



Product Name: Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 95633/146573

Label Name:	Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg SIMAZINE
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Mode of Action:	<table><tr><td>GROUP</td><td>5</td><td>HERBICIDE</td></tr></table>	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the Control of Weeds in Chickpeas, Lupins, T-T Canola, Orchards, Vineyards and Certain Other Horticultural Crops and Non-Crop Situations as per the Directions for Use
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Net Contents:	10 - 15 kg
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Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>HARVEST All crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p> <p>GRAZING Canola: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Sub-Clover: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p>
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DO NOT CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Chickpeas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 9 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Faba Beans: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	<p>Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide is a pre-emergent herbicide, which is most effective when applied to bare, moist soil. Because it acts mainly through the roots of weeds, best results are obtained when rain or irrigation move the herbicide down to the root zone within 2 weeks of application. The duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount applied, the type of soil, intensity of leaching and species of weeds present.</p> <p>MIXING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Half fill the tank with clean water.- Commence vigorous agitation.- Add granules steadily. DO NOT dump.- Ensure complete dispersion before filling to volume with water.- Continue agitation during spraying.- DO NOT leave spray solution in tank overnight. <p>APPLICATION</p> <p>Use a boom sprayer or a knapsack sprayer for small areas. 50–200 L of mixture per hectare should be applied with the boom, and a minimum equivalent to 500 L per hectare through the knapsack sprayer.</p> <p>Clean spray equipment immediately after use with a proprietary spray tank and equipment cleaner.</p> <p>TT-Canola: Application</p> <p>Apply only to areas where run-off is unlikely to occur to where run-off may be captured by farm earthworks.</p> <p>COMPATIBILITY</p> <p>This product may be mixed with amitrole, atrazine (900 g/ kg), diuron, glyphosate, diquat and paraquat-diquat mixtures. Because products may vary from time to time, a small-scale compatibility test should be carried out before mixing in the spray tank.</p> <p>For residual control of annual weeds in non-crop areas, pome and citrus and vineyards, mixtures of this product and glyphosate may be used. Half fill the spray tank with clean water before adding this product at the recommended rate and mix thoroughly. Then add 360 g/L glyphosate product at 3L/ha or 700 mL/100 L and the remaining water. Maintain adequate agitation and use the mixture promptly. DO NOT use lower rates of glyphosate (360 g/L) where control of perennial weeds is desired.</p> <p>SOIL MOISTURE</p> <p>If sufficient rain to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone has NOT fallen within 14 days of application, water in with the equivalent of 13mm of rain. If applied under dry conditions and irrigation is NOT available, mechanical incorporation to a depth of NOT more than 4cm within 7 days of sowing may assist results.</p>
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>GROUP 5 HERBICIDE</p> <p>Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide (Simazine) is a member of the Triazines group of herbicides. Simazine has the inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management Simazine is a Group 5 herbicide.</p> <p>Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Simazine and other Group 5 herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant</p>
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individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Simazine 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 Simazine to control resistant weeds.

F.S.A. Simazine 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 and funded by the Canola Association of Australia in co-operation with certain companies. The strategy outlines recommendations, measures and options for weed management, including management of herbicide resistance in weed population. The Strategy is available from 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 Simazine 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 Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide or atrazine herbicide plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group 1 herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or atrazine may be necessary.
Broadleaf Weeds only: Use atrazine herbicide post-emergence.
- DO NOT use atrazine or Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.
- Watch for escapes especially in paddocks with a long history of Group 5 herbicide use.
- DO NOT use Group 5 herbicides in consecutive years.

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 ai/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 ai/ha.

Post-emergence use - It is recommended that atrazine only be used, and at rates of 1.1 kg ai/ha or less, on both acid or alkaline soils.

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:

Re-entry Period

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried.

Protections:

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants, except lupins (WA only).

DO NOT use under peach, apricot, plum trees, ornamental prunus or near newly planted shrubs.

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended for at least nine (9) months following treatments at rates up to 2.5 kg/ha. At higher rates planting may not be possible for much longer periods afterwards.

