

CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

BIOCHOICE™
360 HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 360g/L glyphosate
Present as the Isopropylamine salt

GROUP M HERBICIDE

A non-residual herbicide for the control of a broad range of
Annual and Perennial Weeds

APVMA APPROVAL No: 53297/1000

This Booklet is part of the Label



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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The product is translocated throughout the plant where it kills both foliage and roots. Ideally the best time to use the product is when target species are in a state of active growth, moderate climatic conditions are present and plants are free of disease and dirt cover.

While cool and cloudy conditions can sometimes delay the appearance of chemical activity, it can generally be expected that symptoms of chemical effect will appear 2-7 days after spraying of annual species and 2-3 weeks after spraying of perennial species. The symptoms are demonstrated by a yellowing and accompanying wilting, progressing to a brown out.

SAFETY TO CROPS

Do not allow the product to come in contact with the foliage, fruit or green stems of desirable crops, plants or trees as the nature of the chemical is non selective. Some useful guidelines that can help in this regard are;

- 1) Don't use if the wind is blowing towards desirable plants in close proximity.
- 2) Avoid fine droplet settings (150 micron or less) when calibrating.
- 3) Avoid spraying in winds greater than 8k/hr, still air and hot days.

While the product is rapidly inactivated on contact with the soil it is important certain factors are kept in mind;

- 1) Where there is a light presence of unwanted vegetative matter sowing can commence from one day after spraying.
- 2) Where the plant cover is heavy it is better to allow vegetative matter to decay prior to sowing to allow formation of a satisfactory seedbed.

SPRAY PREPARATION

1. Make sure tank is clean and residues from previous usage have been removed.
2. Half fill the tank with clean water bearing in mind that less than perfect results may occur if water containing soil particles is used or hard water containing calcium salt. Glyphosate may be inactivated by water which is contaminated with clay particles or soil.
3. Add the appropriate amount of product as per the Directions for Use Tables.
4. Mix well keeping filling hose below surface to avoid foaming.
5. Add water to fill vat.
6. Remove hose from tank as soon as full to prevent back siphoning.

NB: Do not use mechanical agitators, as they cause excessive foaming.

Do not add non approved herbicides and insecticides.

NBB: Use only plastic, plastic-lined, stainless steel, aluminium, copper, brass or fibreglass tanks. Galvanised steel or unlined steel spray tanks can react with the product to hydrogen gas, which can form a combustible gas mixture which can be flashed by ignition sources.

SURFACTANT

The addition of surfactant may improve weed control where water rates are high or product rates are low. Suggested surfactant rates are 200mL/100L of 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant or 250-500mL of 700g/L surfactant. Do not add spraying oils, agricultural chemicals or any other material except as directed on the label.

ORGANOSILICONE PENETRANT

In certain situations (as indicated in the directions for use table) weed control may be enhanced by the addition of an organosilicone penetrant 200mL/per 100L spray solution.

RAINFALL EFFECTS

Heavy rain within 2 hours of spraying can mean that the chemical may be washed off the plant, with the result that the herbicide may not be totally effective. Respraying may be needed.

Normal rain up to 6 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness.

Adequate results may not be achieved if the product is applied when weeds are stressed by conditions such as drought conditions, water logging or frost.

SOIL PERSISTENCE

The product is not persistent in soils and is rapidly broken down by microbes present in the soil, as well as by hydrolysis caused by free standing moisture or soil moisture that may be present in soil particles. Should residual activity be needed refer to "Compatibility Section" of this label.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

BioChoice 360 Herbicide is a member of the glycine group of herbicides. BioChoice 360 Herbicide has the inhibitor of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management BioChoice 360 Herbicide is a Group M Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to BioChoice 360 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 BioChoice 360 Herbicide or any other inhibitors of EPSP synthase herbicide.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Grow Choice Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of BioChoice 360 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Types of Equipment

The following types of equipment may be used in applying the product:

- * Knapsack * Handgun * Boom * Wiper * Aerial
- * Low volume (gas gun or splatter gun) * Controlled droplet application (CDA)

For Knapsack and Handgun Equipment

Maximum efficiency can be achieved by using a D6 spray plate and applying at a pressure of 400-700 kpa. As the product is translocated through contact points on the plant, good coverage is needed to maximise uptake by the plant. Volume used per given area will vary according to the density of the target species present.

For Boom Equipment

Maximum efficiency can be achieved by using fan nozzles at a pressure of 240-280 kpa. Water volumes per hectare of treated area can vary depending on density of target species but no more than 200 litres would be necessary. In conservation tillage situations volumes in the 50-100 litre/ha range would suffice.

For Aerial Equipment

Using micronair and boom equipment a droplet size of 250-350 micron diameter is recommended. A swath width in the range of 15-17 metres is most appropriate for this form of spraying. Minimum spray volume would be 15 litres/ha. When using this form of application give consideration to the fact that the product is highly non-selective and if desirable plants, trees etc are in the vicinity of the area to be sprayed, they could be effected by drift or targeted contact. This would limit usage via this technique to such situations as weed control on fallows or pasture, control prior to establishment of crops or pasture. Another point to bear in mind are that on sloping terrain height above the ground may vary from point-to-point, and also at any given point, from boom tip to boom tip. It is also worth remembering that there is more land area on a hilly block than a flat block, even though the perimeter distance may be the same. In such situations increase the water volume to 30-80 litres/ha and increase the droplet size to a minimum of 300 micron average size.

