Product Name: VELOCITY SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 62444/RV2024

RLP APPROVED

Label Name	VELOCITY SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

Signal Headings	DANGEROUS POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Constituent Statement:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 210 g/L BROMOXYNIL AS ITS MIXED HEPTANOIC ACID AND OCTANOIC ACID ESTERS 37.5 g/L PYRASULFOTOLE CROP SAFENER: 9.4 g/L MEFENPYR-DIETHYL SOLVENT: 381 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID

Mode of Action:	GROUP 6 27 HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the post-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, cereal rye and triticale as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table. IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE

Net Contents:	10L, 15L, 20L, 110L, 1000L

Restraints:	DO NOT use if rainfall or irrigation is to occur within 2 hours of application. DO NOT apply to frost affected weeds or if frosts are imminent. DO NOT apply without adjuvant. See 'Use of Adjuvant/Wetting Agent' under 'General Instructions'. DO NOT apply to broadleaf crops, e.g. canola, chickpea, clover, faba bean, lupin, lucerne, medic, vetch. DO NOT apply to any crop other than wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale. DO NOT apply to oats. DO NOT apply using aircraft. DO NOT apply through a mister

Directions For Use:	

Other Limitations:	DO NOT USE IN THE HOME GARDEN

Withholding Period:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS: Harvest NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Grazing/Stockfood DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	

Resistance Warning:	Resistant Weeds Warning Velocity Selective Herbicide contains members of the pyrazolone (pyrasulfotole) and nitrile (bromoxynil) groups of herbicides. Velocity Selective Herbicide is a herbicide which inhibits 4- hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (4-HPPD) and also acts by inhibition of photosynthesis at photosystem II in plant cells. For weed

	resistance management Velocity Selective Herbicide is a Group 6 and Group 27 herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Velocity Selective Herbicide, and other Group 6 and Group 27 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 may not be controlled by Velocity Selective Herbicide or other Group 6 and Group 27 herbicides. Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Bayer CropScience Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Velocity Selective Herbicide to control resistant weeds. Do not rely exclusively on Velocity Selective Herbicide for weed control. Use as part of an integrated weed management program involving herbicides with other modes of action and non-chemical methods of control. CropLife Australia resistance management strategies are available from your local agricultural chemical supplier or at the CropLife Australia website (www.croplifeaustralia.org.au). Refer to these strategies for details of how to manage the build up of resistant weeds on your farm.

Precautions:	RE-ENTRY PERIOD: Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Protection Statements:	PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with this product or used containers. DO NOT apply when there are aquatic and wetland areas, including aquacultural ponds or surface streams and rivers, downwind from the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zone listed in the Restraints above. PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS 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. DO NOT apply if there are sensitive crops, gardens and landscaping vegetation or protected non-target vegetation within the mandatory no-spray zone listed in the Restraints above. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK DO NOT apply if there are livestock, pasture or any land that is producing feed for livestock downwind from the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zone listed in the Restraints above. This no-spray zone is designed to assist in management of residues in livestock commodities at slaughter.

Storage and Disposal:	This product must be stored in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. (10, 15 and 20 L containers) Triple or preferably pressure 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 for appropriate disposal at 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. Do not re-use empty container for any other purpose. (110 L returnable containers) If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty container by pumping through dry-break connection system. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or the filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that the coupler, pump, meter and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained after each use. When empty, or contents

	no longer required, return the container to the point of purchase. This container remains the property of Bayer CropScience Pty. Ltd. 1000 L minibulk container If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty product as required into application equipment. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that equipment used in transfer of the product is disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained after each use. When the container is empty, close all caps and valves and return the container to the point of purchase.

Safety Directions:	Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing the spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26). If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE RESTRAINTS

DO NOT use if rainfall or irrigation is to occur within 2 hours of application.

DO NOT apply to frost affected weeds or if frosts are imminent.

DO NOT apply without adjuvant. See **'Use of Adjuvant/Wetting Agent'** under 'General Instructions'.

DO NOT apply to broadleaf crops, e.g. canola, chickpea, clover, faba bean, lupin, lucerne, medic, vetch.

DO NOT apply to any crop other than wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale. **DO NOT** apply to oats.

