Product Name: Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 95632/146572

RLP APPROVED

Label Name:	Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide

Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg ATRAZINE

Mode of Action:	GROUP 5 HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the Control of Weeds and Grasses in Sorghum, Maize, Sugarcane, TT-Canola, Lucerne and for Fallow Area Maintenance and Other Situations as per the Directions for Use

Net Contents:	10 kg 15 kg

Restraints:	DO NOT use as a pre-emergent spray on light sandy soils. DO NOT use on weeds over 4cm tall. DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil. DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface runoff are forecast within two days of application. DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least two days after application. DO NOT use a pre-emergence application in Sorghum, Broom Millet or Saccaline during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia. TT-Canola: DO NOT use or apply this product post-emergence on raised beds or where furrows have been created in soil for the purpose of holding or channelling water. DO NOT apply product to any drainage line. Drainage lines show evidence of the action of periodically flowing water (for example, gravel, pebble, rock or sand bed, scur hole or nick point) and/or an incised channel at least 30cm deep. DO NOT handle, mix, apply or conduct testing operations in areas susceptible to run-off where drainage results in rapid entry into waterways, particularly where no specific and effective action has been taken to prevent run-off into waterways. These areas may include

	areas mounded perpendicular to contour, roads, access tracks, snig tracks and compacted log dumps.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	Canola: PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Canola: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Other Crops (Except Canola): DO NOT APPLY TO AREAS THAT WILL OR MAY BE GRAZED OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD WITHIN 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP 5 HERBICIDE Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide is a member of the triazines group of herbicides. Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide has the inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide is a Group 5 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide and other Group 5 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 Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide or other Group 5 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Spalding Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide to control resistant weeds. Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information consult your local farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries. Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola An Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT Canola (the Strategy) has been developed by Spalding Holdings with the assistance and agreement of the Canola Association of Australia. The Strategy outlines recommendations measures and options for weed management including management of herbicide resistance in weed populations. The Strategy is available from a Four Seasons Agribusiness representative and the Canola Association of Australia. A program has been developed that outlines sound agronomic practices and integrated weed management programs designed to optimise the performance of TT canola. It is advised that consultation on IWM be undertaken with an accredited agronomist prior to use of Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide on TT canola.

	To Minimise Herbicide Resistance • Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage. • Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure: Broadleaf Weeds and Ryegrass: Use Simazine or Atrazine plus trifluralin 480 pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or Atrazine may be necessary. Broadleaf Weeds only: Use Atrazine post-emergence • DO NOT use Atrazine or Simazine if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season. • Watch for escapes in paddocks with a long history of Group 5 herbicide use. • DO NOT use Group 5 herbicides in consecutive years. Resistant Weeds Reporting Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to atrazine and simazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.

Precautions:	To Avoid Triazine Carry-Over On acid soils (pH less than 6.5) - The maximum rate of Atrazine or Simazine or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 2.2 kg/ha. On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5) – The maximum rate of Atrazine or Simazine or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 1.1 kg/ha. Post-emergence use - It is recommended that Atrazine only be used, and at rates of 1.1 kg/ha or less, on both acid or alkaline soils. SUMMER CROPS Heavy rains immediately following an application tend to result in excessive concentrations of herbicide in the seed furrow, thus encouraging possible crop injury. This is most likely to occur when a pre-plant or pre-emergence application is made using rates in excess of 2 kg per hectare. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury, follow time of application (a), (b) or (d) listed below. Time of Application (Sorghum, Maize, Broom Millet, Saccaline, Sweet Corn) Pre-plant or pre-emergence applications are preferred where grasses are the major problem. (a) Pre-plant application followed by Post-Emergence Application Apply after establishment of the seedbed and up to two weeks prior to sowing. Application should be made preferably to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops then a Post-Emergence application must be made as soon as possible after crop emergence and development of 2 - 3 leaves. (b) At sowing Application – followed by Post-Emergence Application Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should be made preferably to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops then a Post-Emergence application must be made as soon as possible after crop emergence and development of 2 - 3 leaves. (c) At sowing Application Apply at or immediately after planting before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. (d) Post-Emergence Application Application must be made to seedling broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not more than 1 cm high. Normally crop is at the 2 - 3 leaf stage. For best results the soil should be moist and rain or irrigation should follow application. Add a non-ionic surfactant for all Post-Emergence applications in sorghum, broom millet and saccaline, and a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for maize and sweet corn.