Note: In high temperatures and dry conditions evaporation of droplets prior to reaching target species can occur and it is therefore important to increase water volume to at least 30 litres/ha and average droplet size to 300 micron if temperatures are in excess of 25°C. DO NOT SPRAY if temperature is above 30°C .

For Wiper Equipment

Such as Ropewick applicators etc detailed information should be obtained from the manufacturers. As a general guide 500mL of product should be mixed with 1 litre of water. Weeds should ideally be 15cm above the crop or pasture. One pass in each direction commonly referred to as a “double pass” will maximise effectiveness. The lower the vehicle speed the better the result. Certainly no faster than 8km/hr is recommended.

Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in clumps or in dense infestations some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution and re-treatment may be necessary. Mix only enough solution for immediate requirements. Do not store a mixed solution for more than a couple of days.

Rate: Mix 1 litre BioChoice 360 with 2 litres clean water to prepare a 33% solution. Refer to the Weeds Controlled section of the label for specific recommendations.

LOW VOLUME APPLICATION

(e.g. Gas gun or Splatter gun) Apply as an even spray to cover all foliage. Refer to Weeds Controlled for the dilution rate and volume of mixture to be used. If the dilution rate is specified as 1:9 this equals 1 part BioChoice 360 to 9 parts water.

CONTROLLED DROPLET APPLICATION (CDA)

Use the following table as a guide for determining the correct application rates using the Micron* Herbi or similar equipment. See Weeds Controlled tables for specific rates and use recommendations. For hand held equipment a walking speed of approximately 1 m/sec (4 km/hr) is recommended.

Rate of product delivered

At 1 m/sec	3L/ha	6L/ha	9L/ha
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Mixture by volume

Product: water	1:3	1:1	2:1
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Micron Herbi nozzle	blue	blue	yellow
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Do not add oils to BioChoice 360/water mixture, otherwise application may be difficult and reduced weed control may occur.

NOTE: CDA equipment produces a fine spray pattern which is not easily visible. Ensure spray pattern or drift does not contact foliage or green tissue of desirable plants, as severe injury or destruction may result.

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

After use, clean all spray equipment by thoroughly washing with clean water, in order to prevent corrosion to tanks, lines and nozzles. Aircraft used in application should be thoroughly washed with particular attention to wheels and landing gear.

COMPATIBILITY

It has been established that the following products may be mixed with Glyphosate to broaden the spectrum of pests controlled, add soil residual activity and improve performance. Refer to the "Directions for Use" Section for detailed information on the tank mix situations.

Additives: Crystalline Ammonium Sulphate assists in minimising antagonism when mixed with flowable Triazine herbicides. The only form of Ammonium sulphate to be used is the crystalline form (not prilled or granule forms). Test the quality by dissolving 2 tablespoons in 2 litres of water. Swirl gently for 2 minutes. Should undissolved particles still remain at the of that time, pre-dissolve them prior to adding product to spray tank. Ensure solution is poured through a screen.

Herbicides: Atrazine - flowable or granular (see additives above - do not apply the tank mix for control of Barnyard grass), dicamba, 2,4-D ester, chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron, Oust*, Yield*, Stomp*, Logran*, Flandor* 500, LVE MCPA, Goal CT*, simazine flowable, Tillmaster* CT.

Goal CT - The addition of Goal CT at 75mL/ha to recommended rates of this product prior to planting Wheat or Barley will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity. Add Flowright Compatibility agent to improve the compatibility in cold water (less than 15°C). See Directions below.

Insecticides: chlorpyrifos, dimethoate, fenitrothion, Gusathion*, Imidan*, Le-Mat*, Lorsban*, metasytox, Sumithion*, Perfekthion EC 400*.

FLOWRIGHT COMPATIBILITY AGENT

Rate: 200mL/100L spray solution. When mixing with Goal CT*, add to improve the compatibility in cold water (less than 15°C). Flowright must be pre-mixed with Goal CT before adding to the spray tank. Refer to Flowright label for full directions.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the product or used containers. When controlling weeds near water, refer to label directions to minimise the entry of spray into the water.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

There is no withholding period for grazing stock, but to give the product a chance to be efficiently absorbed by sprayed vegetation, it is recommended that livestock be kept clear of treated annual weeds for one day after spraying, and for perennial weeds 7 days. For certain plants known to be toxic to stock, it is advisable to keep livestock away until complete browning occurs.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not store the product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers, as the product may react to produce hydrogen gas, which in turn could form a highly combustible gas that could explode if ignited by an open flame, or spark, lighted cigarette etc.

Store in the closed original container in a well ventilated area as cool as possible. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

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, puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not available bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

When preparing the product for use, wear elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear.