DO NOT apply using aircraft.

DO NOT apply through a mister

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than a **MEDIUM** spray droplet size category according to nozzle manufacturer's specifications that refer to the ASABE S572 Standard or the BCPC Guideline.

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 km per hour as measured at the application site

DO NOT apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site

DO NOT apply using a boom height of more than 50-55cm above the ground

Users of this product **MUST make an accurate written record** of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and **KEEP** this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are: **1** date with start and finish times of application; **2** location address and paddock/s sprayed; **3** full name of this product; **4** amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to; **5** crop/situation and weed/pest; **6** wind speed and direction during application; **7** air temperature and relative humidity during application; **8** nozzle brand, type, spray angle, nozzle capacity and spray system pressure measured during application; **9** name and address of person applying this product. (Additional record details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used.)

MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONES

DO NOT apply if there are livestock, pasture or any land that is producing feed for livestock within the mandatory no-spray zone shown in the table below.

FOR GROUND APPLICATION	
Wind speed range at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone
3 to 20 kilometres per hour	250 metres

DO NOT apply when there is non-target vegetation downwind from the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zone shown in the table below.

FOR GROUND APPLICATION	
Wind speed range at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone
3 to 20 kilometres per hour	40 metres

DO NOT apply when there are aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds or surface streams and rivers downwind from the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zone shown in the table below.

FOR GROUND APPLICATION	
Wind speed range at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone

3 to 20 kilometres per hour			20 metres		
CROP	**WEED**	**STATE**	**WEED STAGE**	**RATE per ha**	**CRITICAL COMMENTS**
General: Do not use the 500 mL or 670 mL/ha rate alone where excellent coverage is not possible. Increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations where - target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds.					
Wheat, **cereal rye**, **triticale**, **barley - 2 leaf (Z12) to first node (Z31)**	Bedstraw (*Gallium* sp.)	All States	2 up to 6 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Bifora (*Bifora testiculata*)		2 up to 5 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Bindweed *(Fallopia convolvulus)*		2 up to 4 leaf	500 mL	Subsequent germinations of bindweed may occur after application. Refer to General Instructions – "Weed density" and "Weed emergence after application".
			2 up to 6 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	
	Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations.
	Corn gromwell (*Buglossoides arvensis*)		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Deadnettle *(Lamium amplexicaule)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Doublegee/Spiny emex *(Emex australis)*		2 up to 4 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate for good weed growing conditions.
	Fumitory *(Fumaria densiflora)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations. Insufficient information exists on other fumitory species.
	Indian hedge mustard *(Sisymbrium orientale)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum*)		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*)		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*)		2 up to 6 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate where good coverage of each weed can be achieved.
	Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa- pastoris*)		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Annual sowthistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Turnip weed *(Rapistrum rugosum)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-

CROP	WEED	STATE	WEED STAGE	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
General: Do not use the 500 mL or 670 mL/ha rate alone where excellent coverage is not possible. Increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations where - target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds.					
Wheat, **cereal rye**, **triticale**, **barley - 2 leaf (Z12) to first node (Z31)**	Volunteer canola *(Brassica napus)*	All States	2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	-
	Volunteer chickpeas *(Cicer arietinum)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	**Suppression of chickpeas -** will suppress the growth of chickpeas but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
	Volunteer faba beans *(Vicia faba)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	**-**
	Volunteer field peas *(Pisum sativum)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL	**Suppression of field peas –** will suppress the growth of field peas but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL – 1.0 L	**Control of field peas.**
	Volunteer lentils *(Lens culinaris)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	**Suppression of lentils -** will suppress the growth of lentils but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
	Volunteer lupins *(Lupinus* spp.*)*		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	Use the higher rate on higher density populations.
	Volunteer seedling lucerne *(Medicago sativa)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	**-**
	Volunteer medic *(Medicago* spp.*)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL	**Suppression of medic –** will suppress the growth of medic but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL – 1.0 L	**Control of medic.**
	Volunteer vetch *(Vicia sativa)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	**Suppression of vetch -** will suppress the growth of vetch but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
	Wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum)*		2 up to 4 leaf	500 – 670 mL	DO NOT use the 500 mL/ha or 670 mL/ha rate alone where