	<p>DO NOT use on sandy or porous soils near desirable plants or trees or where roots of such may extend or are near the surface. Crops such as red beet, lettuce, cabbage, tomato, cucumber and carrots are particularly sensitive to Simazine residues.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed highest rate recommended for any particular crop.</p> <p>DO NOT use on white or grey sands (WA only).</p> <p>DO NOT use in channels or drains where the roots of desirable plants may extend.</p> <p>DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment, which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plant/crops, cropping land or pastures.</p> <p>Araucaria, Corymbia, Eucalyptus and Pinus Plantations: Field trials and use experience has indicated that the following species are tolerant. Test tolerance before treating other species. Araucaria – all commercial species. Corymbia – Maculate. Eucalyptus – Agglomerata, Calophylla, Camaldulensis, Cladocalyx, Cloeziana, Dunnii, Globulus, Grandis, Laevopinea, Nitens, Pilularis, Pseudoglobulus, Regnans, Rudis, Saligna, Wandoo. Pinus – Caribaea and Hybrids, Elliottii, Pinaster, Radiata.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate dams, streams, drains, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT use the container for any purpose. This product is very highly toxic to algae and aquatic macrophytes.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Single-rinse or shake empty bag into spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site.</p> <p>Puncture or shred 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 disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in accordance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.</p>
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Safety Directions:	Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale dust or spray mist. Wash hands after use.
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First Aid Instructions:	First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26 or a Doctor.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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RESTRAINTS

DO NOT exceed highest rate recommended for any particular crop.

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended following treatments at rates up to 2.5 kg/ha for at least 9 months after application. When rates exceed 2.5 kg/ha planting may not be possible for longer periods and trial plantings should be conducted to check residual activity.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. 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.

SPECIFIC RESTRAINTS FOR TT-CANOLA

DO NOT apply to TT-canola by aircraft.

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 of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') 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