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 and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre
(PHONE AUSTRALIA: 13 11 26)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

Grow Choice Pty. Ltd. will not be held liable for any loss, injury or damage, indirect or consequential, arising from the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The product is not to be used for any purpose or in any way contrary to label instructions.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT disturb treated weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment for annual weeds, and 7 days after treatment for perennial weeds. DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing conditions or dormant conditions as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frost. Reduced control may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL – ALL STATES

Weeds Controlled	Rate	Critical Comments
<p>Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>) Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.) Brome grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.) Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) Canary grass (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.) Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) Cereals (volunteer) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Cobbler's Peg (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>) Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>) Double Gee (<i>Ernex australis</i>) Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>) Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis angulata</i>) Lesser Swinecress (<i>Coronopus didymus</i>) Liverseed grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>) Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>) Paradoxa grass (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>) Paterson's Curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>) Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Potato weed (<i>Galinisoga parviflora</i>) Rye grass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>) Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>) Silver grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.) Sow Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) Spiny Burgrass (<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.) Spurge (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.) Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>) Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.) Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>) Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.) Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) Winter grass (<i>Poa annua</i>) Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)</p>	<p>Boom: 2-3L/ha</p> <p>Handgun: 500-700mL per 100L of water</p> <p>Knapsack: 75-100 mL per 15 L of water</p> <p>Wiper equipment and Controlled Droplet Applicators - see application section of this booklet.</p>	<p>All Weeds: Spray actively growing plants The taller the weed the higher the rate. As a guide use the higher rate when weeds are higher than 15cm.</p> <p>If residual activity is required, see section titled "Compatibility". To use a residual herbicide, use the herbicides that have been recommended as being compatible in accordance with their label rates.</p> <p>Use Glyphosate at rates indicated in the adjacent column.</p>

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

Weeds Controlled	Rate			Critical Comments
	Boom L/ha	Knapsack mL/15L	Handgun Vol/100L	
Bamboo (<i>Bambusa</i> spp.)	-	150mL	1 L	Apply to actively growing foliage and/or regrowth which is between 1m and 2m tall. Cut Stump: Dilute 1:6 i.e. mix 1 part of this product with 6 parts water. Cut stems back to 20cm high, pour mixture down hollow stem or wet the cut.
Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	2.5L	75mL	500mL	Apply to actively growing plants in late spring when they have some seed head development but before summer drought stress. Bent grass should NOT be grazed heavily at spraying. Follow-up management is required to limit seedling re-establishment. Full disturbance with tyned implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Application of this product should be followed by a summer crop and/or by reseeding pasture or crop the following autumn.
Blady Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	9L	200mL	1.3L	Spray at head stage while plants are in active growth stage.
Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	9L	225mL	1.5L	For boom application always add an organosilicone penetrant (200mL per 100L spray) otherwise reduced results will occur. Addition of an organosilicone penetrant may also improve control with handgun application. Wiper equipment is recommended, see WIPER EQUIPMENT section of this label. Double pass applications required for pickwick equipment. Bracken should be slashed in Winter/Spring prior to treatment. Apply this product to fully unfurled actively growing fronds but prior to frosts. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent until next season. Complete control will not be achieved from one application. Repeat treatment is recommended, associated preferably with pasture improvement.
Carpet Grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.)	3L	75mL	500mL	Spray at early head stage while in active growth stage.
Cookfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	3L	100mL	700mL	Spray at early head stage while in active growth stage.
Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	9L	200mL	1.3L	Spray at early head stage (late Spring).
Flatweed (Cat's Ear) (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)	3L	100mL	700mL	Spray at early flowering stage to fully developed rosettes.
Glycena (<i>Glycena maxima</i>)	6L	150mL	1L	Apply to actively growing plants at mature head stage in late Summer/Autumn. Add a surfactant (50-60% a.i) at 200-250mL/100L. NOTE: Control of Glycena is only allowable in dry drains and channels and margins of dams, lakes and streams. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and DO NOT allow spray to enter water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels within 4 days of application.

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

Weeds Controlled		Rate		Critical Comments
Boom L/ha	Knapsack mL/15L	Handgun Vol/100L		
Guinea Grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	9L	200 mL	1.3L	Spray at early head stage. Refer to "Application Equipment" section of the label: sub heading "Wiper Equipment" as it can also be used.
Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	1.5L	75 mL	500mL	Spray at late rosette to flowering stage, late July to September. At this time of year ensure frosts, waterlogging or possibly drought stress are not a restraint as plants need to be in active growth stage. Refer to "Wiper Equipment" section of this booklet if this use technique can be applied to the situation.
Johnson Grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	6L	150 mL	1L	Spray at early head stage when plants are actively growing or refer to "Wiper Equipment" section of this booklet if that application technique is to be used on Johnson Grass.
Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>)	6L	150 mL	1L	Spray at early head stage when plants are actively growing.
Kikuyu Grass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	6L	150 mL	1L	Spray at early head stage when plants are actively growing.
Lovegrass, African	6L	150 mL	1L	Apply to actively growing plants. Re-treatment and /or pasture improvement is recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Ludwigia Peruviana	-	150 mL	1L	Apply when actively growing and at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth, but before Autumn colour change occur. Thorough coverage is essential for best control.
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	6L	150 mL	1L	Non-cultivated situations. Apply to actively growing plants in the late summer/autumn (Feb/April) when at least 20% have reached the head stage.
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	3L plus 3L	100 mL plus 100 mL	700mL plus 700mL	If spraying is to be done on crop growing land, apply first spray in February which is about the time that 20%-25% of plants have reached heading stage. Then a second application is necessary about 2 months later which gives adequate time for full emergence to occur. Because underground runners are broken up by cultivation, individual nuts may spring up and repeat treatments may be needed to obtain a total control situation. On land that is primarily grazing or urban, spray in February/April period, so long as correct growing conditions are present. Again ensure that 20% -25% of plants have reached the head stage.
Pampas Grass	-	150mL-195 mL	1L-1.3L	Apply to actively, growing plants during Spring, Summer or Autumn. Ensure complete coverage of the foliage. For best results apply after flowering. For easier access, large plants may be cut or burnt prior to spraying, but first allow regrowth to reach 1m. Use the higher rate on plant over 1m high. LOW VOLUME APPLICATIONS: Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of BioChoice 360: Water. Apply 2 x 2 mL per 0.5m height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.

