

Product Name: FUHUA 680 SG GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE  
APVMA Approval No: 92801/136690



Label Name:	FUHUA 680 SG GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE
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Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	680 g/kg Glyphosate (present as the mono-ammonium salt)
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 9 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	A non-selective herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial weeds in certain situations as indicated in the Directions for Use
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Net Contents:	100g - 10kg
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Restraints:	<p>SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS</p> <p>Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at <a href="http://apvma.gov.au/spraydrift">apvma.gov.au/spraydrift</a>.</p> <p>DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.</p> <p>DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.</p> <p>DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between three and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.</p>
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Withholding Periods:	Not required when used as directed.
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide is a Group 9 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide and other inhibitors of EPSP synthase mode of action 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 Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide or other inhibitors of EPSP synthase herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Fuhua accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Protections:	<p><b>PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</b>  Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.</p> <p>DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b>  DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.  Do NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water.  Do NOT spray across open bodies of water.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a dry, well-ventilated area, as cool as possible out of direct sunlight. DO NOT contaminate seed, feed or foodstuff.</p> <p>Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank/water/dip/drench, etc. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>Will damage eyes and will irritate the skin.</p> <p>Avoid contact with eyes and skin.</p> <p>When opening the container and preparing the product for use wear elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. 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, goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre</p> <p>Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### GENERAL WEED CONTROL ALL STATES

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS Read Application check list before using
For general weed control in Domestic areas (Home gardens), Commercial, Industrial and Public Service areas, Agricultural buildings and other farm situations.  For specific weeds refer to the appropriate Weeds Controlled table.	For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds. RATE: 5 g per litre of water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply when weeds are actively growing.</li><li>• Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage.</li><li>• Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop</li></ul>

### USE SITUATIONS All States except where noted

For rates of application and weeds controlled see Weeds Controlled Tables

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS</b> Around buildings, Commercial and industrial areas, Domestic and public service areas, Right-of-ways.	Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. For residual weed control of annual weeds, Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. <b>See Tank Mixtures/Herbicides.</b>

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>AGRICULTURAL AREAS</b>	Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide may be used for control of annual and perennial weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.
<b>DRY DRAINS AND</b>	Do NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. Do NOT spray across

<b>CHANNELS (ETC).</b>	open bodies of water, and do NOT allow spray to enter the water. Do NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
<b>FORESTS</b>	<p>Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide may be used prior to the establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, including application by helicopter.</p> <p>When applying by helicopter use up to a maximum rate of 2.1 kg/ha of Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide.</p> <p>DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.</p>
<b>FORESTS</b> <b>Tank mix with metsulfuron</b>	<p>Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide may be used together with metsulfuron using aerial application (helicopter ONLY) using the following rates;</p> <p>Application by helicopter with 60g/ha of a 600g/kg metsulfuron product for the control of Blackberry: Max rate 4.1kg/ha.</p> <p>Application by helicopter with 60 g/ha metsulfuron by helicopter for the control of regenerated <i>Pinus</i> spp (Pine wildling): Max rate 3.7kg/ha.</p> <p>DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.</p>
<b>COTTON</b> <b>Shielded Sprayers</b>	Apply Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Refer to the Weeds Controlled tables

<b>QLD, NSW only.</b>	<p>for rates of application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply in crops less than 20 cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury or destruction may result.</p>
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**USE SITUATIONS All States except where noted**

**For rates of application and weeds controlled see Weeds Controlled Tables**

<b>SITUATION</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
<p><b>TREE AND VINE CROPS</b></p> <p>Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus fruit, Custard apples, Duboisia, Figs - dessert, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera - fruit, Nuts (including Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio and Walnut), Olives, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pome fruit, Raspberries, Stone fruit, Tea, Vineyards</p>	<p>Apply as directed or shielded spray.</p> <p>DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are protectively shielded from spray and spray drift.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit &amp; Vineyards. DO NOT allow spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit.</li> <li>• Tea. Apply a maximum of 2 kg/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 3g/litre by directed handgun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop.</li> <li>• All other crops. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. CAUTION: Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required.</li> <li>• For residual control of annual weeds, Macspred Glymac Dri 700 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with compatible herbicides which are labelled for use in the above crops.</li> </ul> <p>See Tank Mixtures/Herbicides for directions.</p>