	Re-entry Period: DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried. APPLICATION Ground Application: Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum bandwidth should be 30 cm. Apply 50 to 100 litres per hectare. Aircraft Application: With aircraft application the need for good soil moisture at the time of application and follow up rain or irrigation within 10 days is most critical. Apply 20 to 30 litres per hectare. DO NOT use human flaggers in aerial spraying, unless protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs. TT-Canola DO NOT apply to TT-Canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a 60 m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a 20 m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where run-off is unlikely to occur or where run-off may be captured by farm earthworks.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants. DO NOT apply high rates of application to heavier soils if roots of desirable shrubs or trees are near the surface. DO NOT use in channels and drains. DO NOT use near newly planted shrubs, young ornamentals and species with shallow roots, e.g. Prunus species, or trees in sandy porous soils. DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable 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. DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 6 months following treatments at rates up to 1.4 kg per hectare and for 18 months following treatments of 1.4 to 3.3 kg per hectare. DO NOT apply in excess of 3.3 kg product/ha in any 1 year, except in forestry situations. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate dams, streams, drains, rivers or watercourses with the chemicals or used containers. DO NOT apply this product within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams. DO NOT use in channels and drains. DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from equipment which could be expected to cause drift of this product or spray mix into adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.

Storage and Disposal:	Keep out of reach of children. 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 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. 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 it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical 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 program site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

Safety Directions:	Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat and elbow length PVC gloves. If using a hand directed sprayer, wear, in addition, waterproof trousers and boots. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. 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.

First Aid Warnings:	

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 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 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:

- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section) are observed.

Buffer Zones for Boom Sprayers

Application Rate	Mandatory Downwind Buffer Zones
	Natural Aquatic Areas
Up to maximum label rate	60 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SOIL MOISTURE

The product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Canola – (Triazine Tolerant (TT) varieties only) Pre emergence or post sowing pre-emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Cromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy leaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (Vulpia). **Suppression** of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats and Wild Radish	All States	1.1 - 2.2 kg/ha	**Important: This use is subject to adherence to the INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for TT-Canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola**. Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally incorporated by harrows). For best results apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20-30mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5 cm.
Canola – (Triazine Tolerant (TT) varieties only) Post-emergence application	Annual Ryegrass (1-2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Wild Radish, Turnips		0.5 - 1.1 kg/ha	**Important: This use is subject to adherence to the INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for TT-Canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola**. Apply to moist soil when weeds are actively growing. The addition of 0.5-1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post emergence activity. **Cold water:** Under cold water conditions (10°C or less), use 0.5-1% v/v of crop oil. **DO NOT** apply more than one post-emergence application.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum - DRYLAND	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	All States	2 kg/ha	**Pre-plant or Pre-emergence only:** Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem.
			2 kg/ha followed by 1.3 kg/ha	**Pre-plant or Pre-emergence followed by a Post-emergence application:** Use this technique where long term weed control is required because of heavy rainfall or prolonged wet conditions following the initial application; or because dry weather follows sowing and spraying and weed and grass growth occurs.
			2 - 2.5 kg/ha	**Post-emergence only:** Use the lower rate where only a broadleaf weed problem occurs and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Add 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum - IRRIGATED	As above.	All States	1.7 kg/ha followed by 1.4 - 1.6kg/ha	**Pre-plant or Pre-emergence followed by a Post-emergence application** (See General Instructions): Use the lower rate on medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils.
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Cobbler's Peg, Sesbania Pea, Sunflowers, Wild Oats	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	2.5 - 3.3 kg/ha	**Pre-or Post-emergence only** (See General Instructions): Use the lower rate on light sandy soils, i.e. soils low in organic matter, and medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence application to light sandy soils. Add 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent to post-emergence applications. Note: Not recommended in the M.I.A.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum - IRRIGATED & DRYLAND	Black Pigweed, Mintweed	Qld only	1.3 kg/ha	**Pre-plant, Pre-emergence or Post-emergence application:** Apply when weeds are young (4-6 true leaves) and actively growing.
Sorghum	Parthenium Weed	All States	3.3 kg/ha	Apply as a pre-emergent blanket spray. Add 150mL 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent to each 100L spray.
	Black Pigweed, Sesbania Pea		1.1 kg/ha plus 400 mL/ha 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	Post - emergence
Maize & Sweet Corn - IRRIGATED & DRYLAND	Amaranthus, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	All States	2.5 - 3.3 kg/ha	**Pre-plant, Pre-emergence or Post-emergence application:** Use the lower rate where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. **Post-emergence application:** Add 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent.
Maize & Sorghum	Black Pigweed	Central Qld only	1.2 kg/ha	Pre-emergence.
			350 g or 1.2 kg/ha	**Post-emergence:** Use the lower rate for seedlings (2 true leaves). For plants up to 3cm in diameter use higher rate. Add a non-ionic surfactant.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate	Critical Comments
	Thornapple (*Datura* spp.) & other Broadleaf Weeds including Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop, Bellvine, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Wild Gooseberry, Pigweed, Black Pigweed, Amaranthus spp., Sesbania Pea, Wandering Jew	Qld, NSW only	830 g - 1.1 kg/ha plus 300 – 500 mL/ha picloram + 2,4-D	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds or when plants are not growing actively. Spray when the crop has 4 - 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed. DO NOT add surfactants or crop oil. If rotating to Winter cereal crops do not apply this tank mixture within 6 months of the expected sowing date. For other crops or situations observe plant back information on the respective product labels.
Lucerne	Mintweed	All States	600 g/ha	Apply when the first germination of Mintweed seedlings are 5-8cm high and actively growing. Using the low volume boom spray apply 140-170 litres spray mixture per hectare. DO NOT TREAT LUCERNE STANDS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.
Sugarcane	Giant Sensitive Plant	Qld, WA only	2.2 - 3.3 kg/ha	Apply when soil is moist. Avoid spraying weeds under stress. Apply by ground rig only and obtain good cover of target weeds. Use high rates towards the higher end of the range where heavy soil or high trash levels are present. Use higher rates for grasses. **Approximate period of weed control:** 2.2 kg - up to 4 weeks. 3.3 kg - up to 10 weeks. A pre-emergent application is preferred for grasses. Control of emerging broadleaf weeds: Where plants are large or conditions dry add 800mL of 2,4-D amine (625 g/L) plus 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent. Good coverage is essential. Use higher rate when up to 14 weeks residual control of broadleaf weeds is required. If grasses are a problem this product should be applied prior to weed emergence. If emerged grasses are present add diquat at 1.2 to 1.7 L/ha.
	Barnyard Grasses, Blue Top, Borreria (Square weed), Budda Pea, Cobbler's-Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, Paddy's Lucerne (Common sida), Pigweed, Sesbania, *Sida retusa*, Spiny Spider Flower (Wild Rose), Stinking Passion Vine, Summer Grasses, Sweet Briar, Thickhead, Vines	Qld, WA and NSW only		
Lupins Weed Free Seedbed	Capeweed, Turnip, Wild Radish, Doublegee, Clovers and Medics, Mustard, Wireweed. **Suppression** of Annual Grass Weeds.	WA only	280 – 560 g/ha plus 280 - 560 g/ha simazine (900 g/kg)	Apply to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Incorporation by the sowing operation should not exceed 5cm. Sufficient rainfall (20-30mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Apply a maximum of 930 g/ha of the mixture on yellow sands. Apply 1.2 kg/ha on all other soil types. **N.B.** Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation. **Caution:** DO NOT use on white or grey sands

