

Product Name: GF-2576 HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 65701/132892



Label Name:	GF-2576 HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 300 g/L 2,4-D present as the triisopropanolamine salt 75 g/L PICLORAM present as the triisopropanolamine salt 7.5 g/L AMINOPYRALID present as the triisopropanolamine salt
Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, as specified in the Directions for Use. THIS IS A PHENOXY HERBICIDE THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS.
Net Contents:	5 - 1000 L
Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.
Withholding Periods:	<p>HARVESTING FOR GRAIN: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>GRAZING (Meat): DO NOT GRAZE FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR If grazing prior to 28 days after application DO NOT send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture/crop within 28 days of application UNLESS they are first placed on clean feed for 10 days before leaving the farm.</p> <p>GRAZING (Milk): DO NOT GRAZE ANIMALS PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>STOCK FEED (fodder, silage or hay): DO NOT CUT FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
Trade Advice:	<p>Fodder Intended for Export: Some countries have limits on the level of residue acceptable in animal feeds. Please consult your exporter before using this product on crops destined to be used for export fodder.</p> <p>LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS When GF-2576 is used as directed and the above withholding period is 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>
General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
Resistance Warning:	<p>Resistant Weeds Warning GROUP 4 HERBICIDE</p> <p>GF-2576 contains members of the pyridine and phenoxy groups 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. 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 this product or other Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Corteva Agriscience Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this 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 Corteva Agriscience representative.</p>
Precautions:	Re-entry: If re-entering treated areas before the spray has dried, workers should wear overalls, elbow-length gloves and water-resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.
Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT spray under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/ crops, cropping lands or pastures. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.

DO NOT use on land to be cultivated for growing susceptible crops for up to 20 months of applying rates in excess of 1L/ha of GF-2576, except where indicated in the MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS section of the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. Rates in excess of 1 L/ha will result in more persistent soil residues. Therefore, do not rotate susceptible plants until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram or aminopyralid is present within soil.

Crops susceptible to GF-2576 include but are not limited to; peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, soybeans, and other legumes; cotton, fruit, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sugar beet, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.

This product will kill legumes (clovers, medics) present in the crop at the time of spraying. In the season, following application of this product the regeneration or establishment of sensitive legumes (clover, medics, peas, and lupins) may be adversely affected by soil residues.

DO NOT allow spray drift onto sensitive native vegetation or susceptible crops, such as cotton, tomatoes, vines, fruit, potatoes, vegetables, ornamentals, tobacco, lupins and other legumes, safflower, sugar beet, hops, flowers or shade trees.

DO NOT apply close to or on areas containing roots of desirable vegetation: where treated soil may be washed to areas growing, or to be planted to desirable plants, or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing or to be planted to susceptible crops or plants.

DO NOT move soil, which may have been sprayed, to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.

Equipment that has been used for application of GF-2576 should not be used for application of other materials to susceptible plants until it has been decontaminated.

MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE

DO NOT send treated crops off-farm as hay, silage or for use as animal bedding. Picloram and aminopyralid residues from treated plants may pass into animal manure, composts, mushroom substrates, mulches and cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

DO NOT spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.

Stubble from treated crops – ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and do not leave a heavy 'header trail' after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area), slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and as long as possible before planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Breakdown of residues in decomposing plants is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residue into the following season. Where heavy stubble burdens and/or non-wetting soils exist and less than recommended rain amount have occurred from application to planting the susceptible crop (see below), only plant a winter or summer cereal or canola.

Planting crops 'dry' without significant rain (see below) in the 'autumn break' increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided, or only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal crop or canola. In severely dry conditions, where < 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain (see below) has fallen between application and planting the next year, only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal or canola.

