



Product Name: ForageMax Arylex active Herbicide  
APVMA approval No.: 68249/ 121345

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| Label Name: | ForageMax Arylex active Herbicide |
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| Signal Headings: | CAUTION<br>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN<br>READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING |
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| Constituent Statements: | 50 g/L AMINOPYRALID as the triisopropylamine salt<br>100 g/L HALAUXIFEN as the methyl ester |
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| Mode of Action: | GROUP I HERBICIDE |
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| Statement of Claims: | A suspension concentrate formulation for post-emergent control of broadleaf weeds in forage brassicas including brassicas undersown with grass pastures, spring or autumn sown canola and spot spraying in grass pastures as specified in the Directions for Use. |
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| Net Contents: | 1L<br>5L |
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| Restraints: | DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which may be stressed due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop effects or reduced levels of weed control may result.<br>DO NOT sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous season with FORAGEMAX until after the required plantback period has elapsed - see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.<br>DO NOT spray if rain is likely to occur within three hours or if heavy rain is likely to occur within 48 hours.<br>DO NOT store mixed spray of FORAGEMAX in a spray tank for more than 1 day otherwise significant breakdown will occur.<br>DO NOT use on furrow or flood irrigated crops.<br>DO NOT apply by air.<br><br>SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS<br>DO NOT apply FORAGEMAX with spray droplets smaller than a coarse spray droplet size category according to the "APVMA Compliance Instructions for Mandatory COARSE |
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"Droplet Size Categories" located under this title in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.

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

DO NOT apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site. 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 aquatic or wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers within 10 metres downwind from the application area.

DO NOT apply if there are sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat within 25 metres downwind from the application area.

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

**Other Limitations:**

**Withholding Periods:** Grazing/cutting: Forage brassicas, canola or grass pasture: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CROPS FOR STOCK FEED FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.  
Harvest (canola): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

**Trade Advice:** LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS  
When FORAGEMAX is used as directed and the above withholding period is observed, livestock commodities are considered acceptable for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific market requirements

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

**Resistance Warning:** FORAGEMAX contains members of the pyridine and arylpicolinate groups of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the

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|  | <p>weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant or local Department of Agriculture.</p> |
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| Precautions: | <p>DO NOT use in forage brassica crops undersown with legume pasture species (eg. medics, clovers, chicory or plantain).</p> <p>DO NOT use in forage brassica crops undersown with millets if grazing is desirable. FORAGEMAX will result in significant injury to millets.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which may be stressed due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop effects or reduced levels of weed control may result. When treatment is followed by a severe stress such as drought, prolonged cold, waterlogging or frosty conditions, crop effects such as leaf crinkling, cupping or midvein thickening and whitening may occur. In some cases there may be an initial growth retardation and biomass reduction. Crops normally recover without loss of dry matter production. Disease, nematode or insect damage after application may also result in crop injury.</p> |
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| Protections: | <p><b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</b></p> <p>Sensitive crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clovers, cotton, faba beans, field peas, flowers, fruit trees, hops, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, millet, ornamentals, potatoes, peas, poppies, pyrethrum, safflower, shade trees, sub-clover, sugar beet, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, vetches, vines (grape and kiwi fruit), wattles and white clover. Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly sensitive.</p> <p>This product will kill or severely injure 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 crops may be adversely affected by soil residues.</p> <p>DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto non-target vegetation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DO NOT move soil, which may have been sprayed, to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.</p> <p><b>MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE</b></p> <p>Do not send treated crops off-farm as fodder or forage. Aminopyralid residues from treated plants may pass into animal manure. If the manure is used to make compost or spread around plants it may cause injury to sensitive plants.</p> <p>Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or fodder from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.</p> <p>Dairy and feed pad effluent. Effluent from animals grazing forage brassicas treated with FORAGEMAX within the last four weeks may contain residues. Disposal of this effluent by irrigation during this period may cause damage to clover and other sensitive crops. Effluent from these animals may contain residues for 4 days after removal of the animals from the FORAGEMAX treated crops.</p> <p>DO NOT send off-farm any effluent (or compost made from it) from animals that have grazed on crops treated with FORAGEMAX within the last 4 weeks until the animals have grazed for 4 days on clean feed. This restriction is not required if 4 weeks has elapsed from treatment to grazing.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b></p> |
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|  | <p>Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b><br/>FORAGEMAX is very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.</p> |
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| Storage and Disposal: | <p><b>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</b></p> <p>Store in the tightly closed original container in a securely locked place, out of direct sunlight.</p> <p>DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.</p> <p>Do not reuse container.</p> <p><b>Containers less than 1 L</b></p> <p>Rinse container before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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><b>Containers 1 L or greater</b></p> <p>This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals 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 site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately. 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><b>SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p>Wear appropriate clothing whilst cleaning up small spills (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. Disposal of the contaminated material must be done in accordance with STATE and/or LOCAL regulations.</p> |
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| Safety Directions: | After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. |
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| First Aid Instructions: | If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: Australia 131126, New Zealand 0800 764 766. |
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| First Aid Warnings: | If in eyes wash out immediately with water. |
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## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS following application in forage brassicas

