. Lucerne and medics may be damaged and should be grazed short before spraying. Other legumes may be affected. *Warning: treated plants may become toxic to stock.

Table 5. Other uses

SITUATION & CROP	METHOD	WEEDS	STATE	MIXING RATES/COMMENTS
Spot spraying	High Volume Spraying	Refer to Weed Table	All States	Add 1/10th of rate on weed table to 150 L of water. Each 150 L of mix will cover 1000 m ² (1/10th ha). E.g. If rate in weed table is 1.4 L use 140 mL/150 L water.

MAXIMUM TOLERANCE FOR USE IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND TRITICALE INCLUDING TOLERANCE FOR UNDERSOWN LEGUMES.

CROP	QLD	NSW, ACT	VIC	VIC	SA	WA	TAS
			Early Tillering	Tillered Boot Stage		Tillered to Boot (215-35)	Tillered to Boot (215-35)
Cereal rye	-	-	-	-	1.4 L/ha	-	-
Wheat	1.8 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	225 mL/ha	1.4 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha
Barley	1.4 L/ha	1.4 L/ha	225 mL/ha	1.4 L/ha	1.4 L/ha	1.4 L/ha	1.4 L/ha
Oats	-	800 mL/ha	225 mL/ha	800 mL/ha	900 mL/ha	1.3 L/ha	-
Triticale	-	1.4 L/ha	225 mL/ha	-	1.4 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	800 mL/ha
Undersown clovers	-	-	225 mL/ha	-	-	680 mL/ha	560 mL/ha
Undersown medics	-	-	225 mL/ha	-	-	-	560 mL/ha
Undersown lucerne	-	-	225 mL/ha	-	-	-	-

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

WEED TABLE:

NOTE: Where weeds are to be sprayed in a CROP or PASTURE use only the rates given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions for Use table. In most cases this will give control, however some hard to kill weeds or those in advanced stages of growth may only be suppressed. The rates listed in the Weed Table below are for use where weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved. Use at these rates in a crop or pasture other than for spot spraying may cause damage. This product should only be used in those states where a rate or range of rates is indicated for the particular weeds listed.

WEEDS	Application Rate per Hectare						Critical Comments	
	Crop							
	Vic	NSW, ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA		
Amaranthus spp.	-	560 mL – 1.1 L	-	900 mL	-	-	Spray young plants.	
Amsinckia	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L		
Apple of Peru	-	560 mL – 1.1 L	-	900 mL	-	-	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.	
Bathurst Burr	-	800 mL – 1.1 L	1.7-2.2 L	900 mL	-	-	800 mL-1.1 L not SA	
Bellvine	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	Spray before seeding. Advanced stages susceptible.	
Bellvine								
Billygoat Weed	-	3.4 L	-	3.4 L	-	-	Spray at young stage.	
Bindweed	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L		
Blackberry Nightshade	-	560 mL – 1.1 L	-	900 mL	-	-		
Blackeyed Susan	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-		
Blue Snakeweed	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-		
California Burr	-	800 mL – 1.1 L	-	900 mL	-	-	800 mL-1.1 L not SA	
Cape Tulip	-	-	-	-	-	640 mL-1.3 L	Low rate for cormils only*.	
Capeweed	1.4 L	-	1.7 L	-	1.4 L	1.1 L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.	
Caltrop	-	800 mL – 1.7 L	-	900 mL	-	1.1 L	Moderately susceptible.	
Castor Oil Plant	-	3.4 L	-	3.4 L	-	-	Spray at young stage.	
Charlock	560 mL – 800 mL	560 mL-1.1 L	560 mL	-	1.4 L	-	800 mL-1.1 L	
Clover	-	1.2 L	-	-	-	-		
Cobbler's Pegs	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.	
Common Ice Plant	-	-	1.1 L	-	-	-		
Common Sida	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	Spray seedling or young stages only.	
Common Sowthistle	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	1.4 L	-	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.	
Docks	1.4 L	-	1.4 L	1.4 L	1.4 L	1.1 L	3.2 L	
Doveweed	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L	SA only	
Fat Hen	-	560 mL-1.7 L	-	900 mL	1.4 L	-	Spray pre-flowering.	
Flannel Weed	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	Spray seedling or young stages only.	
Flat Weed	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L		
Fumitory - red	-	-	1.7 L	-	-	-		
Fumitory - white	800 mL	-	560 mL	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.	
Heliotrope	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L		
Hexham Scent or	1.4 L	-	1.1 L	1.4 L	-	-	1.1-1.7 L	
Melilotus								
Hoary Cress	900 mL - 1.4 L	1.1-1.7 L	1.4 L	1.4 L	-	-	1.4-1.7 L	
							Spray rosettes and pre-flowering.	