- Where residues of picloram and aminopyralid are suspected to be present at the time of planting a new crop a soil bioassay should be conducted – see MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIOD section.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

- DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.
- Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

	Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used container.
Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions on the label that is attached to the container.</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>drumMUSTER containers This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately.</p> <p>Refillable container: Empty contents fully into the application equipment. Close all valves and return to the point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
Safety Directions:	<p>Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.</p> <p>When opening the container and preparing the spray, or using undiluted concentrate, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by hand wear half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or cannister.</p> <p>If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water.</p> <p>After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: Australia 13 11 26. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.
First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table 1: Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale)

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply from 3-4 tiller stage to start of jointing (first node) Z14 to Z31 for least effect on the crop.	Climbing buckwheat (Black bindweed) Flaxleaf fleabane New Zealand spinach docks Doublegee (Spiny emex) Saffron thistle Sow thistle	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 8 true leaves	Qld and northern NSW only	300 mL	Winter cereals may be treated using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION section). For best control of climbing buckwheat, apply early as this weed becomes increasingly difficult to control as it becomes larger.
	Mustards Radish Turnip weed Hexham scent Mintweed Variegated thistle Sunflower Wireweed*			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	The additional 2,4-D is required for effective control of these weeds. • Suppression only - spray early.
	Skeleton weed		SA only		

Table 2: Stubble or Fallow Land prior to sowing Winter Cereals

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp Bathurst burr Bellvine Fat hen Morning glory Noogoora burr Parthenium weed Redroot amaranth Sesbania pea Stinking Roger Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.)	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25 cm height or diameter	Qld only	1 L	May be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION section). This rate will provide control of weeds present at the time of application and residual control of later germinations. DO NOT apply four (4) months prior to sowing winter cereals as some damage to the crop may occur, particularly if conditions are dry after application.
Flaxleaf Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	Apply to actively growing seedling plants with rosette up to 10 cm diameter	Qld and NSW only	700 mL + 2 - 2.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L)	Rate of glyphosate required determined by the grass species present at application.
			700 mL + 2 -2.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L) then 5-7 days later	Double knock application. To provide complete knockdown control of fleabane, apply Spray.Seed® treatment 5-7 days after the initial GF-2576 + glyphosate 480 g/L application.

			1.6 L Spray.Seed®	
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Table 3: Winter Application: Fallow Land prior to sowing Sorghum

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Flaxleaf Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	Apply to actively growing seedling plants with rosette up to 5 cm diameter	Qld and NSW only	700 mL + 3–5L atrazine 600 g/L	Rate of atrazine required determined by the grass species expected to be present in the paddock at time of planting sorghum. This treatment will give up to three (3) months residual control of fleabane prior to planting sorghum.
	Apply to actively growing seedling plants with rosette up to 10 cm diameter		700 mL + 2 - 2.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L)	Rate of glyphosate required determined by the grass species present at application.
			700 mL + 2 -2.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L) then 5–7 days later 1.6 L Spray.Seed®	Double knock application. To provide complete knockdown control of fleabane, apply Spray.Seed® treatment 5-7 days after the initial GF-2756 + glyphosate application.

Table 4: Stem Injection Application

Dilution Rate: Mix 1 part GF-2576 with 1.5 parts water.

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	APPLICATION RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Seedling regrowth no more than 2 metres high	Qld, NSW, NT, Vic, SA and WA only	2 mL of diluted chemical per cut	Most timber regrowth can be controlled by stem injection application.
Zamia palm	Any time	NT and Qld only		Inject 1 mL into growing point for every 2.5 cm of plant stem diameter.

Table 5: Cut Stump 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 /10L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Seedling regrowth no more than 2 metres high	Qld, NSW, NT, Vic, SA and WA only	500 mL	Most timber regrowth can be controlled by cut stump application.
Hawthorn	During full leaf	Vic only	Undiluted	