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Eucalyptus and *Pinus radiata* Plantations	Common Sowthistle, Mouse-ear Chickweed, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog Grass	All States	5 - 8.8 kg/ha	**Pre-planting:** Graze the area heavily and apply the tank mixture by boom spray or aircraft no more than two weeks before planting. **Post-planting:** Apply the mixture by boom spray either immediately after or within one month of planting. When applying by aircraft, the pines must be at least one month old. Application must be made before the Spring flush commences. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and rates towards the higher end of the range where grasses are the major problem. Use up to 8.8 kg per hectare on clay loams and heavier textured soils. For sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible, apply a maximum of 5kg per hectare. DO NOT apply with a knapsack sprayer.
***Pinus radiata* Plantations**	Wild Oats, Silver Grass, Rye Grass, Yorkshire Fog Grass, Sand Brome, Mouse-ear Chickweed, Capeweed, Clovers, Sow Thistle Seedlings	Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NSW only	1.6 - 2.2 kg plus 5.6 – 8 L amitrole	**Pre-planting or Post-planting:** Spray to pine seedlings. Use the higher rate where grasses are a major problem. Preferably apply as a strip, rather than a blanket application. Method of application – Refer APPLICATION TABLE.
Grass Seed Crops (Established stands of Sirocco, Phalaris, Demeter Fescue, & Currie Cocksfoot), Seedling Signal Grass & Panicum Maximum	Brome Grass	All States	1 – 1.2 kg/ha	Apply after the Autumn break when Brome grass is just emerging. Apply by low volume boom spray.
	Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobbler's Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, *Setaria* spp., *Sida* spp., Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Woolly Top, Rhodes Grass	Qld only	2.5 – 3.3 kg/ha	**Pre-emergence:** Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lower rate on *Panicum maximum* seed crops and the higher rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grasses *(Brachiaria spp*.) are not controlled. **Warning** - **Damage can occur to *Panicum maximum* when application is made under cool, dry conditions.** NOTE: When used in Signal Grass and *Panicum maximum* user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur.
Seedling Ryegrass, Seed Crops	Winter Grass, Toad Rush	Vic only	480 – 550 g/ha	Use the lower rate at 2-3 leaves and the higher rate at early tillering.
	Winter Grass, Toad Rush, Broadleaf Weeds		550 g/ha plus 500mL/ha MCPA (500 g/L) & 160mL/ha dicamba (500 g/L)	Use at the tillering stage.
Established Ryegrass Seed Crops	Winter Grass, Toad Rush, Loosestrife, Sorrel, Barley Grass, Docks, Soft Brome, Silver Grass		830 g - 1.1 kg/ha	Apply after good Autumn rains have fallen and conditions are becoming cooler: - around late May to mid-June. - graze heavily prior to application. **Note:**

