

Product Name: AC Scrub-up Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 95174/146345



Label Name:	AC Scrub-up Herbicide
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 8 g/L AMINOPYRALID present as hexyloxypropylamine salt 100 g/L PICLORAM present as hexyloxypropylamine salt 300 g/L TRICLOPYR present as the butoxyethyl ester ALSO CONTAINS: 377 g/L 2-BUTOXYETHANOL
Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For control of a range of environmental and noxious woody and herbaceous weeds as specified in the Directions for Use table.
Net Contents:	0.5 L to 1000 L
Restrains:	<p>RESTRAINTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• DO NOT spray if rain is likely within one hour or if foliage is wet from rain or dew.• DO NOT burn off, cut or clear blackberry or other woody weeds for at least six months after spraying.• DO NOT apply by aerial application in wind in excess of 15km/hr and air temperatures above 35°C.• In areas prone to flooding treatment should commence after any annual flooding as such areas flooded within 9 months following application may have reduced results. <p>SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS</p> <p>Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift</p>

	<p>DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.</p> <p>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. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.</p> <p>DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	<p>IN TASMANIA FOR BLACKBERRY</p> <p>DO NOT treat bushes carrying mature or near mature fruit.</p> <p>FOR NATIVE VEGETATION</p> <p>Use of AC Scrub-up Herbicide on native vegetation must be done in accordance with STATE and/or LOCAL legislation.</p>
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Withholding Periods:	<p>WITHHOLDING PERIOD</p> <p>Pasture:</p> <p>Cutting or Grazing Pastures for Stock Food: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p>
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Trade Advice:	<p>TRADE ADVICE</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Livestock that has been grazed on treated or fed treated crops within 42 days of application should be placed on clean feed for 3 days prior to slaughter.</p> <p>EXPORT GRAZING INTERVAL (EGI) – 42 days:</p> <p>Livestock that has been grazing on treated crops or pasture should not be sold for export slaughter for 42 days (6 weeks) after application of the chemical product, unless the export slaughter interval has been observed.</p> <p>When AC Scrub-up Herbicide 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> <p>IMPORTANT: Read the MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE in the Protection of Crops, Natives and other Non Target Plants section of this label.</p>
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>GROUP 4 HERBICIDE</p> <p>AC Scrub-up 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Axichem Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the 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 Axichem Pty Ltd representative.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>Crops susceptible to AC Scrub-up Herbicide 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>AC Scrub-up Herbicide is damaging to susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Grasses are normally unaffected and establish quickly after treatment.</p> <p>Picloram and aminopyralid, two of the active constituents in this product, can remain in the soil for extended periods depending on soil type and application rate, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter.</p> <p>DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands, pastures, waterways or native vegetation.</p> <p>DO NOT allow physical spray drift onto waterways, native vegetation and susceptible crops.</p> <p>DO NOT apply close to, or in areas, containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed onto areas growing (or areas to be planted with) desirable plants.</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>MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE</p> <p>DO NOT cut pasture or hay for silage production within 6 months of application, where it is intended for use off-farm.</p> <p>DO NOT use treated plant material to make compost, mulches or mushroom substrate.</p> <p>DO NOT send straw from treated pastures off-farm for the purposes on animal bedding.</p>
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	<p>DO NOT send animal manure, dairy shed or feed pad effluent that has been collected from animals grazing or fed pastures treated within the last 6 months 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 pastures within the previous 6 months off-farm. Such compost may cause damage to clover and other susceptible plants.</p> <p>DO NOT apply animal waste (eg manure, slurry) collected from animals grazing or fed pastures treated within the previous 6 months to susceptible plants or land used to grow susceptible plants.</p> <p>DO NOT grow susceptible plants within the relevant plant back period in fields treated with manure/effluent from farms where animals have grazed or been fed treated pasture until a field bioassay shows there are no residues in the soil at levels injurious to the susceptible plants (see crop rotation section).</p> <p>To promote herbicide decomposition, manure should be evenly incorporated in the soil surface. Breakdown of residues in decomposing plants or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</p> <p>Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.</p> <p>Many plants remain poisonous after death, and stock should not be allowed access it, as there is a likelihood that they may graze the dead material. Such material should be burnt if possible.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with chemical 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.</p> <p>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.</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>For refillable containers: 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>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</p> <p>Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. When using the prepared spray with hand-held application equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. After each day's use wash, gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing. Wash hands after use.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>FIRST AID</p> <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If skin contact</p>
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	occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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Directions For Use