Weeds Controlled	Rate		Critical Comments
	Boom L/ha	Knapsack mL/15L Handgun Vol/100L	
Paragrass	9L	195mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	6L	150mL	Spray at early head stage when plants are in active growth.
Pellitory	-	150mL	Apply to actively growing plants prior to seeding. Repeat applications may be necessary to control seedlings regrowth.
Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>)	3L-6L	75mL-150mL	For medium to longer term control, use the high rates while plants are in active growth phase during Winter/Spring. The lower rates may be used in conjunction with burning (fire breaks). This will give a brown out and better burning conditions. Leave for 2-3 weeks after spraying before burning.
Plantains (<i>Plantago</i> spp.)	3L	10mL	Spray when plants have reached the early head stage. Bear in mind that plantains are slow to develop toxicity symptoms.
Prairie Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>)	6L	150mL	Spray at early head stage of heading while plants are in active growth phase.
Old Blue Grass (<i>Dichanthium sericium</i>)	6L	150mL	Spray at early head stage of heading while plants are in active growth phase.
Red-Leg Grass (<i>Bothriochloa ambigua</i>)	6L	150mL	Spray at early head stage of heading while plants are in active growth phase.
Rhodes Grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	6L	150mL	Spray at early head stage of heading while plants are in active growth phase.
Rope Twitch (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	6L	150mL	Leave ground in a dormant state for 8 months prior to spraying in late Summer/Autumn, so that the foliage to uptake the product is fully available (at least 20cm in height). Ensure drought stress conditions do not exist at time of spraying.
Silverleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	-	300mL	Spray actively growing plants when good soil moisture is present. Spray when plants are in the late flowering to berry stage. Follow up sprays will be required to maximise control.
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	6L	150mL	Spray at bud stage so long as plants are in an active growth phase. See also "Conservation Tillage" section of this booklet.
Soursoob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	1.5L	75mL	Best results can be obtained by late Winter/early Spring sprays. Ensure that foliage is in a healthy, actively growing state at time of spraying. See also "Conservation Tillage" section of this booklet.
St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	3L	75mL	Spray at the flowering to post-flowering stage in the Summer/Autumn period. As spraying is only part of the total management concept of pasture improvement, follow-up sprays may be needed.
Thistle Artichoke (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)	3L	75mL	Spray when plants have reached rosette/early heading stage. Plants should be free of soil deposits, particularly when spraying along roadsides.
Thistle - Californian (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	6L	150mL	Spray at the flowering stage. As spraying is only part of the total management concept of pasture improvement, follow-up sprays may be needed.
Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	3L	100mL	Spray when plants have reached the early heading stage and are in an active growth phase.

WOODY WEEDS AND BRUSH

Weeds Controlled	Handgun/ Knapsack Vol/1 L	Low Volume BIOCHOICE 360: WATER	Critical Comments
Bitou bush/ Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monnifera</i>)	5 mL or 10 mL	1:29 or 1:19	Apply to actively growing plants. Do not treat plants which are stressed, particularly drought stressed. Spray to wet all foliage. Best results are achieved when treated during the Winter at peak flowering time. Use the higher rate on bushes over 1.5m. Follow-up treatment may be required to prevent the establishment of germinating weeds. LOW VOLUME APPLICATION (e.g. Gas Gun and Splatter gun): Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Use the higher rate (1:19) on bushes over 1.5m high.
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	10mL or 13mL	-	Apply from January to May (flowering to leaf fall). Spray plants which are not under stress due to high temperatures, drought or frost. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Use the Higher Rate for dense, old stands over 2m high. Further treatment may be needed to control seedlings and regrowth. Symptoms may be slow to appear and may not be apparent until next season. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. TAS ONLY – Do not spray bushes bearing mature fruit. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.
Box Thorn (<i>Eupatorium ferocissimum</i>)	7 mL-10mL	-	Spray to wet all foliage. Use the lower rate for young bushes and the Higher Rate for bigger mature bushes. Do not spray if conditions are hot and dry. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.
Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	5mL		Apply to plants with full foliage which are actively growing. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict re-establishment.
Gorse (<i>Furze</i>)	10mL + organosilicone penetrant 2mL	-	May be applied at any time of year but plants must be actively growing. Always add an organosilicone penetrant to ensure good results. Spray to wet all foliage. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.
Grouseal Bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	7 mL -10mL	1:9	Apply to actively growing plants using the higher rate for plants over 2m tall. Do not spray during summer drought stress conditions or in winter. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. LOW VOLUME APPLICATION (e.g. Gas Gun and Splatter gun): Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Use the 1:9 (10%) mixture. Apply 2 x 2 mL dose per 0.5m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.