#### Crop Rotation Recommendations

Use of FORAGEMAX may prevent early re-establishment of many crops or pastures after treatment. The period that residues persist in the soil will vary according to site conditions such as climate, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature and moisture.

Breakdown is fastest in warm, moist soil and slower in cold, dry soil conditions. Land previously treated with FORAGEMAX should not be rotated to crops other than those listed in the table below. Tolerance of other crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale before sowing into larger areas. The FORAGEMAX treated area may be replanted to any of the specified crops after the interval indicated in the following tables:

#### Plantback Periods - raingrown

| Crops   | Rainfall*                           | Plantback period |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Tolerant crop including - Winter cereals (wheat, barley, triticale, oats) or brassica crops (canola, rape or turnips) | > 100 mm                            | 4 months         |
| Ryegrass  | > 100mm                             | 2 months         |
| Sensitive crops including (but not limited to) – legumes, linseed, safflower, millet, poppies, potatoes, pyrethrum    | >300 mm<br>(with >150 mm Nov – Mar) | 12 months        |

\* Rainfall – to safely plant **tolerant crops** (winter cereals or brassicas), there must be sufficient rain and of such distribution to ensure soil wetting to 10 cm for longer than 2 weeks. To safely plant **sensitive crops**, more than 150 mm of the total rain required to safely replant as listed in the table above, must fall over the warmer months of November to March, to ensure soil wetting to depth at least of 10 cm for longer than 2 weeks. Where less than 300 mm rain occurs between application and planting following the sensitive crop, plant a small area of crop before planting whole area, to determine whether safe to plant or not.

#### Plantback Periods – raingrown with additional irrigation

| Crops  | Rainfall + irrigation               | Plantback period |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Sensitive crops including (but not limited to) – legumes, linseed, safflower, millet, poppies, potatoes, pyrethrum | >500 mm<br>(with >250 mm Nov – Mar) | 6 months         |

\* Rainfall plus irrigation for 6 month plantback periods – To safely plant **sensitive crops**, more than half of the total rain plus irrigation of 500mm required to safely replant, must fall over the warmer months of November to March, to ensure soil wetting to depth at least of 10 cm for longer than 2-4 weeks. Where less than 500 mm rain plus irrigation occurs between application and planting the following sensitive crop, plant a small area of crop before planting whole area, to determine whether safe to plant or not.

**See also PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.**

**Where FORAGEMAX residue carryover is suspected and sensitive are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:**

Where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a winter cereal or brassica crop

**Pot bioassay** – where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this test 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a tolerant crop (see recommendations for northern and southern Australia below).

Clovers are highly sensitive to FORAGEMAX and therefore are a good test species for a bioassay.

## **MIXING**

FORAGEMAX is a suspension concentrate to be mixed with water. FORAGEMAX should be added to the spray tank with simultaneous agitation. If ability to agitate the spray tank is limited, premix the FORAGEMAX in a bucket before adding to the main tank. Once diluted correctly, FORAGEMAX remains suspended. THE MATERIAL MUST BE KEPT IN SUSPENSION AT ALL TIMES BY CONTINUOUS AGITATION.