1 WOODY WEED SITUATIONS

Table A: High Volume Spraying

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

Note: Axichem Pty Ltd only recommends the use of knapsacks or 12 volt sprayers for use on low growing herbaceous weeds and woody weeds that are not regrowth and are less than 60 cm high or 60 cm diameter.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ 100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
African boxthorn	Less than 2m tall	500mL	Apply when bushes have good leaf cover, growth and no leaf fall .
<i>Angophora</i> spp.	1 to 3m tall	350mL	
Australian blackthorn	Less than 2m tall	500mL	Apply from late spring to early autumn.
<i>Banksia</i> spp.	1 to 3m tall	350mL	
Biddy bush (Chinese shrub) (Sifton bush)	Autumn when actively growing	500mL	Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 125mL/100L of water for best results.
Blackberry in association with: Docks Ragwort Smartweed Thistles	Late spring to autumn	350mL OR 500mL	Use the higher rate on plants that have been damaged by grazing stock or insects and on known difficult to kill blackberry. Where herbicides other than Group 4 herbicides have been used, allow two seasons regrowth to occur before respraying with AC Scrub-up Herbicide.
Blue heliotrope	Flowering	500mL	Apply in a minimum spray volume of 1250L/ha.
Brooms: Cape English Flax leaf Montpellier	Spring to mid-summer prior to pod formation	250mL	Apply as thorough foliage spray.
	Autumn to winter	350mL	
Camphor laurel	Less than 2m tall		
	Above 2m tall	500mL	
Capeweed	Flowering	150 mL	
<i>Casuarina</i> spp.	1 to 3m tall	350mL	

Table A: High Volume Spraying

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ 100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chinese apple	Less than 2m tall	350mL	Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg. Distribution Wetter 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
Cockspur thorn	Spring to autumn		Apply as a thorough foliage spray.
Common sensitive plant	Any time when actively growing	200mL	To avoid leaves closing during application, spray plants while moving forward. Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg. Distribution Wetter 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
Crofton weed	Spring to autumn	350mL	Apply as a thorough foliage spray.
Eastern cotton bush (<i>Maireana microphylla</i>)	Spring to autumn	500mL	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L of water. Some bushes may require a follow-up spray to control regrowth.
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Seedling and regrowth from small lignotubers, 1 to 3m tall	350mL OR 500mL	Apply the high rate where difficult to control species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> regrowth is present. Addition of an adjuvant may improve results – contact Axichem Pty Ltd for details.
Fireweed	Flowering	350 mL	Apply as a thorough foliage spray.
Galenia	Fresh growth in spring to summer	500mL	Use 2000L of spray mixture/ha.
Giant bramble	Spring to autumn		Penetration of thick clumps may be difficult, and respraying may be necessary. Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
Gorse	1 to 1.5m tall	250mL	Spring and Summer treatment only. Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg Distribution Wetter 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
	Over 1.5m tall or autumn treatment	350mL	Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg Distribution Wetter 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
	Winter treatment	500mL	Brownout may not be complete until summer. Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg Distribution Wetter 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
Groundsel bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	1 to 1.5m tall in spring and summer	250mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
	Over 1.5m tall or autumn treatment	350mL	