CROP	WEED	STATE	WEED STAGE	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
General: Do not use the 500 mL or 670 mL/ha rate alone where excellent coverage is not possible. Increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations where - target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds.					
	Wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum)*	All States	Up to 6 leaf	670 mL – 1.0 L	excellent coverage is not possible. Where target weeds overlap each other, non target weeds overlap the target weed, ground or standing stubble impedes excellent coverage or crop canopy impedes excellent coverage of all target weeds; increasing the rate up to 1.0 L/ha, or on relevant weeds tank mixing with MCPA LVE, will improve control in most situations. Because high weed density may cause shading of weeds lower in the plant canopy or other factors may impede excellent herbicide leaf contact a follow up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control plants remaining after an application of Velocity.
	Wild turnip (*Brassica tournefortii*)		2 up to 8 leaf	500 mL – 1.0 L	**-**
	Wireweed *(Polygonum aviculare)*		2 up to 6 leaf	500 mL	**Suppression of wireweed –** will suppress the growth of wireweed but may not adequately reduce plant numbers.
				670 mL – 1.0 L	**Control of wireweed.**
	Yellow burrweed (*Amsinkia lycopsoides*)		2 up to 6 leaf	600 mL – 1.0 L	**-**

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

- **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Velocity Selective Herbicide is a selective nitrile (Group C) and pyrazole (which inhibits the enzyme 4-HPPD – Group H) herbicide. It is predominantly a foliar herbicide with limited activity via the soil.
Velocity Selective Herbicide will not control weeds that emerge after spraying. Results are best under good growing conditions and application to weeds or crop under stress should be avoided.
Velocity may substantially reduce the growth of many weeds rather than give complete plant kill. Refer to the Critical Comments in the Directions for Use Table above. Further information can be found in the following General Instructions.

Refer to the **Critical Comments** in the **Directions for Use table** above and further information in the following **General Instructions**, which includes;

1. Adjuvant/surfactant/wetting agent
2. Application
   a) *Formulation type*
   b) *Mixing*
   c) *Spray equipment*
   d) *Spray clean up*
3. Other factors influencing weed control
   a) *Application time of day*
   b) *Effect of climate*
   c) *Weed density*
   d) *Weed emergence after application*
   e) *Weed stage*
4. Compatibility
5. Crop safety
6. Crop rotation recommendations

It is important that all parts of these **General Instructions** are read in conjunction with the **Directions for Use table**.

1. <u>Adjuvant/ surfactant/wetting agent</u>

A recommended adjuvant must be used in conjunction with Velocity Selective Herbicide or with Velocity Selective Herbicide tank mixtures with other products in wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale. The recommended adjuvants are Hasten (1% v/v), Supercharge at 0.75% v/v or Uptake at 0.5% v/v. The use of BS1000 or ammonium sulphate may result in reduced weed control from Velocity Selective Herbicide. Consult Bayer CropScience Pty. Ltd. for information on other adjuvants/surfactants/wetting agents.
For mixtures with compatible products refer to the table **Wetting agent/Adjuvant Recommendation with Compatible Products** in the **Compatibility** section (section 4) below.

2. **<u>Application</u>**

Ensure that complete and even spray coverage of all weeds is achieved.
Please refer also to the SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS and MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONES with the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.
Velocity Selective Herbicide contains bromoxynil. For reliable control, good contact must be made with each plant. In dense weed or crop stands, good control may not be achieved even when the product rate and water volume are increased. In these situations a later clean-up spray of a suitable herbicide of a different Mode of Action group to Velocity is recommended.

a) Formulation type

Velocity Selective Herbicide is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC).

b) Mixing

Half fill the spray tank with water, then with agitators in motion, add any compatible granular products if required then add the correct amount of Velocity Selective Herbicide directly into the spray tank. Add other relevant compatible herbicides, then adjuvant as recommended.
Complete filling the tank with agitators in motion. Agitation must continue before and during spraying.

c) Spraying Equipment

Ground Sprayers – USE ONLY low boom equipment set up to provide good coverage of weeds within the crop canopy. The use of a nozzle that will deliver a MEDIUM spray quality as defined by ASABE S572 Standard or BCPC Guideline is recommended. The use of flat fan nozzles is recommended.
It is recommended that 50 to 150 L water/ha is applied. High spray volumes are required in the case of advanced weeds (greater than 4 leaf at time of application), heavy weed density (causing shading of weeds) or heavy crop canopy (causing shading of weeds), as adequate coverage is critical to ensure control.
Aircraft – DO NOT apply using aircraft.
Misters – DO NOT apply Velocity Selective Herbicide through a mister.

d) Sprayer Clean Up

The sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned before being used again to spray crops other than winter cereals.

