



Product Name: Chippolay Selective Herbicide

APVMA approval No.: 86507/127170

Label Name:	Chippolay Selective Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	700 g/kg METHABENZTHIAZURON
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Mode of Action:	GROUP C HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of annual broadleaf weed seedlings in onions
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Net Contents:	1kg
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Restraints:	
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	Chippolay should be applied to onions when they have one or more true leaves. It is most effective when weeds are very young. Many weeds are controlled by 500 g (very young
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weeds only) to 1 kg/ha. If weeds are older (bigger) increase dose up to maximum rate. Spray actively growing weeds but not if droughted, frosted or waterlogged. When rain is imminent spray after and not before. Rain within 12-24 hours after spraying may reduce weed control. Winds up to 15 km/h are acceptable. Presence of light dew or fog when spraying will not reduce weed control. Avoid heavy dew and wait until frost has melted. Do not spray crops wet with dew or rain.

Equipment

Ensure that tank, pump, lines, filters and nozzles are clean and that all nozzles have the same output. If sprayers were last used to apply an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) or a mixture with a spraying oil added, clean nozzle strainers with petrol to remove the oil film and prevent possible nozzle blocking. Before spraying, calibrate the boom to ensure correct amount of Chippolay is applied per hectare. Ensure that spray mixture is thoroughly suspended in water prior to and during spraying using by-pass agitation. Use fan jets.

Screens: Use 100 mesh screen in tank inlet, 60 – 80 mesh in bowl filter, 50 mesh in nozzles.

Water rates: Booms – use a convenient amount of water, e.g. 100 L/ha.

Pressures: 200 to 300 kPa.

Handling

Store product under dry conditions. Do not allow water soluble bags to be splashed with water or handle with wet gloves.

Note: If partly used tanks of spray are to be left for several hours or overnight, stir in 100 g Epsom salts to every 100 L of spray left. This helps to redisperse Chippolay when spraying is

to start again.

Mixing

Add water soluble bags directly to the spray unit, ensuring it is at least one third full with water and has full agitation. Alternatively, place the required number of water soluble bags into a mixing bucket half filled with water. Allow the bags to release their contents then stir until completely dissolved and then add contents to water in the spray unit.

COMPATIBILITY

Do not add wetting agent to Chippolay. Baron 400 WG Selective Herbicide may be tank mixed

with Chippolay according to the Directions for Use table. Other tank mixtures have not been tested and may cause severe phytotoxicity to onions. Prior to mixing Chippolay with any other

product, small scale crop safety tests should be conducted prior to treating large areas.

Resistance Warning:	Chippolay is a member of the urea group of herbicides and has the inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management Chippolay is a group C herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Chippolay and other Group C 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 Chippolay or other Group C herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, AgNova Technologies Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Chippolay to control resistant weeds.
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS Do not sow susceptible crops such as crucifers, cucurbits, lettuce or tomatoes within 18 months after applying more than 2 kg Chippolay/ha in one season.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Keep from contact with fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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.
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Safety Directions:	Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after use.
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS																											
Onions	<p>Deadnettle, Threecornered Jack (spiny emex, doublegee), Mustard (charlock), Wild turnip, Dwarf nettle, Ball mustard, Amsinckia (yellow burr weed), Capeweed, Charlock (mustard), Chickweed, Long storksbill (crowsfoot), Iceplant, Rough poppy, Corn gromwell (sheepweed, white ironweed), Spurry (corn and sand), Stagger weed, Variegated thistle, Treacle-mustard (haresear), Common cotula, Fathen, Fumitory (pink and white), Mustard, Lesser swinecress, Ribwort (common plantain), Lamb's tongue, London rocket, Small flowered mallow, Mexican lovegrass, Pimpernel, Pigweed (purslane, munyeroo), Potato weed, Redshank, Shepherd's purse, Sowthistle, Speedwell, Stinking goosefoot, Winter grass, Wild radish</p>	<p>QLD, NSW, VIC, TAS, WA only:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Winter Sown</th> <th>Spring Sown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Onion Leaves</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1.0 kg</td> <td>See Critical Comments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1.5 kg</td> <td>1.0 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 or more</td> <td>2.0 kg</td> <td>1.5 kg</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: 1 kg/ha = 10 g/100 m²</p> <p>SA only:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Winter Sown</th> <th>Spring Sown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Onion Leaves</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1.0 kg</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 or more</td> <td>2.0 kg</td> <td>1.5 kg</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Winter Sown	Spring Sown	Onion Leaves			1	1.0 kg	See Critical Comments	2	1.5 kg	1.0 kg	3 or more	2.0 kg	1.5 kg	No.	Winter Sown	Spring Sown	Onion Leaves			2	1.0 kg		3 or more	2.0 kg	1.5 kg	<p>Do not add any wetting agent to Chippolay. Odourless and white onions are more sensitive than other varieties.</p> <p>On spring sown crops in southern Victoria and Tasmania use 500 g/ha at the one leaf stage. In other areas and when weather is warm to hot do not spray until 2nd leaf is obvious.</p> <p>Repeat spraying may be necessary to maintain weed free crops.</p> <p>Injury caused by sand blasting, water stress or other causes may render onions sensitive to Chippolay and crop damage may follow.</p> <p>For young clover, medics, wireweed, black bindweed, sowthistle and other difficult weeds (e.g. plantain and wild radish - Tasmania) apply maximum rate according to size of crop.</p>
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	Fat hen, blackberry nightshade, stinging nettle, bindweed	<p>TAS only:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>-</th> <th>Spring Sown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Onion Leaves</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 or more</td> <td></td> <td>300 g plus Baron 400 WG Selective</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	-	Spring Sown	Onion Leaves			2 or more		300 g plus Baron 400 WG Selective	<p>Tank mixing with Baron 400 WG Selective Herbicide (Tasmania only) When tank mixing with Baron 400 WG, follow label directions regarding maximum use rates based on crop stage. Tank mixing with Baron 400</p>																		
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		<p>Herbicide according to label directions</p>	<p>WG may cause some leaf twisting, tip burn and biomass reduction, however it is likely to be transient.</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