**USE SITUATIONS All States except where noted**

**For rates of application and weeds controlled see Weeds Controlled Tables**

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>PASTURE</b>	<p><b>DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION:</b> Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. Retreatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.</p> <p><b>BOOM APPLICATION:</b> Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to re-seeding or establishment of other crops. Where spot application is undertaken, grazing stock need not be removed.</p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b> Certain plants may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present DO NOT allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.</p>
<b>ONIONS</b> Post-plant, pre-emergence application TAS only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For control of annual weeds and suppression of perennial weeds, including Rope Twitch, apply Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide at 530g - 1.6 kg/ha post sowing and at least 7 days before crop is due to emerge. DO NOT apply to emerging onion plants as severe injury will result. Use the lower rate on small actively growing annual weeds. Increase to the higher rate for larger annual weeds (over 15 cm tall) and for suppression of perennial weeds.</li> </ul>

**ANNUAL WEEDS REGISTRATION IN ALL STATES AND TERRITORIES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM Rate/ha	HANDGUN /KNAPSACK	CRITICAL COMMENTS READ APPLICATION CHECK LIST
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			<b>BEFORE USING</b>
Annual ryegrass Amaranth Barley grass Barnyard grass Bent grass <sup>c d</sup> Brome grass Caltrop Canary grass Capeweed Cereals Chickweed Cobbler's pegs Deadnettle Doublegee Fumitory Ground cherry Hedge Mustard Hoary Cress <sup>b c d</sup> Lesser Swinecress Liverseed grass Mintweed Noogoora burr <sup>a b</sup> Paradoxa grass Paterson's Curse Pigweed	1-1.6kg/ha	3 - 5 g/litre	<p>Apply to weeds whenever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use higher rate on weeds over 15 cm in height or diameter or where dense weed cover limits spray coverage.</li> <li>• Use higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 5L spray per 100sqm.</li> <li>• Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide does not provide residual weed control.</li> </ul> <p>Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For residual control of annual weeds, Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides.</li> </ul> <p>See Tank Mixtures/Herbicides for</p>



Potato weed Saffron thistle Silvergrass Sowthistle Spear thistle Spiny Burrgrass Spurge Thornapple Variegated thistle Wild oats Wild turnip Winter grass			directions.
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**STATE REGISTRATION CODE;** a- Queensland, b- New South Wales, c- Victoria, d- Tasmania, e- South Australia, and f- Western Australia

**PERENNIAL WEEDS REGISTRATION IN ALL STATES/TERRITORIES UNLESS OTHER WISE SPECIFIED**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM Rate/ha	HANDGUN /KNAPSACK	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Artichoke thistle <sup>c e</sup> African Lovegrass <sup>b c f</sup> Carpet grass Cocksfoot Flatweed	1.5 – 3 kg	5 g / litre	Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seedhead stage (Early flower flatweed).  In general best control of winter growing perennials is obtained with application during winter-spring.

Johnson grass Kikuyu Nutgrass Paspalum Phalaris <sup>b c e</sup> Plantain Prairie grass Rhodes grass Rope twitch <sup>c d</sup> *Tall sedge <sup>b c d</sup> Yorkshire fog			<p>Best control of summer growing perennials is obtained with application late summer and autumn.</p> <p>For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use the higher rate uncultivated situations.</p> <p>For Rhodes grass and Rope twitch, use the higher boom rate only.</p>
Blady grass <sup>a b</sup> Bracken Couch *Cumbungi *Glyceria <sup>d</sup> Guinea grass *Paragrass * See Dry Drains and Channel Use Situation	4.5 kg	7 g / litre	<p>For Bracken add Pulse at 200mL/100L spray mix.</p> <p>Best control of couch in WA and SA is obtained with spring treatment.</p> <p>Most effective control of couch in eastern states is obtained with summer and autumn treatments.</p> <p>In cultivated situations use sequential treatments of 2 - 4.5kg / ha for control.</p>

**STATE REGISTRATION CODE;** a- Queensland, b- New South Wales, c- Victoria, d- Tasmania, e- South Australia, and f- Western Australia