Tree-of -Heaven	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	Apply undiluted to freshly cut stump
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Table 6: High Volume 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 /100 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alkali Sida	Pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic and WA only	300 mL	
		SA only	150 mL	
Amsinckia (Yellow burr weed)	During rosette stage	Vic and SA only	75 mL	
Apple-of-Sodom	Flowering to early fruiting.	Vic only	650 mL	
		SA only	300 mL	
Artichoke thistle	Late winter to spring before flowering	Vic only	200 mL	
		SA only	125 mL	Use double rate at flowering.
Bindweed	During budding	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA only	1.3 L	.
Blackberry	December - January	Vic only	1.3 L	Spray regrowth in autumn.
Black knapweed			650 mL	Spray plant and soil for 1 metre around base of plant.
Bladder campion	August Pre-flowering	SA only		
Boneseed (Bitou bush)	Flowering to fruiting	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA only	650 mL	Treat freshly cut stumps with 1 L/10 L water at any time.
Borreria (Square weed)		Qld only	150-300 mL	Use higher rate on older plants. Add BS1000 or an alternative (see compatibility section) at the rate of 100mL/100L water
Boxthorn, African	Prior to bud burst	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	1.3 L	Treat small plants only. Thorough coverage essential. Spray soil to drip line.
Broom, Cape	Prior to pod formation.	SA only	300 mL	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant.
Broom, English		Vic, SA only		
Burr Ragweed		Qld only	650 mL	
Californian (perennial) thistle	During budding stage	Qld, NSW, Vic SA, WA only		
Camel thorn		SA and Vic only	1.3 L	
Cape honeyflower	At flowering stage.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Chilean or Green cestrum	During full leaf			
Chinese shrub	Autumn.	Vic only		
Colocynth	Seedling and established plants	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	300 mL	
Crofton weed	All stages		650 mL	
Cut leaf mignonette	Before flowering.	SA only		Very susceptible.

Table 6: High Volume Application continued

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 /100 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Devil's fig		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Docks	Full leaf to early flowering.		75-150 mL	Use lower rate on seedlings only.
Dog Rose	During summer	SA only	650 mL	
Eucalypts	N/A	Qld, NSW, NT, Vic, SA, WA only		Do not treat seedlings more than 2 metre high.
Garlic, Wild	Before new bulbils form.	Vic only	300 mL	
		SA only	250 mL	
Golden thistle	Seedling and rosette stage.	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	300 mL	
		Vic only	500 mL	
Gorse or Furze	Spring			
Groundsel bush		Qld, NSW only	650 mL	Thorough coverage needed.
Heliotrope, Blue			1 L	
Hoary cress	Rosette to pre-flowering.	SA only	1.3 L	
Inkweed	During full leaf.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	500 mL	
Khaki weed	During full leaf in summer.		650 mL	
Knapweed, Creeping	During late spring to summer	Vic, SA only	1.3 L	
		Qld, NSW, WA only	1.3 - 2 L	
Lantana	March-May	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant.
Limebush		Qld only	1.3 L	Thorough coverage to point of run off.
Mayne's pest			600 mL	Thorough coverage essential.
Mistflower		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Onion weed	Pre- flower.	Vic, SA only	75 mL + 125 mL diquat (200 g/L)	
Ox-eye Daisy	Up to early flowering.	Vic only	150 mL	Respraying will be necessary.
Pampas Lily-of-the-Valley		Vic, SA only	650 mL	
Parthenium weed	During rosette stage.	Qld, NSW only	125 mL	See Table 2. Use at least 3,000 L water/ha in dense infestations.
Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)	Rosette to pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	150 mL	

Table 6: High Volume Application continued

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 /100 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Prairie ground cherry	Flowering to fruiting	Vic only	300 mL	Re-treatment will be necessary.
Quena (Tomato weed)		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Ragwort	Rosette to cabbage stage	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	300 mL	
		SA only	150 mL	
Rubber vine		Qld only	1.3 L	Thoroughly wet leaves and also the soil around the base of plant.
St. John's wort	Late spring to early summer, during flowering to early seed set.	ACT, Qld, NSW, SA, Vic and WA only	500 mL	Apply by calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400-500 kPa (60-70psi). Apply 3000 L/ha (i.e. 3L/10 square metres) to dense infestations. Regrowth and seedlings may be retreated the following season.
Sicklepod		NT and Qld only	300 mL	Add BS1000 or an alternative (see compatibility section) at the rate of 100mL/100L water. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination.
Silverleaf nightshade		NSW, Vic, SA only	650 mL	
Skeleton weed	Summer and autumn	Qld only	1.3 - 2 L	
	Winter	Vic, SA only	650 mL	See Table 1.
	Summer and autumn	NSW, WA only	1.3 - 2 L	
Smartweed	Seedling to pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	150 mL	Very susceptible.
Spiny broom	During full leaf stage	Vic only	650 mL	NA.
Doublegee (Spiny emex)		Qld, NSW, Vic only	300 mL	See Table 1.