Weeds Controlled	Handgun / Knapsack Vol /1L	Low Volume BIOCHOICE 360: WATER	Critical Comments
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	10-13 mL	1:9	Spray from flowering to leaf fall when plants are actively growing. Use the higher rate for plants over 2m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and /or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. LOW VOLUME APPLICATION (e.g. Gas Gun and Splatter gun): Use the 1:9 (10%) mixture. Apply 2 x 5mL dose per 0.5m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	10mL	1:9	Apply to plants with full foliage which are actively growing, using the higher rate for plants over 2m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Do not spray during periods of summer drought stress. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and /or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. The addition of an organosilicone penetrant (200mL/100L) may improve control. LOW VOLUME APPLICATION (e.g. Gas Gun and Splatter gun): Apply 2 x 2 mL dose per 0.5m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. SPRINKLER SPRAYER : Apply 6mL of a 1:9 (10%) solution to every square metre of treated area. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.
Mistflower (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	5mL	1:9	Apply to plants with full foliage which are actively growing. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment. SPRINKLER SPRAYER : Apply 3mL of a 1:9 (10%) solution to every square metre of treated area.
Sifton Bush / Chinese Scrub (<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>)	10mL or 13mL	1:9	Apply to actively growing plants ensuring complete coverage. Further treatment and /or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment and /or regrowth. For high volume application use the higher rate for plants over 1m. For wiper application a double pass application is required. Best results are achieved if bushes are less than 1 m tall and are green at time of application. For low volume application apply 40mL per 0.5m height.
Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	15 mL - 29mL	1:9	Apply from late flowering to leaf fall to actively growing plants. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Use the higher rate for plants over 1.5m tall. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. LOW VOLUME APPLICATION (e.g. Gas Gun and Splatter gun): Apply 2 x 5 mL dose per 0.5m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.

UNWANTED TREES

Restraints: DO NOT apply to trees under stress or to trees that are not actively growing.

METHOD	TREE SPECIES CONTROLLED	TREE SIZE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Stem Injection	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>), Ghost Gum (<i>E. papuana</i>), Gum topped bloodwood (<i>E. dichromophloia</i>), Messmate stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf ironbark (<i>E. crebra</i>), Poplar Box (<i>E. populena</i>), Privet (<i>ligustrum</i> spp.), Rhus (<i>trixocodendron succedaneum</i>), Silverleaf ironbark (<i>E. melanophloia</i>), Swamp Mahogany (<i>Tristania suaveolens</i>), White Mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>), Willows (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Basal diameter to 25cm	Undiluted 1mL/out	Use a specially calibrated applicator which can deliver 1 or 2mL. Make a cut at an oblique angle about 5cm deep. Ensure cut penetrates the bark to the sap stream and that product is injected as soon as possible after the cut has been made. Cuts should be 13cm apart around the tree below any branching. Remove or treat branches below the cut. For multi stemmed trees treat each stem as an individual tree.
		Basal diameter over 25 cm to 60cm	Undiluted 2mL/out	
Foliar application Low volume (Gas gun or Splatter gun)	Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) Bullich, Marri (<i>E. calophylla</i>), Jarrah (<i>E. marginata</i>) Eucalyptus spp.	Basal diameter to 25cm	Mixture 1:1 2mL/out	Dilute the product in the recommended ratio. Calibrate the Splatter Gun to apply 5mL of solution per dose as a fine spray. Apply 5mL per 0.5m tree height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.
		Basal diameter 25 cm to 60cm	Undiluted 2mL/out	
		0 -1.5m height	1:15 Add an organosilicone penetrant at 20mL/10L spray mixture	
Foliar application high volume (Knapsack or Handgun)	Eucalyptus spp. Willows	0 -2.0m height	1:5 Add an organosilicone penetrant at 20mL/10L spray mixture	Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate for trees 1.0 to 2.0m high.

METHOD	TREE SPECIES CONTROLLED	TREE SIZE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cut Stump	Jarrah (<i>E. marginata</i>) Longleaf box (<i>E. goniolocalyx</i>) Marri (<i>E. calophylla</i>) Messmate stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>) Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>)	1-10 cm basal diameter	1:15	Dilute product with water at the recommended ratio. Cut tree close to the ground and wet the stump surface using splatter gun, spray, swab or brush. Remove any branches on the stump and treat the surface.
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)	0-30 cm basal diameter	1:1	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