FORAGEMAX should be mixed and sprayed out within one day. If unable to mix spray immediately, continuous agitation must be maintained to ensure suspension. In tank mixes FORAGEMAX must be in suspension before adding the partner product or Uptake Spraying Oil.

### **If tank mixing with other products, the following order should be followed:**

1. Quarter fill the spray tank, maintaining agitation, then:
2. Add FORAGEMAX (as described above).
3. Add water to half fill the spray tank.
4. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates.
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates.
6. Add Uptake Spraying Oil when spray tank is half full.
7. Add water to bring to the final spray volume.

## **COMPATIBILITY**

FORAGEMAX is compatible with the following:

**Insecticides:** Success™ Neo and Lorsban™ 500 EC.

**Adjuvant:** Always use Uptake Spraying Oil at 1L/100L spray volume for boom spraying or 50mL/10L for spot spraying.

## **APPLICATION**

**Ground Boom Spraying:** Apply FORAGEMAX in 80-200 L water/ha using a coarse spray through accurately calibrated equipment. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may occur.

### **Spot (Dilute) Spraying:**

**High volume spraying** – thorough coverage of foliage to the point of run-off is essential.

**Hand Gun** – Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through No 6 to No 8 tip at 400 to 500kPa. A spray volume of up to 1000L per infested hectare of pasture weeds (10L/100m<sup>2</sup>) should be used.

**Knapsack** – Apply the recommended spray mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems. The final volume of application should be similar to hand gun. A spray volume of up to 10L/100m<sup>2</sup> should be used.

### **APVMA compliance instructions for mandatory COARSE or larger droplet size categories**

#### **Important information**

These instructions inform those using this chemical product how to lawfully comply with the requirement of a COARSE or larger spray droplet size category for spray application.

Spray droplet size categories are defined in the ASAE S572 Standard (newer name may also be shown as ASABE) or the BCPC guideline. Nozzle manufacturers may refer to one or both of these documents, to identify droplet size categories; however, for a nozzle to comply with this requirement, the manufacturer must refer to at least one.

**Complying with the label requirement to use a specific droplet size category means using the correct nozzle that will deliver that droplet size category under the spray operation conditions being used. The APVMA has approved only the following specific methods for choosing the correct nozzle. Use one of the methods specified in these instructions to select a correct nozzle to deliver a COARSE or larger droplet size category.**

#### **Instructions for ground application—for COARSE droplet size or larger categories**

##### **Mandatory instructions for ground applications**

**USE ONLY** nozzles that the nozzles' manufacturer has rated to deliver a COARSE, a VERY COARSE or an EXTREMELY COARSE droplet size category, as referenced in ASAE S572 or BCPC. Choose a nozzle that is specified to provide the droplet size category required in the label Spray Drift Restraints.

**DO NOT** use a higher spray system pressure than the maximum the manufacturer specifies for the selected nozzle to deliver the droplet size category required in the label Spray Drift Restraint.

### **CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

**Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and their roots and watercourses.**

**Rinsing:** After using FORAGEMAX, 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, hose 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 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 through 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 filter and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain.

## FORAGEMAX DFU TABLE (27-07-2019)

**Table 1. Canola and Forage brassicas – rape, turnips or swedes including those undersown with grass pastures – boom spray.**