Table A: High Volume Spraying

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ 100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Green cestrum	Late spring to early autumn	500mL	One application may give satisfactory control. Any subsequent regrowth and seedlings must be resprayed at approximately 1 metre high.
Hawthorn	Less than 2m tall		Apply from late spring to early autumn.
Horehound	Pre-flowering	350mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
Japanese sunflower			
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>) (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)	Up to 1m tall in summer to autumn		Add one of the following adjuvants when using 350mL rate: Uptake Spraying Oil @ 0.1% v/v. Takein II
	1 to 2m tall in summer to autumn	500 or 750mL	Thoroughly wet foliage, stems and soil around the base of the plants. Use higher rate on known harder to kill varieties.
Lion Tail (<i>Leonatis nepetifolia</i>)	Pre-flowering	200mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray. Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 100mL/100L for best results.
Limebush	Any time of year with good leaf cover and soil moisture	350mL	Penetration of thick clumps may be difficult and respraying may be required. Addition of an adjuvant may improve results – contact Axichem Pty Ltd for details.
Manuka	At flowering	500mL	For optimum results, add Takein II at 200mL/100L of spray. Thoroughly wet foliage, stems and soil around the base of the plants.
Mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i> spp.)	Seedling, full leaf and flowering before podding	350mL	DO NOT spray plants bearing pods. Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
<i>Prosopis velutina</i>		670mL	
Milfoil (Yarrow)	Flowering	350-500 mL	Use the low rate when in close proximity to highly sensitive vegetation.
Mistflower	Spring to autumn	350 mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
Mother-of-millions	Flowering	500mL	Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
Paddy's lucerne	Active growth		Plants that have been continually slashed or grazed over many seasons may be difficult to control and regrowth may occur.
Parkinsonia	Under 2m tall	350mL	Add Uptake Spray Oil at 500mL/100L water. Avoid spraying under dry conditions when plants are stressed or bearing pods. Thoroughly wet foliage.
Paterson's Curse	Flowering	250 mL	
Prickly pear (common) Smooth tree pear	Active phyllode growth	500mL	Apply as a thorough foliage spray. Regrowth may occur, so a follow-up application may be necessary.

Table A: High Volume Spraying

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ 100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Rubber vine (Not infected with rust)	Up to 1.5m tall at flowering	350mL	Spray all leaves and stems just to the point of runoff and thoroughly spray the base of the plant. With larger, more dense stands regrowth may occur. Subsequent control of any regrowth should be done by basal bark spraying.
	Dense stands greater than 1.5m tall at flowering	500mL	
Siam weed	Active growth	350mL	Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg. DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
Sicklepod	Up to flowering	200mL	DO NOT apply to podding plants. Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg. DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
Spear thistle	Rosette to flowering	150 mL	
St John's wort	From flowering to early seed set	500mL	Late spring to early summer.
Sweet briar	Up to 1.5m tall	350mL	Add Metsun 600 at 10g/100L water to obtain more reliable results with the lower rate of AC Scrub-up Herbicide
		500mL	Full leaf to ripe fruit prior to leaf fall. Thorough wetting including the crown is recommended.
Tobacco weed	Actively growing plants	300mL	Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg. DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 100mL/100L of water for best results.
Tropical soda apple	Flowering up to 1 m tall	350 mL	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L water.
Wattle (<i>Acacia</i> spp.) (except corkwood wattle)	1 to 3m tall	350mL	
Wild rosemary (<i>Cassinia laevis</i>)	Active growth, 0.5 to 1m tall	350 to 500mL	Use lower rate on seedlings 0.5m tall. Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
Wild tobacco tree	Spring to autumn up to 2m tall	350mL	