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha		Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	
Almonds	Amaranthus, Annual Ryegrass, Annual Thistles, Barley Grass, Bindy-eye, Capeweed, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Corn Gromwell (Sheep Weed), Creeping Oxalis, Doublegee, Fat Hen, Fumitory, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Mustard, Native Geranium, Nettles, Potato Weed, Red Shank, Shepherds Purse, Turnip, Winter Grass, Wireweed (not Qld, Tas) Suppression of Brome Grass, Soursob and Wild Oats	SA only	1 kg or 60 g/100 L	2 kg or 120 g/100 L	Use only if trees are at least 3 years old. Apply to bare moist soil immediately after cultivation and before weeds emerge.
Asparagus		All States	1.3 kg	2.5 kg	Apply to bare moist soil after last cultivation and before spear emergence.
Berry Fruits					DO NOT apply to foliage or when fruit is present. Use on established plants only.
Citrus					Use only if trees are at least one year old.
Gladioli		Qld only	1.2 kg or 60 g/100 L	1.2 kg or 60 g/100 L	Apply to bare moist soil after planting. High rates may cause crop damage on sandy soils low in organic matter.
Grapevine					Use only if vines are at least 2 years old.
		NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	1.25 kg or 60 g/100 L	2.5 kg or 120 g/100 L	Use only if vines are at least 12 months old. In the first year of use split applications are preferred.
Hops		All States	1.3 kg	2.5 kg	Apply to moist bare, moist soil in late Winter or early Spring prior to hop emergence.
Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) Pre-emergence or post-sowing pre-emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Cromwell, Doublegee, Fumitory, 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.	All States	1.1 kg	2.2 kg	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.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha		Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	
Chickpeas	Deadnettle, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Milk Thistle, Prickly Lettuce, Purple Goosefoot, Shepherd's Purse, Turnip Weed, Wireweed and suppression of Black Bindweed and Paradoxa grass	NSW, Qld, SA only	800 g plus 1.5L Prometryn (500 g/L)		Apply immediately post-planting. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For reliable results, significant rain (20–30mm) is necessary within 2–3 weeks of sowing.
	Capeweed, Clover, Dock, Doublegee, Mustard, Radish, Self-sown cereals, Silvergrass, Turnip weed and suppression of Barley Grass, Ryegrass and Wild Oats	WA only	550 g	1.1 kg	For best results, apply to bare moist soil either immediately before seeding, or as a pre-emergent treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20–30mm) is necessary within 2–3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing, and Chickpeas are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding incorporation by the sowing operation should not be greater than 5cm. Use 0.55–0.775 kg on lighter soils and in the Northern Agricultural areas, up to 1.1 kg on heavier soil types. DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands.
Faba Beans	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Fumitory, Geranium, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Medics, Mustards	NSW, Vic, WA, SA only	1.1 kg	1.4 kg	Apply either pre-seeding or immediately post-sowing which is preferred on light soils. Sow the crop at least 5 cm deep. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For fully reliable results significant rainfall, 20-30mm, is necessary within 2-3 weeks of sowing. DO NOT use rates higher than 1.1 kg/ha on soils with pH 8 and above as unacceptable crop damage may occur.
	Paradoxa Grass, Saffron Thistle, Soursob, Volunteer Canola, Wireweed and suppression of Wild Oats.		550 g plus 800 mL triflur-alin (480 g/L)	830 g plus 800 mL triflur-alin (480 g/L)	Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Use this mixture where Annual Ryegrass and Wild Oats are the major problem. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For fully reliable results significant rain (20-30mm) is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha		Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	
Lupins	Amaranthus, Annual Ryegrass, Annual Thistles, Barley Grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Corn Gromwell (Sheep Weed), Creeping Oxalis, Doublegee, Fat Hen, Fumitory, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Mustard, Native Geranium, Nettles, Potato Weed, Red Shank, Shepherds Purse, Turnip, Winter Grass, Wireweed (not Qld, Tas) Suppression of Brome Grass, Soursob and Wild Oats	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas only	1.3 kg	2.2 kg	Apply within 2 days of sowing. Seedbed should be moist and free of any weed's large clods and ridges. Apply higher rate for suppression of Wild oats and Soursob. Use the lower rate (NSW, SA, Vic only) in combination with 800 mL trifluralin 480.
		NSW, Vic, SA only	830 g plus 1.25 L triflur-alin (480 g/L)	1.3 kg plus 1.25 L triflur-alin (480 g/L)	Apply anytime from 4 weeks before sowing until just before sowing. Apply as a tank mixture to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 50mm prior to sowing. Incorporation must be within 4 hours of spraying especially under warm conditions. More effective than Simazine on its own in dry conditions and where grass pressures are high. Use 830 g/ha Simazine on poorer light sands. 1.1 kg/ha on sandy loam and on other soil types. Increase the rate to 1.3 kg/ha where Brome grass is the major problem.
		WA only	550 g	1.1 kg	DO NOT exceed 500 g/ha on Lupin variety Ultra. Apply immediately before seeding or within 6 days of sowing. Seedbed should be moist and free of weeds, large clods and ridges. Use 550 g to 800 g/ha on yellow sands and other soil types. Note: Not for use on white or grey sands.
			550 g plus 800 mL trifluralin (480 g/L)	800 g plus 800 mL trifluralin (480 g/L)	Apply to bare moist soil just before sowing. Incorporate to a depth of 4-5cm with in 4 hours of spraying. Soil should be free of large clods and ridges. Choose Simazine rate according to comments in panel above. Note: Not for use on white or grey sands.
Lupins Where weeds are present at time of sowing	Amaranthus, Annual Ryegrass, Annual Thistles, Barley Grass, Bindy eye, Capeweed, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Corn Gromwell (Sheep Weed), Creeping Oxalis, Doublegee, Fat Hen, Fumitory,	WA only	550 g plus recommended rate of other knock-down herbicide	800 g plus recommended rate of other knock-down herbicide	Apply 1 to 6 days before drilling crop. Use the higher rate of Simazine on weeds up to two weeks old and the lower rate of Simazine with a high rate of knockdown herbicide on weeds more than 2 weeks old. Do not exceed 500 g/ha on lupin variety Ultra. Note: NOT use on white or grey sands.
Pome Fruit Apples, Pears	Oxalis, Doublegee, Fat Hen, Fumitory,	Qld only	3 kg or 90 g/100 L	4 kg or 120 g/100 L	Use only if trees are at least 2 years old. Apply to bare moist soil.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha		Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	
	Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Mustard, Native Geranium, Nettles, Potato Weed, Red Shank, Shepherds Purse, Turnip, Winter Grass, Wireweed (not Qld, Tas)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	1.8 kg/ha or 90 g/100 L	2.5 kg/ha or 120 g/100 L	Use only if trees are at least 2 years old. Apply to bare moist soil.
Roses		NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	1.3 kg or 60 g/100 L	2.5 kg or 120 g/100 L	Apply to bare moist soil. DO NOT use on plants less than 1 year old.
Straw-berries	Suppression of Brome Grass, Soursob and Wild Oats	All states	1.2 kg	1.2 kg	Apply between polythene-covered beds. DO NOT use on white or grey sands in WA.
Sub-Clover Established lucerne and perennial grass	Vulpia (Silvergrass), Rat's Tail Fescue, Squirrel-Tail Fescue, Sand Fescue	NSW, Vic only	550 g to 900 g		Apply 6–10 weeks after emergence of the pasture, but not before the 3 rd trifoliate leaf stage of Sub-Clover. Best results are obtained from application to young, well grazed, and actively growing plants. Some damage to Sub-Clover may occur especially at the higher rates. DO NOT apply to sandy soils and use the lower rates on light textured soils. Apply under moist soil conditions; rain following application enhances results. DO NOT apply to stressed plants. Insect infestations should be controlled and sub clover allowed to recover before Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide is applied. DO NOT use herbicides for broad-leaved weed control within 3 weeks of application.
		NSW, Vic only	550 to 800 g plus 100 – 160 mL of paraquat (250 g/L)		Apply 6–10 weeks after emergence of the pasture, but not before the 3 rd trifoliate leaf stage of Sub-clover. Best results are obtained from application to young, well grazed, and actively growing plants.
		SA only	400 to 550 g plus 100 – 160 mL of paraquat (250 g/L)		However, the addition of paraquat (250 g/L) improves the control of well-established plants. Add a non-ionic surfactant at 0.2% v/v (200 mL per 100 L) under conditions of good soil moisture, control of other grasses and some broad-leaved weed seedlings may occur. DO NOT apply to sandy soils and use the lower rates on light textured soils. Apply under moist conditions; rain following application enhances results. DO NOT apply to stressed plants. Insect infestations should be controlled and Sub-Clover allowed to recover before the Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide plus paraquat (250 g/L) is applied. DO NOT use herbicides for broad-leaved weed control within 3 weeks of application.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha		Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	
	Vulpia (Silvergrass), Rat's Tail Fescue	WA only	400 to 550 g		<p>Apply within 8 weeks of emergence of Sub-Clover and grasses. Under conditions of good soil moisture, control of other grasses and some broadleaf weeds may occur. Ensure that there is a good stand of Sub-Clover present before spraying. Use the lower rate on light textured soils. DO NOT use with broadleaf weed herbicides within 3 weeks of using Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide.</p> <p>DO NOT tank mix with other herbicides or add crop oils or wetting agents. DO NOT use on Medics, or Red or White Clover. DO NOT overlap when spraying, otherwise damage may be observed.</p>

