

Product Name: Swan Devastate Plus Glyphosate 580 Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 94316/142067



Label Name:	Swan Devastate Plus Glyphosate 580 Herbicide
-------------	--

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

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 580 g/L GLYPHOSATE (present as the potassium and monoethanolamine salts)
-------------------------	--

Mode of Action:	GROUP 9 HERBICIDE
-----------------	-------------------

Statement of Claims:	Non selective herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial weeds.
----------------------	---

Net Contents:	1 L - 1000 L
---------------	--------------

Restraints:	DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for six hours of daylight following treatment of annual weeds and seven days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless specified otherwise in critical comments. Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift . SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS 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 1 to 2 hours before sunset and persist until 1 to 2 hours after sunrise.
-------------	---

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
---------------------	--

Other Limitations:	
--------------------	--

Withholding Periods:	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
----------------------	-------------------------------------

Trade Advice:	
---------------	--

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
-----------------------	--

Resistance Warning:	SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS is a Group 9 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS and other Group 9 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 SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS or other Group 9 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Swan Chemical Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS to control resistant weeds.
---------------------	---

Precautions:	
--------------	--

Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, as severe injury or destruction may result. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.</p>
--------------	--

Storage and Disposal:	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 500mm 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.

Refillable Containers

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

Safety Directions:	Will irritate eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, 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:	
---------------------	--

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CONSERVATION TILLAGE

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow OR prior to planting a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal soil disturbance or prior to surface seeding of pastures	Barley grass Canary grass Wild oats Volunteer cereals Annual ryegrass Brome grass Capeweed Hoary cress Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Silvergrass Soursoy Spear thistle Variegated thistle Wild mustard Wild radish Wild turnip Winter grass	620 mL to 930 mL/ha 930 mL to 1.2 L/ha	Rate Selection Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds commence stem elongation or budding. Use higher rates in spring and under cold conditions. In Tasmania use 1 - 2 L/ha with the higher rate for control of perennial weeds. Pasture or Crop Establishment - DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment. Aerial (or Surface) Seeding - Delay seeding until trash level is reduced to allow for satisfactory placement of broadcast seed on the soil surface. Bathurst burr - For mature weeds use the higher rate. Bentgrass - Use a rate of 1.6 L/ha. Apply in late spring following initiation of seed-head emergence. Follow up with full disturbance with a tyned implement 10-21 days after spraying. Couch, Kikuyu, Paspalum - Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control, use in conjunction with cultivation. Kikuyu, Paspalum - Use the low rate for suppression, the high rate for control. Dock, Flatweed - Use the maximum rate for full control. Hoary cress - Use at a rate of 1 L/ha. Treat from late rosette to early flowering.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow OR Prior to planting a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal soil disturbance or prior to surface seeding of pastures Cont'd	Bentgrass Bathurst burr Couch Dock Erodium Flatweed Kikuyu Plantain Paspalum Perennial phalaris Sorrel Sub. clover Yorkshire fog	1.2 to 1.9 L/ha	<p>Continued from previous</p> <p>Silvergrass - When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, add Octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant and use water volumes of 70 L/ha or more and small droplets to improve coverage.</p> <p>Soursob - Use at a rate of 1 L/ha. Treat at tuber exhaustion.</p>
	Poa tussock	1.9 to 2.5 L/ha	<p>Timing - Treat fresh regrowth (at least 14 days after heavy grazing) after Autumn break and before onset of heavy frosts. Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying.</p>
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only For control/ suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	Serrated tussock	2.5 to 3.8 L/ha	<p>Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results May to October.</p> <p>Application: Boom spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant coverage. Also see Aerial Equipment.</p> <p>Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of Octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant to 100 L of spraying solution may improve control of Serrated tussock.</p> <p>Site Preparation: Burning of Serrated tussock 10-12 months before spraying or slashing/heavy grazing (cell grazing) 2 weeks before spraying is essential for good results (Note: Serrated tussock is almost indigestible and prolonged exposure can lead to starvation and death of stock).</p> <p>Rates: Use lower rate on Serrated tussock regrowth after burning (no residual dead foliage). Use higher rate on Serrated tussock that has been slashed or grazed (may contain some residual dead foliage).</p>
For prevention of seedhead emergence and seed formation	Serrated tussock	470 to 780 mL/ha	<p>Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results obtained during mid-September - mid-October. Apply prior to any seed head emergence. Also see Aerial Equipment.</p> <p>Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of Octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant to 100 L of spraying solution may improve results.</p> <p>Rates: The lower rates will be less damaging to desirable pasture species. If seed head emergence is imminent then higher rates will give better results.</p>