Table B: Aerial Application

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry	Summer to autumn	NSW, ACT, Qld, SA and Vic and WA only	10L	Where herbicides other than Group 4 herbicides have been used, allow two seasons regrowth to occur before respraying with AC Scrub-up Herbicide. WARNING: <i>Eucalyptus</i> species up to 4m may be killed if sprayed during this treatment. Mature trees which are 15 to 20m tall may be partially defoliated but are likely to recover.
Gorse		Tas only		Helicopter application only.
Cockspur thorn Crofton weed Lantana Mistflower	Late autumn	NSW, ACT, NT and Qld only (helicopter only)	1.5L plus 6L Choice Low Odour 625 Amine	Spray with calibrated equipment using the half overlap opposite pass technique applying a minimum spray volume of 150L/ha. Follow up respraying will be required.
Lantana			10L	Helicopter application only.
Rubber vine (Not infected with rust)	When flowering	NT and Qld only (helicopter only)	3L to 5L	Use rates will depend upon the density and height of the rubber vine stand. The higher rates should be used on dense stands, however, complete coverage and penetration may be difficult. Follow up respraying will be required. Any regrowth should be sprayed with a suitable basal bark herbicide.
St John's wort	Flowering to early seed set (Nov-Jan)	NSW, ACT only	4L	Helicopter application only. Follow up spraying will be required in the following season.
AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS ON FLOOD PLAINS				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Parkinsonia	Seedlings, 1-2m tall or 12-24 months old	Qld and NT only (helicopter only)	3L	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1L/ha.

Table C: Controlled Droplet Application (CDA)

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry In association with: Docks Ragwort St John's wort Thistles	Summer to autumn	Apply undiluted	One application may give satisfactory control but subsequent regrowth and seedlings should be resprayed after hardening off. Where herbicides other than Group I herbicides have been used, allow two seasons regrowth to occur before respraying with AC Scrub-up Herbicide.

**Table D: Low Volume High Concentrate Application Techniques
(Gas Powered Gun, Sprinkler Sprayer)**

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ 10L water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry	Late spring to autumn	335mL	Apply to actively growing bushes which are able to be sprayed on all sides. For larger bushes, the high volume application technique is recommended.
Camphor laurel Cockspur thorn Crofton weed	Less than 1.5m high	500mL	
<i>Eucalyptus</i> species	Seedlings up to 2m tall	335mL	
Mistflower	Less than 1.5m high	500mL	
Sweet briar	1.5m tall, full leaf to ripe fruit		Gas Powered Gun only: Apply to actively growing bushes not more than 1.5m tall that have not more than 5 stems from the crown.
St John's wort	During flowering to early seed set		Gas Powered Gun only: One application should provide control. Minor regrowth and seedlings may be retreated the following summer.
Wild tobacco tree	Less than 1.5m high		Apply to actively growing bushes which are able to be sprayed on all sides. For larger bushes, the high volume application technique is recommended.

Table E: Boom Application

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Galenia	Fresh growth during spring to summer	3-5L	Rough mine sites will require adequate spray equipment such as boomless nozzles for effective coverage. Use the low rate for seedling weeds not > 50 cm across with excellent fresh active growth in spring after significant rain of 25 mm or more. When using the lower rate add Takein II at 100mL/100 L for best control.
Sicklepod	Up to flowering	3L	DO NOT apply to podding plants. Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg. DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 100mL/100L of water.
St John's wort	Flowering to early seed set (Nov-Jan)	2 to 4L	Use the higher rate on dense infestations and when longer residual control is required. Follow up respraying will be required in the following season.

TABLE F: Boom Application

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Flax-leaf fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter	2L + 2.4L Glymount 450 Herbicide	Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant (eg. DISTRIBUTION WETTER 1000) at 0.2% v/v

2. FALLOW SITUATIONS

Table A: Boom Application

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

FALLOW				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry nightshade – Suppression only	10 to 25cm tall, prior to flowering	NSW, ACT, NT and Qld only	200 to 400mL + 1.2L Glymount 450 Herbicide + Adjuvant	FOR USE BY GROUND EQUIPMENT ONLY. Plants must be actively growing. Use the lower rate on the smaller weeds, as specified in the weed growth stage (or up to 5cm diameter for <i>Polymeria pusilla</i>). Refer to Glymount 450 label for use of adjuvant. For Northern NSW and Qld, DO NOT plant susceptible crops for up to nine months after application, as specified in General Instructions - Minimum Recropping Periods – Table A Dry conditions after application will increase the recropping interval. For Southern NSW, please refer to MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS – Table C.
Camel melon Prickly paddy melon Cucumber melon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)	From 2 leaf to 50cm diameter			
Common sowthistle	From 8 leaf to flowering			
Cow vine	From 2 to 5 leaf up to 15cm diameter, prior to flowering			
Lucerne (established)	Active growth, 15 to 25cm high, during spring		300 to 500mL + 1.2L Glymount 450 Herbicide + Adjuvant	
<i>Polymeria pusilla</i>	2 to 12 leaf up to 20cm diameter, prior to flowering		200 to 400mL + 1.2L Glymount 450 Herbicide + Adjuvant	

Table B: Blanket Wiper Application

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.