FORESTRY

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha	Critical Comments
Forestry Including farm tree plantations Pinus, Araucaria, Corymbia and Eucalyptus tree plantings pre- and post-planting [see General Instructions for further information on tree species]	Pre-emergence control of many annual and some perennial grasses and broadleaved weeds including; Amaranthus, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Bindii, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Corn Gromwell (Sheep Weed), Creeping Oxalis, Fat Hen, Fumitory, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Mustard, Native Geranium, Nettles, Potato Weed, Powell's Amaranth, Red Root Amaranth, Red Shank, Shepherds Purse, Summer Grass, Thistles – Annual, Soldier, Variegated, Turnips, Turnip Weed, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Yellow Wood, Sorrel. Weed suppression at higher rate: Soursob, Wild Oats	All States	1.6 to 6.7 kg	Spalding Simazine 900 WG Herbicide may be applied prior to or after planting. For most situations use 5 to 5.5 kg/ha. On gravelly, coarse textured soils use 2.8 to 4 kg/ha and for sandy low organic soils use 1.6 to 3 kg/ha. On sandy soils allow 2 weeks and at least 50mm of rain between spraying and planting. Use a maximum rate of 1.6 kg/ha for over-spraying eucalyptus plantations on sandy, low organic matter soils in WA & SA. For short term weed control or when applied with other pre-emergent herbicides use half rates according to the situation. Apply to bare ground. Best results will be achieved if applied to moist, finely tilled soil. If weeds are present add a knockdown or other partner herbicide as a tank mix. If spraying after planting check tree tolerance to knockdown or other partner herbicide before using. Application in a band 1.5 to 2 metres wide, over the planting row is recommended although broadcast application can also be used. Rates above refer to sprayed hectares and not field hectares. Some tree damage may occur, especially with post-plant application. Recovery is normally rapid. Directed application is preferred for post-planting application especially when the higher rates are used.
	Weeds suppressed: Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Dock, Doublegee, Radish, Sorrel, Soursob, Wild Turnip, Wireweed	WA		

NON-CROP USES

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha		Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	
Non-crop uses, Commercial, Industrial, Rights of Way, Public Utility areas, Road shoulders, Drains, Headlands, Driveways, Railway tracks, Aerodromes, Gutters, Footpaths	As above and including Barnyard Grass, Summer Grass	All States	5 kg or 500 g/ 100 L	5 kg or 500 g/ 100 L	Provides seasonal control of annual weed germinations. Apply to bare moist ground.
			10 kg or 1 kg/ 100 L	24 kg or 2.4 kg/ 100 L	Provides long residual control in Winter rainfall areas. Apply to bare moist ground.
			24 kg or 2.4 kg/ 100 L	48 kg or 4.8 kg/ 100 L	Provides long residual control in Summer rainfall areas. Apply to bare moist ground. Read remarks under Crop Safety.
Dams, Tanks, Troughs	Filamentous Blue-Green Algae	WA only	2 g per 100 litres of water		Mix in a convenient amount of water and apply when algae development first noticed.

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