Weeds Controlled	Rate			Critical Comments
	Boom L/ha mL/15L	Knapsack vol/100L	Handgun	
				Reduction in effectiveness may result if more than 1/4 of the aboveground portion of the weed is submerged at treatment. Submerging the treated plants following treatment may result in the spray being washed from the plant surface, thus reducing effectiveness. Do not apply this product within 0.5 km of potable water intake in flowing water (e.g. river or stream), or within 0.5 km of a potable water intake in a standing body of water such as a lake, pond or reservoir. Applications to moving bodies of water should be made while travelling upstream wherever possible to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. When making bankside applications, do not overspray more than 0.5m into open water. Avoid spraying across moving bodies of water where weeds do not exist. DO NOT ADD EXTRA SURFACTANT/WETTER, UNLESS IT IS APPROVED IN AQUATIC SITUATIONS. When spraying floating weeds, use a low volume low pressure boom sprayer or sprinkler sprayer. Do not submerge weeds when spraying as this may wash herbicide off the leaves. When emerged infestations require treatment of the total surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid sudden impact on habitat.
Alligator Weed	-	150mL	1L	Apply when actively growing, from Summer through Winter. Floating form only.
Brown beetle grass	3L	75mL	500mL	Apply to actively growing plants. Do not apply to partially submerged plants.
Cumbungi (<i>Typha spp.</i>)	9L	200mL	1.3L	Spray during Summer or Autumn period during the heading stage. Except for Tasmania, Wiper equipment can be used. Refer to information on Application Equipment Section of the label.
Paragrass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	9L	200mL	1.3L	Spray at early head stage when plants are in active growth.
Phragmites Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	9L	200mL	1.3L	If the Wiper technique is to be used, refer to "Wiper Equipment" section in this booklet. Spray when plants are getting close to early head stage and actively growing. Spray symptoms may not be observed for a season or more.
Rushes (<i>Juncus spp</i>) Sedge - Tall (<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>)	See Critical Comments			Use Wiper technique ensuring a high percentage of green matter is present. Refer to section of this booklet entitled "Wiper Equipment" for directions for use.
Water Couch (<i>Paspalum distichum</i>)	9L	200mL	1.3mL	Spray actively growing plants in February/ March period. 75% of plants should be visible above the water line at time of spraying.
Water Hyacinth	6-9L	150mL-195mL	1-1.3L	Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth. Use the higher rate on dense infestations.
Water Lettuce	-	150mL-195mL	1-1.3L	Best results are obtained from mid-September through to Winter. Use the higher rate on dense infestations.
Waterlily, yellow		150mL	1L	Apply when there is a maximum emergence of floating leaves. Allow 2-3 weeks for symptoms to develop, then re-treat any unaffected plants. Use low volume sprayer.

Conservation Tillage Situations

Land Preparation prior to sowing

Includes directions for use for:	Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate (L/ha)	Critical Comments
Land preparation prior to sowing (Winter crops, summer crops, fallow) - pasture renovation - pasture topping - pasture manipulation - rice (direct drilling) - sugar cane (ratoon control)	Where weed control is desired prior to sowing PASTURE or a WINTER CROP and prior to disturbing the area to be sown with cultivation or tyned implements at sowing. SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA	<p>Amsinckia (<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>)</p> <p>Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)</p> <p>Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>)</p> <p>Brome Grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.)</p> <p>Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)</p> <p>Cereals (volunteer)</p> <p>Dock (Seedlings) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)</p>	<p>< 12cm diameter 1L - 1.25L > 12cm diameter 1.25L - 1.5L</p> <p>1L - 1.25L pre-tillering 1.25L - 1.5L post-tillering</p> <p>500mL - 1L pre-tillering 1L - 1.25L post-tillering</p> <p>< 8cm diameter 500mL - 1L > 8cm diameter 1L - 1.25L</p> <p>500mL - 1L pre-tillering 1L - 1.25L post-tillering</p> <p>1L - 1.25L</p>	<p>ALL WEEDS: Spray when weeds are actively growing. Ensure regrowth is 6-8cm in height if intensive grazing occurred prior to spray time. Use higher rate if intensive grazing occurred prior to spraying OR if spraying is being carried out late in the season OR cold/overcast conditions are present at the time of spraying.</p> <p>CULTIVATION OR SOWING: This may start 1-21 days after spraying. If Dock, Phalaris, Skeleton Weed, Soursob or Sorrel are present do not cultivate or sow for at least 7 days after spraying.</p> <p>Product will normally only give knockdown reduction in plant numbers and seasonal suppression of these weeds. If cultivation does not take place within 21 day, re-treatment may be necessary.</p> <p>TANK MIXES Refer to section entitled "Compatibility" of this booklet if it is planned to spray in conjunction with a herbicide for residual control, improved performance or if you wish to use an insecticide. Read label carefully for conditions of use.</p> <p>TASMANIA ONLY – Use 1.5L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 3L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. Added surfactant is recommended at all spray volumes. To control clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock add 400mL/ha dicamba (500g/L). Observe plant back periods and directions on dicamba label.</p>

(continued over page)