# WOODY WEEDS REGISTRATION IN ALL STATES/TERRITORIES

## UNLESS OTHER WISE SPECIFIED

WEEDS CONTROLLED	HANDGUN/KNAPSACK	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bamboo Bitou bush <sup>a b c d</sup> Boxthorn Gorse Groundsel bush <sup>a b</sup> Lantana <sup>a b</sup>	5 g / litre	For Gorse, add Pulse at 20mL/10L of spray mix
Blackberry Eucalyptus spp (seedlings <2m) <sup>a b c d f</sup> Hawthorn <sup>b c d e f</sup> Pampas grass Sifton bush <sup>a b</sup> Willow (<2m) <sup>a b c d f</sup>	5 - 7 g / litre	Eucalyptus spp, add Pulse at 20mL/10L of spray mix.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AERIAL APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry in forestry situations	4.1 kg/ha + 60 g/ha of a 600 g/kg metsulfuron-methyl product	Refer to 'General Instructions' and the metsulfuron-methyl product label.
<i>Pinus</i> spp. (Pine wildling) in forestry situations	3.7 kg/ha + 60 g/ha of a 600 g/kg metsulfuron-methyl product	

**STATE REGISTRATION CODE;** a- Queensland, b- New South Wales, c- Victoria, d- Tasmania, e- South Australia, and f- Western Australia

## CONSERVATION TILLAGE

**Restraints:** To ensure herbicide absorption, **DO NOT** disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, except where noted.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA</b> Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement	WA	Barley grass, Brome grass, Volunteer cereals,	<b>265g-530g</b>	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate.  <b>RATE SELECTION</b> Increase to higher rates late in the season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions.  <b>FULL DISTURBANCE</b> with a cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement may start one day after treatment (7 days if Dock, Phalaris, Skeleton weed, Soursob, or Sorrel are present) and should occur within 21 days after treatment. Where cultivation or sowing does not occur within 21 days, new weed growth may require further treatment. When treating light infestations or seedling annual grasses (pre-tillering) and annual broadleaved weeds (less than 8cm diam/height), cultivation or sowing may start 6 hours after treatment and should occur within 21 days.  <b>CROP ESTABLISHMENT</b> Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions.  <b>ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES</b>
	SA	Wild oats	pre tillering	
	VIC		<b>530g – 660g</b>	
	NSW only		post tillering	
		Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Annual ryegrass, Silvergrass, Winter grass	<b>530g-660g</b> pre tillering <b>660g-790g</b> post tillering	
		Calomba daisy, Capeweed, Doublegee/Spiny Emex	<b>265g-530g</b> less than 8cm diam/height <b>530g-790g</b> greater than 8cm diam/height	
		Amsinckia, Fumitory, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Volunteer lupins, Wild turnip	<b>530g-660g</b> less than 12cm diam/height <b>660g-790g</b> greater than 12cm diam/height	

		Dock (seedling)	<b>530g-790g</b>	<p>Addition of Wetter TX 200mL/100L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestations of</p> <p>Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve spray coverage.</p> <p><b>TANK MIXTURES</b> For improved control of clover add Dicamba 500*. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.</p> <p><b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b> For Perennial phalaris, Soursob Skeleton weed and Sorrel, Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.</p>
		Perennial phalaris, Skeleton weed fully emerged rosettes (NSW only), Sorrel, Soursob, Sub.clover	<b>790g</b>	

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA</b> Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement	TAS only	All the above weeds	<b>790g-1.6kg</b>	<b>TASMANIA</b> Use 790g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.6kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 400 mL/ha Dicamba 500*. Observe Dicamba 500* label directions and plant-back periods.