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallow or prior to planting a crop. Cotton: Shielded Sprayers	Paradoxa grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats	320 to 620 mL/ha	<p>Rate Selection Use the lower rates on young weeds and increase to the higher rate where weeds are dense or well developed. Dense infestations of some weeds e.g. Barnyard grass, Liverseed (<i>Urochloa</i>) grass may need follow up treatments for complete control.</p>
	African turnip weed Black pigweed Boggabri weed Caltrop (Yellow vine) Dead nettle Mintweed Milk (sow) thistle Stinkgrass (Lovegrass) Sweet summer grass Variegated thistle Volunteer sorghum	470 to 620 mL/ha up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm in diameter/height 620 mL to 1.2 L/ha greater than 5 true leaves or 3 cm in diameter/height	<p>Tank Mixtures - Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back and withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. Tank mixes with atrazine may give unacceptable knockdown control of certain weeds. DO NOT apply the tank mix for control of barnyard grass, liverseed grass or milk thistle. Ammonium sulphate may enhance knockdown weed control where tank mixtures of atrazine are used.</p> <p>Shielded Sprayers: Apply SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply in cotton less than 20 cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury may result.</p>
	Annual ground cherry, Barnyard grass, Bathurst burr, Bladder ketmia, Button grass, Camel (Afghan) melon, Caustic weed, Columbus grass, Liverseed grass, Mexican poppy, Native millet, New Zealand spinach, Noogoora burr, Pigweed (up to 25 cm diam.), Spear thistle, Stinking goosefoot, Thornapple (<i>Datura</i>), Turnip weed, Wild/Prickly lettuce, Wireweed	620 mL to 1.2 L/ha	<p>Pasture or crop establishment: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of sunlight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.</p>
	Prickly paddy melon	600 mL to 1.2 L/ha plus 80 mL/ha triclopyr	DO NOT add crop oil.
	Climbing buckwheat less than 12 leaves) Couch Johnson grass	1.2 to 1.9 L/ha	Use the higher rate on plants at the flowering/seedhead stage. For Johnson grass apply to plants with a minimum of 30 cm new growth. For long term control of Couch and Johnson grass, repeat applications will be required.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallow or prior to planting a crop. Cotton: Shielded Sprayers Cont'd	Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	1.9 L/ha followed by 1.9 L/ha	Make first application to actively growing plants when the majority of plants have reached at least the 6-8 leaf stage but preferably later. Allow for maximum re-emergence before retreating.

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS READ APPLICATION CHECKLIST BEFORE USING. See Annual and Perennial weeds sections below for most appropriate rate.
GENERAL WEED CONTROL FOR GENERAL WEED CONTROL IN DOMESTIC AREAS (HOME GARDENS), COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AND OTHER FARM SITUATIONS. FOR SPECIFIC WEEDS REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE	For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds. RATE: 6.5 mL/L of water Apply when weeds are actively growing. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage. Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop.
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS may be used for control of annual and perennial weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.
DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS ONLY	DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
FORESTS	SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS AROUND BUILDINGS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, DOMESTIC AND PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, RIGHT-OFF-WAYS.	SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/Compatibility.
TREE AND VINE CROPS AVOCADO, BANANA, BLUEBERRIES, CITRUS FRUITS, CUSTARD APPLES, DUBOISIA, FIGS- DESSERT, GUAVA, HOPS, KIWIFRUIT, LITCHI, MANGO, MONSTERA-FRUIT, NUTS (INCLUDING ALMOND, PECAN, MACADAMIA, PISTACHIO AND WALNUT), OLIVES, PAWPAW, PERSIMMONS, POME FRUIT, RASPBERRIES, STONE FRUIT, TEA, VINEYARDS.	Apply as a directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply as spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm. Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards - DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds foliage or fruit. Hops - Apply in winter, prior to crop emerging from dormancy. Tea - Apply a maximum of 2.5 L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 320 mL/100 L by directed hand-gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. All other crops - DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. CAUTION Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
ANNUAL WEEDS Amaranth, Bathurst burr, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobbler's peg, Dead nettle, Double gee, Fumitory, Ground cherry, Hedge mustard, Lesser swinecress, Liverseed grass, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Paradoxa grass, Paterson's curse, Pigweed, Potato weed, Ryegrass, Saffron thistle, Silvergrass, Sowthistle, Spear thistle, Spiny burr grass, Spurge, Sub. clover, Thornapple, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer cereal	Boom: 1.2 – 1.9 L/ha Handgun: 310 - 450 mL/100 L Knapsack: 50 -70 mL/15 L	Apply to weeds whenever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost. Use higher rate on weeds over 15cm in height or diameter or where dense weed cover limits spray coverage. Use higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 5L sprayer 100m ² . SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Mixing and Compatibility sections in the General Instructions for directions. DO NOT use an atrazine tank mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass.
PERENNIALWEEDS Artichoke thistle, African lovegrass, Bentgrass, Carpetgrass, Cocksfoot, Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass (<i>Cyperusrotundus</i>), Paspalum, Phalaris, Plantains, Poa tussock, Prairie grass, Qld blue grass, Redleg grass, Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Sorrel, Soursob, Yorkshire fog	Boom: 1.9 – 3.8 L/ha Handgun: 440 - 620 mL/100 L Knapsack: 70 – 95 mL/15 L	Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seedhead stage. In general best control of winter growing perennials is obtained with application during winter-spring. Best control of Summer growing perennials is obtained with application late Summer and Autumn. For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential low rate treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use the higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Praire grass, Qld blue grass, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Redleg grass, Paspalum and Sorrel, use the higher rates only.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS is a non-volatile, non-selective, water soluble liquid herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in a wide range of agricultural and non-agricultural use situations. SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS may be used for weed control on agricultural land prior to planting any edible or non-edible crop but not prior to transplanting tomatoes. When applying this product prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product from the plastic prior to transplanting. Residues can be removed by 2 cm of natural rainfall or by applying water via a sprinkler irrigation system.

SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated on clay and organic matter in soil and does not provide residual weed control. SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS moves throughout the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Initial visible effects on annual weeds take 3-7 days but may not be noticeable for 2 to 3 weeks under cool cloudy conditions or on some perennial weeds.

Crop Establishment

SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Cultivation and/or planting operations which provide conditions suitable for crop emergence and establishment are required following herbicide application. Where heavy weed growth is present or soil conditions are unsuitable, planting should be delayed to allow for decay of weeds and/or development of more favourable soil conditions for the formation of a suitable seedbed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation may retard crop emergence under cold, wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface.

MIXING

SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS mixes readily with water. Reduced results may occur if water is used containing suspended clay or organic matter e.g. From dams, streams and irrigation channels, or high levels of calcium, magnesium or bicarbonate ions. Do not mix, store or apply this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned with clean water following application. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residue of other spray solutions prior to mixing.

Use spray solutions promptly as a gradual loss of activity may occur over a period of days following spray preparation.

Mixing Instructions:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. If adding ammonium sulphate use a 2% v/v and mix thoroughly.
3. If tank-mixing, add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Add Octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant, if required, near the end of the filling process.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

Clean all equipment after use by washing thoroughly with water.

APPLICATION

Boom Equipment

For boom application, a spray volume of 80 L/ha or less is recommended for optimum performance. Nozzles and pressure settings should be selected to deliver a MEDIUM or MEDIUM-COARSE size droplet at the target (BCPC - British Crop Protection Council Standard). The use of nozzles and/or pressure settings that produce VERY FINE or FINE droplets should be avoided as these are prone to loss or drift. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50 L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application is occurring.

For shielded applications a spray volume of 80 L/sprayed ha is recommended using nozzle types and pressure settings to deliver a COARSE (BCPC) size droplet at the target. Crop damage may result if spray drift occurs through incorrect nozzle and/or pressure selection, inadequate shielding and/or wind strength, high evaporation rates or excessive ground speed.

Wiper Equipment

Wiper equipment (e.g. Ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applicators) may be used to apply SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Operate wiper equipment a minimum of 10 cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15 cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should be no greater than 8 km/h. Best results are achieved at lower speeds and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass). Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary. RATE: Mix 670 mL SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS with 2.3 litres clean water. Adjust flow rate to suit equipment.

Aerial Equipment

SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS may be applied by aircraft for control of weeds in forests, cropland or pasture prior to

establishment of crops, new pastures or new forest plantings and for pre-harvest applications, up to a maximum rate of 2.5 L/ha where specified by this label. DO NOT apply treatments by aircraft in situations where drift onto sensitive crops and pastures is likely to occur.

Apply treatments using boom or Micronair equipment using a spray volume not less than 20 L/ha and using settings to produce a median droplet diameter of 250-350 microns. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50 L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important. Swath width should be set to take into account aircraft type, wind conditions and target height. Swath width will need to be reduced to avoid striping under light wind conditions and/or application to tall, dense targets e.g. preharvest application, treatments in heavy crop stubble. Thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

Application on hilly terrain

Increase water volume to 30-80 L/ha and increase median droplet diameter of output to at least 300 microns to optimise deposition of spray output onto weeds.

Air temperature and relative humidity

DO NOT apply SWAN DEVASTATE PLUS by aircraft at temperatures above 30°C. Increase spray output to at least 30 L/ha when temperatures rise above 25°C. Avoid application when relative humidity falls below 35%.

AVOID DRIFT

DO NOT apply treatments with spraying equipment or under weather conditions which are likely to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible crops, pastures or other sensitive plants. DO NOT apply treatments under very light (less than 4 km/h) or inversion conditions or where wind speeds exceed 12 km/h.

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

- Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions due to moisture stress, waterlogging, severe frosting, insect damage etc. Reduced performance may also occur where weeds are covered with dust or silt.
- Do not add surfactants, adjuvants or other pesticides except as specifically directed on label.
- Rain within 1 hour of application which causes runoff may require re-treatment. Rainfastness is reduced if weeds are not actively growing, under stress or conditions of low light intensity/darkness. The addition of Octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant may improve rainfastness on winter annual weeds.
- A withholding period for grazing is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed to ensure herbicide uptake. Certain plants such as Soursob, Variegated thistle, Sorghum and Johnson grass may be naturally toxic to stock when eaten in large quantities under certain conditions. Where plants are known to be toxic, grazing should be delayed until complete desiccation of treated plants has occurred.
- Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.
- If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rates recommended.