Includes directions for use for: –	Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate (L/ha)	Critical Comments
Land preparation prior to sowing (Winter crops, summer crops, fallow) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pasture renovation - pasture topping - pasture manipulation - rice (direct drilling) - sugar cane (ratoon control) 	Where weed control is desired prior to sowing PASTURE or a WINTER CROP and prior to disturbing the area to be sown with cultivation or tyned implements at sowing. SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA	Doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>) Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>) Lupinus (volunteer) (<i>Lupinus albus</i>) Paterson's Curse / Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>) Perennial Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>) Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>) Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordium acanthium</i>) Silver grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.) Skeleton weed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>) Spray only rosettes that have fully emerged (NSW only) Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>) Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>) Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>) Variegated thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	<8 cm diameter 50mL-1L >8 cm diameter 1L-1.25L <12cm diameter 1L-1.25L >12cm diameter 1.25L-1.5L 1.5L <12cm diameter 1L-1.25L >12cm diameter 1.25L- 1.5L 1L-1.25L pre-tillering 1.25L-1.5L post-tillering 1.5L 1.5L 1.5L <12cm diameter 1L-1.25L >12cm diameter 1.25L-1.5L 1.5L 1.5L <12cm diameter 1L-1.25L >12cm diameter 1.25L- 1.5L	(continued from previous page) SUCCESSFUL CROP ESTABLISHMENT Early sprays to control young weeds will lead to establishing an ideal seed bed. If weed growth is heavy, sowing should be delayed until matter has decayed as the emerging crop shoots may be smothered and set back. Light cultivation to leave decaying matter on surface may help. If using residual type pre-emergent herbicides, seek out abel directions that advise of risks associated with crop emergence. PERENNIAL WEEDS – For perennial <i>Phalaris</i> , <i>Soursob</i> , <i>Skeleton weed</i> and <i>Sorrel</i> , this product will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate (L/ha)	Critical Comments	
<p>Includes directions for use for:</p> <p>Land preparation prior to sowing (Winter crops, summer crops, fallow)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pasture renovation - pasture topping - pasture manipulation - rice (direct drilling) - sugar cane (atoon control) 	<p>Where weed control is desired prior to sowing a SUMMER CROP or prior to the preparation of a fallow.</p> <p>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA</p>	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)	1.5L-2L	<p>ALL WEEDS:</p> <p>Spray when weeds are actively growing. Ensure regrowth is 6-8cm in height if intensive grazing occurred prior to spraying. Add wetting agent to spray solutions at the recommended rate if Ryegrass is present.</p> <p>Use higher rates under following conditions.</p> <p>Grasses – full tillering.</p> <p>Broadleaf Weeds – stem elongation or budding.</p> <p>Lower rates should be used on younger stages of the weeds or where cultivation is to follow within three weeks.</p> <p>TANK MIXES</p> <p>Refer to section entitled “Compatibility” in this booklet if it is planned to spray in conjunction with a residual herbicide. Read label carefully for conditions of use.</p> <p>HOARY CRESS</p> <p>Spray from late rosette to early flowering stage.</p> <p>SOURSOB</p> <p>Spray at tuber exhaustion.</p>
		Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>)	1L-1.5L	
		Brome grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.)	1.5L-2L	
		Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	1.5L-2L	
		Cereals (volunteer)	1L-1.5L	
		Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	1.5L	
		Paterson’s Curse / Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	1.5L-2L	
		Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)		
		Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)		
		Silver grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.)		
		Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)		
		Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)		
		Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	1.5L	
		Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>)	1.5L-2L	
		Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp)	1L-1.5L	
Wild Radish (<i>Rhaphanus raphanistrum</i>)	1.5L-2L			
Wild turnip (<i>brassica tournefortii</i>)				

Includes directions for use for:	Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate (L/ha)	Critical Comments
<p>Land preparation prior to sowing (Winter crops, summer crops, fallow)</p> <p>pasture renovation</p> <p>pasture topping</p> <p>pasture manipulation</p> <p>rice (direct drilling)</p> <p>sugar cane (atoon control)</p>	<p>Where weed control is desired prior to sowing a SUMMER OR WINTER CROP or IN fallow situations.</p> <p>NORTHERN AUSTRALIA</p>	<p>Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macruncarpus</i>)</p> <p>Annual Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis angulata</i>)</p> <p>Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>)</p> <p>Australian Bluebell (<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>)</p> <p>Banley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>)</p> <p>Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.)</p> <p>Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.)</p> <p>Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)</p> <p>Cereals (volunteer)</p> <p>Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>)</p> <p>Lovegrass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)</p> <p>Mexican poppy (<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>)</p> <p>Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>)</p> <p>New Zealand Spinach (<i>Taraxacum tetragonoides</i>)</p> <p>Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>)</p> <p>Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)</p> <p>Sow Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)</p> <p>Sorghum (Volunteer)</p> <p>Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)</p> <p>Spurge (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp)</p> <p>Sunflower (Volunteer) (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)</p> <p>Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)</p> <p>Variagated thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)</p> <p>Wild Lettuce (<i>Lactuca scariola</i>)</p> <p>Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp)</p> <p>Wild turnip (<i>brassica tournefortii</i>)</p>	<p>1L-1.5L</p> <p>500mL-1L</p> <p>1L-1.5L</p> <p>500mL-1L</p> <p>1L-1.5L</p> <p>500mL-1L</p> <p>1L-1.5L</p>	<p>After elongation or budding, use the higher rate.</p> <p>ALL WEEDS: Spray when weeds are actively growing. Ensure regrowth is 6-8 cm in height if intensive grazing occurred prior to spray time. DO NOT spray weeds under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. Note that Barnyard Grass and Liverseed Grass are particularly prone to moisture stress. RATE SELECTION: Use lower rate on young weeds. Increase to higher rates as grasses gain full tillering or advanced stages, some broadleaf weeds need a higher rate range or addition of 2.4-L.</p> <p>TANK MIXTURES: Read label directions, restraints, plant back and withholding periods and safety directions. See section entitled "Compatibility" in this booklet.</p> <p>CROP ESTABLISHMENT: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seed bed.</p> <p>ALL WEEDS – AERIAL APPLICATION: See section entitled "For Aerial Equipment" in this booklet for instructions for use in high temperatures and dry conditions. DO NOT apply this product when temperatures exceed 30°C.</p> <p>After stem elongation or budding, use higher rate.</p>