<b>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA</b>  Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance	NSW  VIC  SA  WA  only	Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<b>530g-790g</b>	<p>Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing of mature plants has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate.</p> <p><b>RATE SELECTION</b> Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. Increase to higher rates in Spring or when treating under cold/overcast conditions.</p> <p><b>AERIAL APPLICATION</b> Use the higher rates. See <b>AERIAL EQUIPMENT</b>.</p> <p><b>ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES</b> Add WETTER TX, 200mL/100L spray solution.</p> <p>When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage.</p> <p><b>TANK MIXTURES</b> For improved control of Dock, Sorrel, and Sub.clover, add Dicamba 500*. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. Addition of ammonium sulfate, 2 kg/100L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions.</p> <p><b>PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT</b> Do NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence one day after treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for three days where annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment.</p>
		Brome grass, Canary grass, Capeweed, Variegated thistle, Winter grass	<b>660g - 1kg</b>	
		Annual ryegrass, Patterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silvergrass, Spear Thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip	<b>790g-1kg</b>	
		Erodium, Perennial phalaris, Plantin, Sorrel, Sub.clover, Yorkshire Fog	<b>990g-1.3kg</b>	
		Dock, Flatweed	<b>1.3kg</b>	

				<b>AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING</b> Delay seeding until trash is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertilizer and insecticides and follow-up management is undertaken as required.
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SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA</b> Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance	TAS only	All the above weeds	<b>790g-1.6kg</b>	<b>TASMANIA</b> Use 790g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.6kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated.  To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 400 mL/ha Dicamba 500*. Observe Dicamba 500* label directions and plant-back periods.
<b>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA</b> To commence a fallow	NSW VIC SA WA only	Barley grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats  Annual ryegrass Brome grass Capeweed Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Silvergrass Spear thistle Wild mustard Wild radish	<b>530g-790g</b>   <b>790g-1kg</b>	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth 6-8cm before spraying.  <b>RATE SELECTION</b> Use lower rates on young weeds or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days. Increase

		Wild turnip		<p>to the high rates where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding.</p> <p><b>ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES</b> Add WETTER TX at 200 mL/100L spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use low volume nozzles (ASAE S572) and spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage.</p> <p><b>HOARY CRESS</b> Treat from late rosette to early flowering.</p> <p><b>SOURSOB</b> Treat at tuber exhaustion.</p> <p><b>COUCH</b> Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.</p> <p><b>TANK MIXTURES</b> Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods,</p>
		Hoary cress, Soursob	<b>790g</b>	
		Couch	<b>790g-1.6kg</b>	



				regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See TANK MIXTURES for directions.
	TAS only	All the above weeds plus Sorrel, Dock and White Clover	<b>790g-1.6kg</b>	<b>TASMANIA</b> Use 790g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.6 kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated.  To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 400 mL/ha Dicamba 500*. Observe Dicamba 500* label directions and plant-back periods.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>PASTURE TOPPING</b> For annual grass Capeweed and Calomba daisy seed-set reduction.	Barley Grass Brome grass Capeweed Silvergrass	<b>160 – 240g</b>	Remove stock prior to treatment to allow even regrowth. Apply to Capeweed and Annual ryegrass at <b>FLOWERING</b> . For other grasses, apply from <b>HEAD</b> to <b>MILKY DOUGH</b> stage. Use the higher rate for dense infestations or where Annual ryegrass is present. Apply before signs of plants "haying off". Reduction in pasture legume population may occur as a result of treatment. Do NOT apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed or hay.
	Annual ryegrass Calomba daisy	<b>240g</b>	

<b>SEED-HEAD SUPPRESSION OF PERENNIAL GRASSES</b>	Bentgrass	<b>200 – 330g</b>	<p><b>TIMING</b> Treat from late October to late November. Apply before seedheads have emerged. Use the higher rate where growth is excessive and renovation is intended the following autumn.</p> <p><b>FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT</b> Graze hard after spraying.</p>
<b>POA TUSsock INFESTED PASTURE</b>  For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa tussock	<b>1.6 – 2.1 kg</b>	<p><b>TIMING</b> Graze heavily, then remove at least 14 days before spraying to allow fresh regrowth. Apply to actively growing plants after the autumn break but before heavy frosts (March – May).</p> <p><b>APPLICATION</b> Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. If aerial spraying, see <b>AERIAL EQUIPMENT</b>.</p> <p><b>FOLLOW UP MANAGEMENT</b> Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after each treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.</p>