Cleaning procedure: Ensure that the following operation is carried out in an area that is clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, and preferably in an area where drainings can be contained.

Fill the boom tank with water, rinse and repeat this procedure (i.e. fill and rinse the tank twice) then remove and clean all filters (inline and nozzle) separately. A boom cleaner should be used in this process to provide an effective cleaning technique for Velocity. This should be done immediately after spraying is finished to prevent dried residues adhering to the tank/lines/filters. When a tank mixture of Velocity with a companion product has been used, more rigorous cleaning of the sprayer may be required than when using Velocity alone. Refer to the companion product label for appropriate instructions in this event.

3. Other Factors Influencing Weed Control

a) Application time of day

Optimum performance of Velocity occurs when it is applied in warmer temperature with high light intensity. To maximise efficacy avoid application of Velocity within 1 hour of sunset, or at night, particularly if followed by low overnight temperatures.

b) Effect of climate

Activity of Velocity Selective Herbicide will be reduced if weeds are stressed. Optimum results will be obtained if good temperature, good light intensity and good soil moisture exists at application.

Rainfast period

DO NOT use if rainfall or irrigation is to occur within 2 hours of application.

Temperature

DO NOT apply to frost affected weeds or if frosts are imminent. Frost causes stress on weeds and could result in decreased weed control. To ensure optimum results Velocity Selective Herbicide should only be applied once the weeds are no longer under stress from the frost conditions. The use of Velocity Selective Herbicide at 1 L/ha may provide better control of weeds during frosty periods however, good control may not be obtained.

c) Weed density

Velocity contains bromoxynil as one of its components. For reliable control good contact must be made with each plant. High weed density may cause shading of plants lower in the weed canopy. In dense weed or crop stands good control may not be achieved even when the Velocity rate is increased. A follow up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control remaining plants.

For the control of dense wild radish populations increasing the rate to 1 L/ha or the addition of MCPA LVE will improve control in most situations. Because high weed density may cause shading of weeds lower in the plant canopy a follow-up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control plants remaining after an application of Velocity.

Where crop or weed density is high, water volume should be increased as recommended in the **Application** section of this label above.

d) Weed emergence after application

Velocity will not control following germinations of weeds. A follow-up application of a suitable herbicide may be required to control remaining plants or plants that emerge after application.

e) Weed stage

Apply when weeds are actively growing. In most situations the rate specified for each weed size will give satisfactory control. Under certain conditions such as:

*high crop or weed density

*later germinations

*abnormal weed growth including early flowering

- higher rates of Velocity Selective Herbicide (up to 1 L/ha) may be required.

Velocity Selective Herbicide may not effectively control:

* regrowth of suppressed weeds;

* transplanted weeds;

* weeds growing under stress from previous herbicide applications.

4. <u>COMPATIBILITY</u>

Compatibility trials have not been conducted using Velocity at 1.0 L/ha. Recommended compatibilities refer to Velocity at 500 mL or 670 mL/ha only.

Observe the more rigorous of the crop and crop safety restrictions for the Velocity and companion herbicide labels when tank mixing.

When mixing with other herbicides increased crop effects may occur. Under normal growing conditions this should not result in any yield loss. For the latest information on mixing Velocity with other products, contact Bayer CropScience.