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate	Critical Comments
				- Some crop damage may occur on sandy soils: - If crop water stressed then damage may occur. - DO NOT apply Nitrogen prior to spraying.
Fallow Area Maintenance (Prior to sowing Wheat, Peas, Lupins)	Broadleaf weeds and grasses		650 – 870 g/ha	Apply late July - mid September for May - June sowing. Use the higher rate for a 14-month fallow - apply in February/April before Autumn rains.
Fallow Area Maintenance prior to planting a Sorghum crop in a conservation tillage system	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	Qld, NSW only	2 - 3.3 kg/ha	**Pre-plant:** Apply to moist soil or when rain is imminent and prior to the germination of weeds and grasses, or as a tank mixture with a specific knockdown herbicide if weeds and grasses are present. Use the lower rate when short-term control of weeds and grasses is required or where a wheat crop will follow sorghum in the rotation. Use the higher rate when longer-term control of weeds and grasses is required.
Roadside and Rights-of-Way	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW & NT only	3.3 kg/ha	**Pre-emergence and Post-emergence:** Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Method of Application Table

***Pinus radiata* plantations**	
Type of Application	**Critical Comments**
Pre-planting	Graze area heavily and apply the tank mixture no more than 2 weeks before planting.
Post-planting	Apply tank mixture either immediately after or within one month of planting. Application must be made before the spring commences. Avoid spraying the pine seedlings by using directed spray.

Before opening, carefully read Directions for Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions.
This product is a pre- and post-emergence herbicide, which will selectively control:

- Weeds and grasses in Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only), Sorghum, Maize, Sweet Corn, Sugar Cane, Lupins, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum.
- Mintweed in established Lucerne.
- Brome grass in Sirocco Phalaris, Demeter Fescue and Currie Cocksfoot grass seed crops.
- Provide control of weeds and grasses growing on a fallow in a conservation tillage system.

However, established perennial species, large annuals and large broadleaf weeds are NOT satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. It acts mainly through root absorption; its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and particular weed species.
The maximum rate of atrazine application in all crops except plantation forestry is limited to an amount of product equivalent to 3 kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year.
DO NOT exceed this limit, especially when applying an atrazine herbicide post-emergence, where an atrazine herbicide has been applied pre-emergence.
The maximum rate of application in plantation forestry is an amount of product equivalent to 4.5kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year in sandy soils and those defined as highly erodible, and product equivalent to 8kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year in clay loam and heavier textured soils.

MIXING

- Fill vat 60 - 80% full with clean water BEFORE adding Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide.
- Begin agitating vat contents vigorously and continue agitation during entire mixing and spraying operations.
- Pour required amount of Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide STEADILY into vat. Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. DO NOT dump product into vat all at once.
- After adding required quantity of Spalding Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide and obtaining COMPLETE DISPERSION, continue to fill vat to desired level for spraying.
- Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue during the entire spraying operation.
- **N.B.:** Spray solution should NOT be left standing in the vat overnight.

Mixing: DO NOT mix, load or apply this product within 20 m of any well, sinkhole, intermittent or perennial stream.

INCORPORATION (PRE-PLANT AND AT SOWING APPLICATION)
This product acts mainly by root absorption. Its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made immediately after application to provide appropriate weed control. Delay in activation of the product may result in some weed growth.
In flood or furrow irrigation situations complete and continued activation of the product may not occur due to a thin band of dry soil on the surface during or after irrigation. Mechanical incorporation after application, using light harrows to incorporate the product into the soil not more than 4cm deep is required to ensure the irrigation water activates the product. Always apply the product to an even un-ridged seedbed.