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>NORTHERN AUSTRALIA</b>  In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW  only	Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<b>265-530 g</b>	<p>Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. Note that under summer (hot) conditions, dense infestations of Barnyard grass and Liverseed grass may require follow-up treatment for complete control. In winter (cold) conditions, symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop.</p> <p><b>RATE SELECTION</b> Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. At more advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range or the addition of 2, 4-D ester.</p> <p><b>CROP ESTABLISHMENT</b> Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seed bed. See Crop Establishment for directions.</p> <p><b>TANK MIXTURES</b> Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. DO NOT tank mix with atrazine</p>
		Barnyard grass, Columbus grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, Native Millet, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Volunteer sorghum	<b>530g-1kg</b>	
		Australian bluebell (QLD only) Cudweed, Fumitory, Mexican poppy, New Zealand spinach, Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Spurge, Stinking goosefoot	<b>530g-790g</b>	
		Black (giant) pigweed, Boggabri weed, Caltrop (Yellowvine), Indian hedge mustard, Mintweed, Summer grass	<b>265g – 530g</b> up to 5 true leaves or 3cm diam/height <b>530g – 790g</b> greater than 5 true leaves or 3cm diam/height	
		African turnip weed, Deadnettle, Sweet summer grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer sunflower	<b>400g – 530g</b> up to 5 true leaves or 3cm diam/height <b>530g – 1kg</b> greater than 3 cm diam/height	
		Annual ground cherry (Gooseberry), Bladder ketmia, Camel melon, False castor oil	<b>530g – 790g</b>	

		plant/Thornapple, Noogoora burr, Turnip weed, Wild lettuce, Wild turnip, Wireweed	<p>prior to stem elongation/ budding. After that use</p> <p><b>265g – 790g</b> plus 500-700mL</p> <p>2,4-D ester (800g/L) or <b>790g-1kg</b> alone</p>	<p>when spraying Barnyard grass or Liverseed Grass.</p> <p><b>AERIAL APPLICATION</b> For instructions on aerial application, under hot conditions, see AERIAL EQUIPMENT. Do not apply by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C.</p>
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SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>NORTHERN AUSTRALIA</b> In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW only	Sowthistle/ milkthistle	<b>400g-530g</b> rosettes up to 3 cm diam/height <b>530g-1kg</b> greater than 3cm diam/height	Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
		Couch	<b>790g-1.6kg</b>	Use the higher rate for dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
		Johnson grass	<b>1kg-1.6kg</b>	Use the higher rate on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with a

				minimum of 30cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long term control.
		Nutgrass	<b>1.6kg + 1.6kg</b>	Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally in 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make a second application. <b>NOTE</b> Follow up treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program.
<b>SORGHUM CONTROL</b> Pre-harvest	QLD NSW only	Sorghum, grain sorghum DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging	<b>790g-1kg</b>	Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred. <b>CAUTION</b> Treatment may increase potential for CROP LODGING. Apply treatments to previously slashed/grazed stubble when at least 20cm of new growth has occurred. <b>CAUTION</b> Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
<b>SORGHUM CONTROL</b> Post-harvest	QLD NSW only	Sorghum stubble (grain sorghum)	<b>530g-790g</b> for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble <b>790g-1kg</b> for standing stubble if sufficiently green <b>790g-1kg</b> for fresh spring	

			regrowth	
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SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>SUGAR CANE</b> Ratoon spray out	Qld NSW only	Sugar cane ratoon regrowth	<b>2.1kg-4.8kg</b>	<b>APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS</b> <b>ONLY</b> apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.
<b>RICE Direct drilling</b>	NSW only	Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Annual ryegrass, Barley grass, Burr medic, Sub. Clover, Winter grass	<b>530g-660g</b>	Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide is less effective on drought-stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. In grazed situations, if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying.  <b>ANNUAL RYEGRASS</b> Add Wetter TX at 200mL/100L of spray solutions and where dominant use the higher rate.  <b>SOWING</b> Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. Fuhua Glyphosate 680 SG Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continuing control of weeds.
<b>COTTON</b> pre-harvest  Do not use on crops intended for seed production	NSW Qld only	Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr, Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle / milkthistle	<b>660g-1.3kg</b>	Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, where the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit spray coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Dropp or Harvade. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For best results under these conditions, delay application
		Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only)	<b>1.3kg</b>	

				<p>until canopy re-opens following initial conditioning treatment.</p> <p>Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora burr is required treatments should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed with defoliant, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all label direction for the tank mix products.</p>
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\* Dicamba 500 – Any registered product containing 500 g/L DICAMBA PRESENT AS THE DIMETHYLAMINE SALT

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

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

### **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide is a non-volatile, water-soluble product with non-selective herbicidal activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide may be used for weed control in agricultural land prior to sowing any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomatoes.

Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated immediately in the soil and does not provide residual weed control. Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide moves throughout the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system.

Visible effects on annual weeds take 3-7 days, but on perennial weeds may not be obvious for 2-3 weeks or longer in some cases. Visible effects of control may be delayed by cool or cloudy weather at and following treatment. Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual weed control. Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.

### **CROP ESTABLISHMENT**

Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seed bed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development. Spraying early to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seed beds. On friable soils and where there is only light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed satisfactorily from one day after spraying.

In situations of heavy weed growth sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formation of a satisfactory seed bed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation and roots into the seedbed by cultivation or sowing may cause retarded crop emergence, particularly in cold and/or wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface. In marginal seedbed conditions take care to achieve correct seeding depth, and avoid use of pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise of risk of retarded crop emergence.

### **MIXING**

For boom application, water volumes should not be less than 6 litres per 1 kg of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide. Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, eg water from ponds and unlined ditches, or if hard water containing calcium salts is used. Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic-lined containers or spray tanks. Spray tanks, pumps, line and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned with clean water following application to prevent corrosion.

Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials. Use spray solutions promptly and certainly within 5 days, since a gradual loss of activity will occur. Good agitation is required,



particularly under cold conditions, to ensure all of the Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide dissolves when first added to the tank.

#### Full Agitation in Pre-filled Spray Tank

- Fill the tank with one-half the required amount of clean water and set the pump on full agitation.
- Add the required amount of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide slowly to ensure that it is well dispersed through-out the tank and none collects on the bottom. Suggested rate is 10 kg in 2-3 minutes.
- Continue water addition and fully agitate until all the Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide is completely dissolved.

#### SURFACTANT ADDITION

Additional surfactant is not required except where the rate of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide is less than 6g/L when applied by boom.

Rate: Add Turbo Plus at 100mL per 100L water. Results with other surfactants may be variable. Do not mix with spraying oils, agricultural chemicals or any other material except as directed on the label.

#### TANK MIXTURES

Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and additives. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank-mix products.

##### Mixing Instructions For All Tank Mixtures

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Add Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide. Mix thoroughly and continue water addition.
3. Where crystalline ammonium sulphate is recommended, wash the ammonium sulfate through a top mesh screen into the tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
5. Add surfactant near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank-mix promptly.

#### Tank Mixtures - Herbicides

Atrazine\* flowable or granular (Agricultural uses only. DO NOT apply the tank-mix for control of Barnyard grass or liverseed grass), 2,4-D Ester, dicamba, Express, triclopyr 600, chlorsulfuron simazine\* Flowable or granular, sulfometuron, Yield, pendimethalin, metsulfuron methyl, triasulfuron, LVE MCPA, and oxyfluorfen.

\*Ammonium sulfate may improve the performance of tank mixtures of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide and atrazine and simazine. See directions below. The addition of Striker at 75mL/ha to recommended rates of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide prior to planting wheat or barley will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity.

### **Tank Mixtures - Additives**

Ammonium Sulphate (crystalline or liquid 500g/L)

RATE: 2L or 1kg/100L spray solution The addition of crystalline ammonium sulphate to Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide, when used to control ANNUAL weeds, MAY improve the performance of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide under adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy weather.

Ammonium sulphate may also improve the performance of tank mixtures of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide and atrazine and simazine. Use only crystalline or liquid (500g/L) ammonium sulphate, NOT prilled or granular forms. Ammonium sulphate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer. Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with water after use.

### **Pulse Penetrant**

RATE: 20 mL/10L spray solution.