**READ Crop Safety Directions below**

| <b>Adjuvant:</b> Always add Uptake™ Spraying Oil at 1L/100L         |                                   |                     |  |
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| <b>Crop stage:</b> Apply from 4 leaf to 8 leaf brassica crop stage. |                                   |                     |  |
| <b>WEED</b>   | <b>WEED STAGE</b>                 | <b>RATE (mL/ha)</b> | <b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>   |
| Deadnettle<br>( <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> )                        | 2 – 6 leaf stage<br>5-15cm across | 75                  | <b>Weed growth stage:</b> Treat small weeds up to 6 leaf or 15cm across for best results. Control will be reduced if larger weeds are treated.   |
| Fumitory<br>( <i>Fumaria spp.</i> )                                 |                                   |                     |  |
| Mexican poppy<br>( <i>Argemone mexicana</i> )                       |                                   |                     |  |
| Capeweed<br>( <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> )                         |                                   | 100                 | <b>Conditions:</b> For best results treat weeds that are small, actively growing with excellent soil moisture and not stressed in any way. Control will be reduced if weeds are stressed.  |
| Cleavers<br>( <i>Galium aparine</i> )                               |                                   |                     |  |
| Fat hen<br>( <i>Chenopodium album</i> )                             |                                   |                     |  |
| Fleabane<br>( <i>Conyza spp.</i> )                                  |                                   |                     | <b>Crop stage and type:</b> Only treat brassicas in the 4-8 leaf growth stage. Treatment outside these growth stages may result in higher crop injury. DO NOT treat radishes as high injury is likely to result.   |
| Milk thistle (Sowthistle),<br>( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> )          |                                   |                     |  |
| Rough Sowthistle<br>( <i>Sonchus asper</i> )                        |                                   |                     |  |
| Poppies<br>( <i>Papaver spp.</i> )                                  |                                   |                     | <b>Canola:</b>   |
| Prickly lettuce<br>( <i>Lactuca serriola</i> )                      |                                   |                     | <b>For autumn sown canola, apply once at the 4 – 8 leaf stage.</b> Avoid treatment in conditions where crop is moderately to severely stressed, due to drought, cold, waterlogging or other factors, as this may result in significant crop effect, which may persist to grain harvest time.               |
| Redroot amaranth<br>( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )               |                                   |                     |  |
| Shepherd's purse<br>( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> )              |                                   |                     | <b>Spring sown canola: apply once at the 4 – 8 leaf growth stage.</b> For spring sown canola that is grazed and left to re-grow a second spray may be applied up the green bud stage (BBCH 51). Crop effect is less likely when treated in warm conditions, with rapid crop growth and good soil moisture. |
| Small flowered mallow<br>(seedlings)<br>( <i>Malva parviflora</i> ) |                                   |                     |  |
| Spear thistle<br>( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )                         |                                   |                     |  |
| Stagger weed<br>( <i>Stachys arvensis</i> )                         |                                   |                     |  |
| Variegated thistle<br>( <i>Silybum marianum</i> )                   |                                   |                     |  |

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| Volunteer legumes, including:<br>Chickpea ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> )<br>Clover ( <i>Trifolium spp.</i> )<br>Faba bean ( <i>Vicia faba</i> )<br>Field pea ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> )<br>Lentil ( <i>Lens esculentum</i> )<br>Lupin ( <i>Lupinus albus</i> )<br>Medics ( <i>Medicago spp.</i> )<br>Vetch ( <i>Vicia sativa</i> ) |  |  |  |
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**Table 2. Grass pastures - spot spray (eg knapsack)**

| <b>Adjuvant:</b> Always add Uptake™ Spraying Oil at 50mL/10L        |                                   |                      |  |
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| <b>WEED</b>   | <b>WEED STAGE</b>                 | <b>RATE (mL/10L)</b> | <b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>   |
| Capeweed<br>( <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> )                         | 2 – 6 leaf stage<br>5-15cm across | 4                    | <b>Weed growth stage:</b> Treat small weeds up to 6 leaf or 15cm across for best results. Control will be reduced if larger weeds are treated.   |
| Milk thistle (Sowthistle),<br>( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> )          |                                   |                      |  |
| Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)<br>( <i>Echium plantagineum</i> ) |                                   |                      | <b>Conditions:</b> For best results treat weeds that are small, actively growing with excellent soil moisture and not stressed in any way. Control will be reduced if weeds are stressed in any way. |
| Small flowered mallow<br>( <i>Malva parviflora</i> )                |                                   |                      |  |
| Spear thistle<br>( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )                         |                                   |                      |  |
| Stinging nettle<br>( <i>Urtica urens</i> )                          |                                   |                      |  |
| Variegated thistle<br>( <i>Silybum marianum</i> )                   |                                   |                      | <b>Coverage:</b> Spray weeds thoroughly, to completely wet all foliage, to the point of spray runoff.  |

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