Table 6: High Volume Application continued

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 /100 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Star thistle	Seedling to rosette.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	300 - 500 mL	Use higher rate for older plants.
Sweet briar	Full leaf to ripe fruit.		650 mL	Spray thoroughly.
Tangled hypericum		Vic only		NA.
Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.)		Qld, NSW only	150 -300 mL	Use higher rate on older plants.
Tree-of-Heaven	Plants during full leaf up to 1.5 m high.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Tufted honeyflower	All growth stages.	Vic only	650 mL	NA.
Tutsan	During full leaf.			Results can be variable.
Variegated thistle	Rosette to pre-flowering.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	150 - 300 mL	Use higher rate on mature plants. See Table 1.
Wild tobacco tree	During full leaf.	Qld only	650 mL	Very susceptible.

Table 7: Boom Application

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY: See Appendix 1: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alkali Sida	Pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA only	3.5 L	
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Amsinckia (Yellow burr weed)	During rosette stage	Vic and SA only	2 L	
Annual ground cherry		Qld, NSW only	1 L	
Artichoke thistle	Late winter to spring before flowering	Vic only	7.5 L	SA: Use double rate at flowering.
		SA only	2.5 L	
Bathurst burr		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Bellvine				
Bindweed	During budding	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA only	7.5 L	
Bladder ketmia	NA.	Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
Borreria (Square weed)	Flowering to fruiting	Qld only	1-2.5 L	Use higher rate on older plants. Add BS1000 or an alternative (see COMPATIBILITY section) at the rate of 100 mL/100 L water
Caltrop (yellow vine)		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
Black bindweed (Climbing buckwheat)	Early growth stage.	Qld, NSW only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Cobbler's Peg			1 L	
Fat hen				See Table 2.
Garlic, Wild	Before new bulbils form.	Vic only	7.5 L	
		SA only	5.5 L	
Golden thistle	Seedling and rosette stage.	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	3.5 L	
		Vic only	4 L	
Heliotrope, Common		Qld, NSW only	300 mL	
Hexham scent			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Knapweed, Creeping	During late spring to summer	Vic only	7.5 L	
Lucerne		Qld, NSW only	1 L	
Mexican Poppy				
Mintweed			300 mL + 375 mL	See Table 1.

			2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
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Table 7: Boom Application continued

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	
Morning glory		Qld only	1 L	See Table 2.	
Mustards		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.	
New Zealand spinach			1 L		
Noogoora burr				See Table 2.	
Onion weed	Pre- flower.	Vic, SA only	2 L + 3 L diquat (200 g/L)	NA.	
Ox-eye Daisy	Up to early flowering.	Vic only	4 L	Respraying will be necessary.	
Parthenium weed	During rosette stage.	Qld, NSW only	3 L	See Table 2.	
Paterson’s curse (Salvation Jane)	Rosette to pre-flowering.	SA only	4 L		
Pigweed, black		Qld, NSW only	1 L		
Potato weed					
Prairie ground cherry	Flowering to fruiting.	Vic only	7.5 L	Re-treatment will be necessary.	
Radish, Wild		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.	
Ragwort	Rosette to cabbage stage	Qld, NSW, WA only	3.5 L		
		Vic, SA only	4 L		
Redroot (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.	
Redshank (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)					
Saffron thistle			300 mL	See Table 1.	
Sesbania pea			1 L	See Table 2.	
Sicklepod		NT and Qld only	700 mL-1.5 L + 800 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	Add BS1000 or an alternative (see COMPATIBILITY section) at the rate of 100 mL/100L water. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination.	
Silverleaf nightshade		NSW, Vic, SA only	15 L		

Table 7: Boom Application continued

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
Skeleton weed	Summer and autumn.	Qld only	15 L	See Table 1.
	Winter.	Vic only		
		SA only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
	Summer and autumn.	NSW, WA only	15 L	
Sowthistle		Qld, NSW only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Doublegee (Spiny emex)				
Star thistle	Seedling to rosette.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	3.5 - 7.5 L	Use higher rate for older plants.
Sticky florestina	Apply to actively growing seedling plants with rosette up to 10 cm diameter	Qld only	3 L	Add Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L water
Stinking Roger		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Sunflower			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.)			1 L	See Table 2.
		Qld only	500 mL + 280 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	This mixture will result in reduced residual control of <i>Datura</i> spp.
Turnip weed		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Variegated thistle	Rosette to pre-flowering.	Vic, SA, WA only	2 - 4 L	Use higher rate on mature plants.
		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Wandering Jew			1 L	
Wireweed			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.