Hogweed / Wireweed	1.4 L	-	-	1.4 L	-	-		Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic). Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld). Spray seedlings.
Horehound	-	-	1.4 L	-	-	-	2.2-3.2 L SA only	Spray seedlings.
Indian Hedge Mustard	-	-	-	-	1.4 L	1.1 L		
Khaki Weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1-2.2 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Knobweed	-	-	-	1.8-3.4 L	-	-		Lower rate for seedlings; higher rate for later stages.
Lincoln Weed	-	-	1.7 L	-	-	-		Spray early rosettes.
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L		
Lupins	-	800 mL-1.7 L	-	-	-	1.1 L		
Melons - Camel, Paddy	-	560 mL-1.1 L	-	-	-	-		
Mexican Poppy	-	-	-	1.4 L	-	-		Spray seedlings – plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	-	1.1 L	-	900 mL	-	-		Spray seedlings – resistant in later stages.
Morning Glory	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-		Spray seedling to flowering stage.
Mustards	225 – 560 mL	560 mL-1.1	560 mL-1.4 L	900 mL	-	800 mL	560 mL-1.1 L	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
Needle Burr	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-		Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
New Zealand Spinach	-	1.1-1.7 L	-	-	-	-		
Noogoora Burr	-	800 mL-1.1 L	-	900 mL	-	-	800 mL-1.1 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Paterson's Curse	-	1.1-1.7 L	-	1.4 L	-	1.3 L	1.7-2.2 L	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill. Spray seedling or young stages only.
Pinkburr (Pink Flowered Burr)	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-		
Potato Weed	-	560 mL-1.1 L	-	900 mL	-	-		
Purpletop	-	3.4 L	-	3.4 L	-	-		Spray at young stage.
Radish	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L		
Ragwort	-	-	-	-	3.8 L	1.1 L		Spray up to early rosette stage (Tas only).
Rapeseed	-	800 mL-1.7 L	-	-	-	-		
Rapistrum	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L		
Rough poppy	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	-		
Safflower	-	560 mL-1.1 L	-	-	-	-		
Shepherd's purse	-	1.1-1.7 L	-	-	1.4 L	-	800 mL-1.1 L	Spray young rosettes.
Siratro (Purple bean)	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-		Spray seedling or young stages only.
Skeleton weed	1.4 L	1.1-1.7 L	1.4 L	-	-	-		Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.

Sorrel	1.4 L	1.7 L	1.4 L	-	-	-		Only moderately susceptible.
Speedwell – Ivy leaf	-	-	1.1 L	-	-	-		
Spinyhead Sida	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-		Spray seedling or young stages only.
Starburr	-	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-		Spray before seeding, advanced stages susceptible.
Spiny emex	-	-	-	1.4 L	-	-		Only young plants are susceptible.
Star of Bethlehem (Cupid's flower)	-	-	-	1.8 L	-	-		Spray before seeding, advanced stages susceptible.
Stinkwort	-	800 mL-1.4 L	-	-	-	-		
Storkbill / Erodium	-	-	-	-	1.4 L	-	1.6-3.2 L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
Sunflower (seedlings)	1.4 L	560 mL-1.4 L	-	900 mL	-	-		
Thistles – Annual	-	-	-	-	-	1.1 L		
- Californian	-	-	-	-	2.7 L	-	3.2-3.8 L	Repeated applications may be necessary. (NSW, Tas only)
- Saffron	1.1 L	560 mL-1.7mL	1.4 L	950 mL	950 mL	1.1 L	1.1-1.7 L	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender / Shore	-	800 mL-1.7 L	-	1.4 L	1.4 L	-	1.1 L	Suppression only.
- Soldier	1.4 L	-	-	-	-	-	1.1-1.6 L not NSW, Tas	Spray young rosette.
- Spear	560 mL	-	-	1.4 L	1.4 L	-	1.1-1.6 L	Spray young rosettes.
- Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6-3.2 L	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.
- Variegated	-	560 mL-1.7 L	-	1.4 L	1.4 L	-	1.1-1.7 L	Spray at rosette stage/
Thornapple	-	800 mL-1.1 L	-	-	-	-	1.6-2.4 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Tridax (Tridax daisy)	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	-		Spray seedling or young stages only.
Turnip weed / Rapistrum	-	560 mL-1.1 L	-	-	-	800 mL	560 mL-1.1 L	
Vetches / Tares	1.4 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-		Spray at multiple leaf stages.
Wards weed	-	-	1.1 L	-	-	-		
Wild cabbage	1.4 L	-	-	-	-	-		Spray multiple leaves.
Wild poppy	560 mL	-	-	-	-	-	1.1-1.7 L	Spray rosettes.
Wild radish	1.4 L	1.4-1.7 L	1.4 L	900 mL	1.4 L	800 mL	800 mL-1.1 L	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild turnip	225-560 mL	560 mL-1.1 L	320 mL	-	1.4 L	640 mL	560 mL-1.1 L	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.

Plant back interval days for STRAVIA Amine 625

CROP	RATES		
	Up to 560 mL/ha	560 mL-1.1 L/ha	1.1-1.7 L/ha
Balansa Clover	7	7	10
Barley%	1	1	3
Chickpeas#	7	14	21
Cotton	10	14	21
Faba Beans	7	7	10
Field Peas	7	14	14
Lentils	7	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14
Lucerne	7	7	10
Lupins+	7	14	21
Medics	7	7	10
Narbon Beans	7	7	10
Navybean	10	10	14
Oats	3	3	7
Perennial Ryegrass	7	7	10
Persian Clover	7	7	10
Phalaris	7	7	10
Canola / Rapeseed#	14	21	28
Rice	7	7	14
Safflower#	7	14	21
Sorghum@	3	7	10
Soybean	14	14	21
Sub-Clover	7	7	10
Sunflower@	7	10	14
Triticale%	1	3	7
Vetch	7	7	10
Wheat%	1	3	7
White Clover	7	7	10

IMPORTANT:

WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15 mm (1/2 inch) OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.

NOTES:

% In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for wheat, barley and triticale.

In Queensland, planting of canola / rapeseed, chickpeas and safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15 mm.

@ In Central Queensland, when using 800 mL/ha or less of STRAVIA Amine 625, the Plant Back Period for sorghum and sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.

+ In WA the Plant Back Period for lupins at all rates is 28 days.