Mix partner	Mix rate	Velocity rate	Compatibility	Critical comments

Lontrel 750 SG	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
MCPA LVE	to 500 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Ally	5 g/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		Ally may reduce the speed of control from Velocity. Ally may reduce the control of bifora from Velocity
			Annual ryegrass	
Achieve	-	-		There is no field data available for Velocity plus Achieve mixes on annual ryegrass.
Atlantis OD	330 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Axial	Label rates for mixtures	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Cheetah Gold	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Decision	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
			Wild oats	
Achieve	Label rates	Up to 670 mL/ha		Constant agitation required, on standing a

				sediment will form.
Atlantis® OD	330 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Axial	Label rate for mixtures	Up to 670 mL/ha		-
Cheetah Gold	-	-		-
Topik®	85 mL/ha	Up to 670 mL/ha		Insufficient data available at lower Topik rates. Contact Bayer CropScience for further information
Wildcat® 110	Label rates	Up to 500 mL/ha		-
			Brome grass	
Atlantis® OD	Label rates	Up to 500 mL/ha		-

INCOMPATIBLE PRODUCTS

Products that are NOT compatible with Velocity must be applied separately. In this situation, it is recommended to apply Velocity first and then allow at least 10 days between its application and application of the incompatible product.

TRACE ELEMENTS

Reduced efficacy from Velocity will occur when mixed with trace elements. It is recommended to apply Velocity first and then allow at least 10 days between its application and application of any trace element.

Green – No loss of efficacy or adverse crop effects

Yellow – Some reduction in efficacy or the speed of action may occur

Red – Not compatible, efficacy reductions or adverse crop effects may occur

Physically compatible products:

The following products have been tested for their physical compatibility only with Velocity (laboratory jar test). In field testing has not been conducted to determine if there are adverse effects on the target crop, or adverse effects on the efficacy of the products that are mixed. It is recommended that a small test area is treated before application to the entire crop.

The name of the product is listed followed by an appropriate mix rate for that product with up to 670 mL/ha Velocity: Hoegrass® 500 (label rates, see Note 1), Hussar® OD (100 mL/ha, see Note 1), Le-mat® 290 SL (label rates), Fastac® Duo (240 mL/ha), Decis Options® (label rates), Dimethoate (85 mL/ha), Bulldock® Duo (label rates), Lorsban® 500 EC (900 mL/ha), Folicur® 430 SC (label rates), Amistar® Extra (up to 800 mL/ha, see Note 2), Bayleton® 125 EC (1.0 L/ha), Tilt® Extra (500 mL/ha).

Note 1 – Constant agitation required, on standing a sediment will form

Note 2 – Constant agitation required, on standing irreversible settlement will occur

Wetting agent/Adjuvant recommendation with compatible products

Velocity mix-partner	Recommended surfactant/adjuvant	Critical comments
Achieve	Supercharge 0.75% v/v	DO NOT use a non-ionic surfactant, e.g. BS1000 when Velocity is applied alone or with any other product other than Wildcat 110 as reduced efficacy or speed of kill may result.
Atlantis OD	Hasten 1% v/v	
Axial	Adigor 0.5% v/v	
Cheetah Gold	Hasten 1% v/v or Uptake 0.5% v/v	
Decision	Hasten 1% v/v or Uptake 0.5% v/v	

Hoegrass 500	Hasten 1% v/v	When used with Wildcat 110 the use of BS 1000 does not reduce efficacy of Velocity. DO NOT use ammonium sulphate as the adjuvant for Velocity.
Hussar OD	Hasten 1% v/v	
Topik	Hasten 0.5% v/v or Uptake 0.5% v/v	
Wildcat 110	BS1000 0.25% v/v	

For advice on the compatibility of other products, contact the manufacturer, Bayer CropScience Pty. Ltd.

5. Crop Safety

Velocity Selective Herbicide shows good crop selectivity when used as directed. The following will help minimise crop effects.

Selective crops

- DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
- DO NOT apply to any crop other than wheat, barley, cereal rye or triticale.

Recommended growth stage

- Wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye should be a minimum 2 leaf stage (Z12 growth stage), before application of Velocity Selective Herbicide.
- DO NOT apply later than Z31 (first node). Although Velocity may be applied to Z31, shading of weeds from advanced crop means that Velocity should be applied onto young crop.
- Optimum results are achieved when sprayed 4 - 6 weeks after sowing onto maximum 4 leaf weeds when cereals have usually 2 to 5 leaves (Z12-Z21).