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

RESTRAINTS - all g of active (gae/ha) refer to 2,4-D only

GENERAL RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.

DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 15L/ha (4500 g ae/ha).

DO NOT exceed the maximum daily application rate by backpack spraying of 13.3 L/day.

DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which are not actively growing or to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT apply close to, or on areas, containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed into areas growing, or to be planted to, desirable plants, or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted to, susceptible crops or plants.

DO NOT move soil which may have been sprayed to areas where desirable plants are to be grown. Picloram, one of the active constituents in this product, remains active in the soil for extended periods depending on the rate of application, soil type, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter.

In some states, some uses of this product are controlled by legislation. Check with your local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industry for details.

Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restriction appendix 1 and 2

Timing and usage restriction tables

Appendix 1: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures					
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST					
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
	Queensland & NT	11	11	11	11
	New South Wales & ACT	11	11	11	11
	Victoria	1.2	3.5	11	3.5
	Tasmania	1.2	2.6	7.4	3.5
	South Australia	2.4	3.5	11	7.4
	Western Australia	3.5	7.4	11	7.4
Pastures (established)	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
	Queensland & NT	15	15	15	15
	New South Wales & ACT	15	15	15	15
	Victoria	2.0	4.0	15	7.5
	Tasmania	1.4	3.5	10	6.6
	South Australia	3.0	6.6	15	11
	Western Australia	7.5	11	15	11

Appendix 2: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses

Situation	Risk mitigation measures
Dryland cropping, Preparatory spray	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)
Winter cereals, pre-emergence uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia)
Summer cereals, pre-emergent uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at

www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

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

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables 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. These conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

BOOM SPRAYERS (ground application)

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category.
- 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 (/ha)	Boom Height above target canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in meters)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 1 L (300 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0m or lower		25		25	
Up to 2 L (600 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		10		10	
	1.0m or lower		40		40	

Up to 5 L (1500 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		30		30	
	1.0m or lower		75		75	
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		40		35	
	1.0m or lower		110		110	
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		75		70	
	1.0m or lower		300		275	

AIRCRAFT

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are no smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3m or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed

Buffer Zones for Aircraft

Application rate (/ha)	Aircraft type	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in meters)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 1 L (300 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing	0	75	0	75	0
	Helicopter		60		60	
Up to 2 L (600 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		120		120	
	Helicopter		90		85	
Up to 5 L (1500 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		230		220	
	Helicopter		160		150	
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		325		300	
	Helicopter		200		200	
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		725		675	
	Helicopter		350		325	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS following application in cereals and fallow

Aminopyralid and picloram remain active in the soil for extended periods depending on 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 GF-2576 in Queensland and NSW.

Northern New South Wales & Queensland

Plant-back periods for rotational crops following application of GF-2576 up to 700 mL/ha on black cracking clay soils. These plant-back periods are also required for fallow crops and are based on normal rainfall pattern. During drought conditions (or when rainfall is less than 100 mm for a period of four (4) months or greater) the plant-back period may be significantly longer. Under such circumstances a soil bioassay is required, before planting the next crop.

WINTER CROP	PLANT-BACK PERIOD (MONTHS)	SUMMER CROP	PLANT-BACK PERIOD (MONTHS)
Wheat	4	Sorghum	4
Barley	4	Lucerne	12
		Mungbean	12
Canola	4	Sunflower	12
Chickpea	6	Soybean	12
Faba bean	6	Cotton	12

Southern New South Wales

Plant-back periods for rotational crops following application of GF-2576. These plant-back periods are also required for fallow crops and are based on normal rainfall pattern. During drought conditions (or when rainfall is less than 100 mm for a period of four (4) months or greater) the plant-back period may be significantly longer. Under such circumstances a soil bioassay is required before planting the next crop.