Add when treating Bracken (boom application).

### **Wetter TX Surfactant**

RATE: 20 mL/10L spray solution.

Add when treating Annual ryegrass in spring (from beginning of August to end of October), Silvergrass and perennial grasses - see critical comments section. Wetter TX is not a general purpose surfactant and should be used only where recommended.

### **Tank Mixtures - Insecticides**

This product is compatible with the following insecticides: Imidan, omethoate, chlorpyrifos 500, metasystox, fenitrothion ULV, and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

## **APPLICATION**

Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide is a non-selective translocated herbicide. Direct spray contact, or even slight drift, may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crops or other desirable plants including trees. Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly washing with water.

### **Boom Equipment**

For broadacre application, a spray volume of 60L/ha or less is recommended for optimum performance. Fan nozzles equipment is recommended, using pressures in the range 240-280 kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

## **High Volume Application**

(eg. Knapsack/Handgun Equipment)

The dilution rate is given as g/litre eg: 5 grams Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide per 1 litre of water. This is equal to 75g Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide per 15 litres of water or 500g per 100 litres of water.

Adjust equipment to achieve an even spray pattern. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage. For handgun equipment, a D6 spray tip (Spraying Systems Australia P/L) or equivalent and an operating pressure of 400-700 kPa are recommended.

## **Aerial Equipment**

Aerial equipment may be used to apply Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide only in pasture or fallow situations prior to establishment of field crops, fodder crops, or new pasture and for pre-harvest application to sorghum and cotton crops.

DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Use recommended rates of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide in this label up to a maximum limit of 2.1kg/ha. For Micronair and boom equipment, apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 20L/ha. Droplets in the MEDIUM to COARSE spray droplet category are recommended. Swath width should be 15-17m. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

## **Aerial Equipment (by Helicopter Only)**

Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide may be applied by helicopter for the control of weeds in forests, pasture or new forest plantings up to a maximum rate of 2.1 kg/ha where specified by this label. When applying this product by helicopter in combination with metsulfuron for the control of Blackberry in forestry and other specific situations, a rate of up to 4.1kg/ha of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide may be applied. When applying this product by helicopter in combination with metsulfuron for the control of regenerated Pinus spp (Pine wildling) in forestry, a rate of up to 3.7kg/ha of Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide may be applied. Refer to the metsulfuron label for specific recommendations. DO NOT apply aerial treatments in situations where drift onto sensitive crops, pastures or desirable trees is likely to occur.

Spray with a properly calibrated helicopter using the half overlap opposite pass technique and with a swath width set to minimise distribution variation. Use a spray volume not less than 20L/ha and use settings to produce droplets in the MEDIUM to COARSE spray droplets category. Swath width will need to be reduced to avoid striping under light wind conditions and/or application to tall, dense targets. Avoid spraying in still conditions and where conditions favour temperature inversions. Turn off spray booms whilst passing over creeks and dams. Thoroughly wash helicopter after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

## **Application on hilly terrain:**

As spraying height may vary, to maximise target contact, increase water volume to 30-80L/ha and increase droplet size to at least a COARSE spray droplet category.

## **Application under summer conditions:**

High temperatures and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperature reaches 25°C, increase water volume to at least 30L/ha and

increase droplet size to at least a COARSE spray droplet category. DO NOT apply Fuhua 680 SG Glyphosate Herbicide by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C.

#### **APPLICATION CHECKLIST**

- Do not treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced weed control may result. Reduced efficacy may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.
- Do not add additional surfactant or mix with any other agricultural chemicals, herbicide, oils or other materials except as specifically directed on this label.
- Macspred Glymac Dri 700 Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. Rainfall soon after application may wash the herbicide off the weeds, particularly if the weeds are not actively growing, under stress or conditions of low light intensity or darkness.
- Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain if water droplets run off when plants are disturbed.
- Do not disturb treated weeds by cultivation sowing or grazing for one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, to ensure herbicide adsorption except where noted.
- A Withholding Period for grazing stock is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed (as recommended above) to ensure herbicide adsorption. Certain plants such as, Soursob, St John's Wort and Bracken, may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, grazing should be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.