Agronomic and environmental factors

- Some crop yellowing and growth retardation may occur within 2 to 5 weeks of application. Where Velocity Selective Herbicide up to 670 mL/ha is applied as recommended, any effects will be negligible and rapidly dissipate.
- Growth retardation may be increased if the crop is affected by root disease, (e.g. cereal cyst nematode, rhizoctonia, take-all (haydie)), nutritional stress, waterlogging, drought stress, excessively cold conditions or previous herbicide treatment.
- Do not apply to cereals that are physically damaged (e.g. by hail, wind, insect attack).
- Do not apply to crops not actively growing due to cold and wet conditions or drought stress.

6. Crop Rotation Recommendations

Minimum recropping intervals apply for all crops following Velocity Selective Herbicide application. Recropping intervals are dependent on the rate of product applied. Areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show symptoms of damage in sensitive crops. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.

For advice on crops not listed below, contact the manufacturer, Bayer CropScience Pty. Ltd.

Rainfall/irrigation –winter and summer recropping
For crops listed as requiring a minimum amount of rainfall or irrigation in combination with a set recropping interval: Rainfall and irrigation totalling less than the stated amount in the tables below following use of Velocity may result in an extended recropping interval.

Patchy rain, with extended dry periods may also result in an extended recropping intervals, even when rainfall exceeds the minimum stated. If in doubt, seek specialist advice.

Dry conditions or less than the recommended minimum rainfall
Velocity breaks down by microbial degradation, which is favoured by warm, moist, aerobic soil. Where less than the minimum rain has fallen between application and planting the next year, it is recommended to only plant a cereal crop.

pH
Application to soils with a pH greater than 8.4 (soil in water) has not been tested and is not recommended.

Recropping symptoms are reduced on acid soils (pH < 6.5 soil in water, pH < 6.0 in $CaCl_2$).

TANK MIXTURE WITH OTHER HERBICIDES
In the event that a tank mixture of Velocity Selective Herbicide and another herbicide has been used, the longer recropping interval of the tank mix products should be observed for the crop in question.

Crop – winter sown	**Velocity rate applied**	**Minimum rainfall/irrigation required**	**Recropping Interval**
wheat, barley, oat, triticale	up to 1.0 L/ha		3 weeks
canola, clover*, chick pea, faba bean*, field pea, lentil*, lucerne, lupin, vetch	670 mL/ha	250	9 months
Alkaline or neutral soils canola, chick pea, field pea, lucerne, lupin, vetch	1.0 L/ha**	250	
Acid soils (pH <6.5 in water, pH<6.0 in $CaCl_2$) canola, chick pea, clover, faba bean, field pea, lentil, lucerne, lupin, medic, vetch	1.0 L/ha	250	

Alkaline or neutral soils lentil, medic Note: On soils with free limestone do not use Velocity above 670 mL/ha unless substantial biomass reduction (medic) or discolouration (lentil, medic) is accepted in areas of boom overlap.	1.0 L/ha (see note in Crop column)	500	21 months

For winter recropping, transient biomass reduction or discolouration may occur where recropped following Velocity application. When used as directed grain yield is not compromised where transient biomass reduction or discolouration occurs.

* Where Velocity at 670 mL/ha is applied on alkaline soils, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage in crops such as clover, faba bean and lentil. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.

**Where Velocity at 1.0 L/ha is applied on alkaline soils, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage in crops such as canola, field pea, lentil, lupin, medic and vetch. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction or reduced yields in some situations.

Crop – summer sown	**Velocity rate applied**	**Minimum rainfall required**	**Recropping Interval**
maize, sorghum	up to 1.0 L/ha		8 weeks
cotton, soybean, sunflower	up to 670 mL/ha	300 mm	14 months
mung bean	up to 1.0 L/ha***	300 mm	14 months
cotton, soybean, sunflower	up to 1.0 L/ha***	500 mm	14 months

For summer recropping, transient biomass reduction or discolouration may occur where recropped after Velocity application. When used as directed grain yield is not compromised where transient biomass reduction or discolouration occurs.

***Where Velocity at 1.0 L/ha is applied, recropping areas that receive double rates (boom overlaps) may show increased symptoms of damage. This is generally restricted to discolouration (bleaching) of the crop but may also result in biomass reduction in some situations.