CROPS	PLANT-BACK PERIOD (MONTHS)
Barley, Wheat	9
Canola	12
Chickpea, Faba bean, Field pea, Lucerne, Lupin, Medic, Subclover; Cotton	20

Note: Before using GF-2576 in tank mixes with other herbicides, check the plant-back information on all product labels. The most residual product, i.e. the product with the longest plant-back period, will determine the time between spraying and planting the next crop. It is recommended that a soil bioassay be conducted prior to planting a susceptible crop (see below for the method).

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS following application in pastures

Due to the wide variation in application rates and methods of application recommended for pastures a minimum of 12 months should elapse between application and planting a susceptible

crop AND a soil bioassay should be conducted before sowing. A simple 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 the susceptible plant) into the soil. Keep in a warm and well lit location and ensure the soil does not dry out. After crop emergence, check the number of plants that have germinated and seedling vigour. Symptoms of GF-2576 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.

MIXING

GF-2576 is a soluble concentrate (SL) formulation. Mix only with water. It will not mix with oil or diesel fuel. Mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank is recommended, and it should be maintained during spraying.

Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of herbicide in the following order: Wettable powder or water dispersible granules; suspension concentrates (atrazine flowable); aqueous concentrates (e.g. GF-2576, 2,4-D amine); emulsifiable concentrates and finally surfactant or crop oil.

ADJUVANTS

DO NOT add surfactants or crop oils (such as Uptake Spraying Oil) unless specifically recommended to do so in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE tables. Use only BS1000 Biodegradable surfactant its alternatives Chemwet 1000, and Spreadwet 1000 Wetting Agent.

Not all surfactants or crop oils are of equal quality Corteva Agriscience does not support the use of alternative products other than those listed in the compatibility section.

APPLICATION

GF-2576 may be applied by:

- **Ground boom.** Apply in 50-100 L water/ha using a coarse spray through accurately calibrated equipment. Misting machines and boom jet sprayers should not be used for treating crops.
- **Aerial Application.** Use accurately calibrated equipment to deliver not less than 20 L water/ha.
- **High volume.** Apply using a calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400-500 kPa. Spray to thoroughly wet the weed, usually 2,500 – 3,500 L water/ha assuming total weed cover is required.
- **Stem injection.** Treat only tress with good sap flow. Make injection cuts at 13m spacing around the diameter of the tree at waist height or at 15 cm spacing at ground level. The cuts should be made using a 5 to 7 cm wide narrow bladed axe. The cuts must be made through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood. Treat each stem of a multi-stem tree where possible. Inject the chemical mix into each cut immediately after the cut is made. Apply the mix with vaccinator or similar equipment which can be accurately calibrated or a tree injector which can apply the measured dose at or near ground level. Injection at or near ground level is essential in the Traprock area of south-eastern Queensland and is preferred for optimum results in Bimble box (poplar box) areas.

- **Cut stump.** Cut the trees as close to the ground as practicable, leaving stumps no higher than 10 cm. Spray, swab or brush the chemical mix immediately to the freshly cut surface so as to thoroughly wet the surface. If the cut surface is oily, add a non-ionic wetting agent to assist penetration.

When using equipment with EcoBlade® technology, consult first with a Corteva Agriscience representative. Adjust rate to account for tractor speed and blade revolution to ensure the rate of GF-2576 concentrate applied is the same as would be applied in stem injection of the same regrowth.

- **Frilling.** Make successive overlapping cuts into the sapwood around the entire circumference of the base of the tree. Spray to thoroughly wet the frilled area.
- **Injecting spray into centre of weed.** Inject using a vaccinator or similar equipment, 1 mL of treatment mix into the growing point for each 2.5 cm of the plant stem diameter. (See Zamia palm)

COMPATIBILITY

GF-2576 is compatible with:

atrazine (600 g/L flowable or an equivalent granular product)
Amine 625 (2,4-D)
diquat
metsulfuron-methyl
glyphosate

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto wasteland away from desirable plants and water courses.

Rinsing: After using GF-2576 Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain, and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles.

After cleaning the tank 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; see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVES AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS):

Wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then quarter fill the tank and add a standard alkali based laundry detergent at 500 g (or mL)/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent use 250 g (or mL)/100 L 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 draining.