FALLOW				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bitterbark (<i>Alstonia constricta</i>)	From summer to end of autumn	NT, Qld only	<p>1:4 (1 part AC Scrub-up Herbicide to 4 parts water)</p> <p>2% solution for spot spraying (eg 100mL AC Scrub-up Herbicide in 5L water)</p>	<p>For use with blanket wipers only. For best results apply in autumn to tall (> 60cm) plants using two opposite directional passes (up and back). Follow up “missed” plants with a spot spray application. These will be obvious after 6 weeks.</p> <p>Blanket wiper applications can be made in summer when plants are smaller but follow up spot spraying may be necessary. Do not disturb (cultivate) the treated patches for at least 3 months. Best long term control is achieved when patches are left undisturbed for as long as possible after treatment (at least 6 months).</p> <p>Spot spraying “missed” plants: Thoroughly wet all stems and leaves without producing any solution run-off. Avoid any spray reaching the soil surface.</p>

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Aminopyralid and picloram remain active in the soil for extended periods depending on the rate of application, soil type (clay content), rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter. The following tables show plant-back periods to particular crops following application of AC Scrub-up Herbicide in different areas/situations of Australia.

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS

Table A: Northern New South Wales & Queensland

Plant back periods for rotational crops following application of AC Scrub-up Herbicide for rates up to 600 mL/ha on black cracking clay soils. These plant back periods are based on a normal rainfall pattern. During drought conditions (or when rainfall is less than 100 mm for a period of 4 months or greater) the plant-back period may be significantly longer.

Plant-back periods for crops following the application of AC Scrub-up Herbicide for rates up to 600mL/ha.				
RATE mL/HA	200	300	400	600
CROP	Months			
Wheat	2	2	4	4
Barley	2	2	4	4
Canola	2	4	4	4
Faba bean	4	4	6	6
Chickpea	4	6	6	6
Lucerne	6	9	9	9

Table B: Blanket Wiper Application

Plant-back periods for crops following blanket wiper application.	
CROP	Months
Broadleaf Crops	18
Lucerne	6 This will allow any potential soil residues to dissipate, if any, and allow effective control.

Table C: Southern New South Wales

Plant-back periods for rotational crops following application of AC Scrub-up Herbicide for rates up to 500 mL/ha

Crops	Plant back Period (months)
Barley, Canola, Wheat	9
Chickpea, Faba bean, Field pea, Lucerne, Lupin, Medic, Subclover	24

Note: Before using AC Scrub-up Herbicide in tank mixes with other herbicides, check the plant-back information on all product labels. The most residual product, ie. the product with the longest plant-back period, will determine the time between spraying and planting.

COMPATIBILITY

- Follow any regional restrictions, and all directions and restrictions on the label, of any chemical mixed with AC Scrub-up Herbicide (eg. 2,4-D amine).

- AC Scrub-up Herbicide is compatible with the following adjuvants, as per Directions for Use:

Uptake, Takein II, non-ionic surfactant (1000g/L) eg Distribution Wetter 1000

Not all surfactants or crops oils are of equal quality, the use of alternatives are not supported. Contact Axichem Pty Ltd for further information.

MIXING

Mix only with water.

Half fill the spray unit with water, and add the required amount of AC Scrub-up Herbicide. 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

Only apply AC Scrub-up Herbicide under atmospheric conditions that do not allow drift onto sensitive crops to occur.

1 WOOD WEED SITUATIONS

Weeds need to be actively growing for herbicides to have optimum effect. Delay treatment until all regrowth has had time to grow to approximately 1 metre in situations which have been bulldozed, slashed, burnt, ploughed or areas having a previous chemical treatment.

A High Volume Spraying

- Thorough coverage of foliage to the point of run-off is essential, however, avoid excess spraying which is wasteful of chemical.

Hand Gun

Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6 to 8 tip at 700 to 1500kPa (400 to 500kPa for St John's wort).

A spray volume of 3000 to 4000L per infested hectare of 1 to 2 metre high blackberry (30 to 40L/100m²) should be used.

Use 2000L of spray mixture/ha of Galenia infestation (ie. 20L/100m² infested area).

Knapsack & 12 Volt Sprayer Packs

Apply the recommended spray mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems.

Only recommended for the control of herbaceous weeds, such as capeweed, fireweed and spear thistle, and woody weeds that are not regrowth less than 60 cm high or 60 cm diameter.

B Aerial Application

Apply in 200L of water/ha using an aircraft to apply 100L per pass on a double overlap pattern using nozzle configurations to produce droplets of coarse to very coarse droplets.

C Controlled Droplet Application (CDA)

- Results similar to high volume spraying can be obtained using Micron Herbi® or similar equipment. Select a nozzle to give a flow rate of 2mL/sec and sweeping action of approximately 1m/sec to ensure a droplet density of 20/cm². Use a marking agent, as recommended by the equipment manufacturers, to check spray coverage. Also, consult directions provided by CDA unit.

D Low Volume High Concentrate Application Techniques

Good control will be achieved, similar to high volume application, where bush size enables good coverage of entire bush. Use a marking agent, as recommended by the equipment manufacturers, to check spray coverage.

Gas Powered Gun: Apply 50mL shots to obtain uniform coverage of 4 to 5m² of surface area of bush. This relates to 20 droplets/cm² of leaf surface.

Sprinkler Sprayer: This technique involves using a micro sprinkler that is connected to a hollow fibreglass rod attached to a pneumatic knapsack sprayer. Use at low pressures (50 to 200kPa) and apply with a slow sweeping action over the top of the plants ensuring even coverage on the leaves.

E Boom Application

Application in a minimum spray volume of 200L/ha for Galenia and St John's wort and 600L of water/ha for Sicklepod. Flat fan nozzles are recommended, using pressure in the range of 200-300kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns.

2 FALLOW SITUATIONS

A Boom Application

Application of AC Scrub-up Herbicide in a minimum spray volume of 70L/ha is recommended. Use nozzle configurations to produce coarse spray droplets. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns.

B Blanket Wiper Application

Blanket needs to be made from durable and wettable material with a rigid backing.

Blanket should be rigidly mounted behind motorised vehicle (eg. tractor, 4-wheel drive vehicle) and set low but never touching the ground. The chemical solution should be fed to the blanket at a flow rate sufficient to keep the blanket wet but not dripping. In thick patches the blanket may require more frequent solution recharge (rewetting).

Ideally, a scraper bar should be mounted in front of the blanket in order to scrape or damage the bark (but not sever the stems) prior to the blanket wiping the stems. This scraper may be mounted at the front of the vehicle. Two passes (in opposite direction) with the blanket increases the contact with the plant. Ground speeds of 10-15kph are ideal for blanket wiping application.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Rinsing

After using AC Scrub-up Herbicide, empty 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 AC Scrub-up Herbicide, 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 detergent at 500mL/100L of water or the powder equivalent at 500g/100L of water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes.

If using a concentrated laundry detergent, use 250 g (or mL)/100L 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.

SOIL BIOASSAY

A simple soil 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 a susceptible plant) into to the soil. Keep in a warm and well-lit location and ensure the soil does not dry out. After plant emergence, check the number of plants that have germinated and seedling vigour. Symptoms of AC Scrub-up Herbicide 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.

For further information on residues in composts, mulches and animal wastes contact Axichem Pty Ltd.