N.B. Refer to section entitled "For Aerial Equipment" in this booklet if aerial application is to be used. Do not apply this product from the air if temperatures exceed 30°C.

Pasture Renovation

Situation	Application Rate	Critical Comments
A high predominance of Poa Tussock (Poa labillardieri) associated with annual weed situations	3L/ha -4L/ha	TIMING: Graze heavily, then remove stock at least 2 weeks before spraying to allow new growth. Apply to actively growing plants after the autumn break but before heavy frosts (March - May). APPLICATION: Increasing to the high rate levels may give more effective reductions. If using Aerial Equipment, refer to relevant section of this booklet. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT: Sowing may start from 2 weeks after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.
A high predominance of Bent Grass (Agrostis tenuis) associated with Annual weeds.	2.5L/ha	This rate will give control/suppression prior to planting improved pasture or crops. Spray in late spring when weeds are in active growth phase and have a degree of seed head development. Remove stock to ensure full leaf growth. 2-3 weeks after spraying use a tyred implement to disturb the soil and break up vegetative matter. Follow up by planting a summer crop and/ or re-seeding pasture or crop next autumn.

Pasture Topping

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Pasture topping to reduce seed set of Annual grasses and Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula)	Annual ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	450 mL/ha	Apply at flowering stage and prior to plants "haying off".
	Barley Grass (Hordeum leporinum)	300mL/ha - 450mL/ha	Apply at the head to milky dough stage.
	Brome Grass (Bromus spp)		
	Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula)		Apply at flowering stage and prior to plants "haying off".
	Silver Grass (Vulpia spp.)		Apply at the head to milky dough stage.
			ALL WEEDS: Ensure even regrowth by removing all stock prior to treatment if pasture legumes are present their populations may be reduced. DO NOT apply if clover of medic crops, intended for seed are present. Water volumes of 50L/ha or less are preferable. If excess of this is required add wetting agent at label rates.

Pasture Manipulation

Situation	State	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Where certain pasture species need to be controlled or suppressed prior to the drilling of forage species or soybeans	NSW, Vic, WA only	Carpet Grass (<i>Xonopus</i> spp)	1,4L/ha -6L/ha	Use higher rates for control. Use lower rates for suppression.
		Kikuyu Grass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)		
		Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)		
Qld only	Carpet Grass (<i>Xonopus</i> spp)	625 mL/ha -6L/ha	1,4L/ha -6L/ha	
	Kikuyu Grass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)			
	Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)			

Rice (direct drilling)

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Sites where direct drilling of rice is to be carried out and site sprayed prior to direct drilling.	Annual Phalaris (Canary Grass) (Phalaris spp)	1L/ha - 1.3L/ha	ALL WEEDS: Site preparation should ensure that if grazing has taken place regrowth should be 6-8 cm tall before spraying. If drought conditions are present, a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. If Ryegrass is present, use a wetting agent. WHEN TO SOW: Direct drilling can be carried out 1 day to 2 weeks after spraying. If a residual herbicide is to be used, refer to product's label instructions on mixtures and Rice application.
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)		
	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>)		
	Burr Medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp)		
	Clover (sub) (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)		
	Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)		

Sugar Cane (Ratoon control)

Situation	Variety	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Sites where control of ratoon cane is required	Q63, Q87, Q90, Q102, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56 - 752, Pindar, Triton	3L/ha-4L/ha	ALL VARIETIES: Spray only if ratoons are in active phase and are 60 - 100cm in height. DO NOT apply if plants are drought stressed or suffering effects of waterlogging. Ensure boom is at height above the ratoon canopy that allows the correct overlap of the spray pattern. Use higher rates for control. Use lower rates for suppression if it is planned to follow up with a cultivation.
		4L/ha-5L/ha	
		5L/ha -6L/ha	
		6L/ha-9L/ha	

Vine and Tree Crops

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Nuts (includes Almond, Pistachio, Macadamia, Pecan and Walnut), Pome Fruit, Litchi, Stone Fruit, Vineyards and Citrus Fruit	See specific weed tables in this booklet.	See specific weed tables in this booklet for application rates.	ALL TREES AND VINES: DO NOT spray near trees /vines less than 3 years old. DO NOT allow Wiper contact.
Avocado, Guava, Kiwifruit, Mango and Paw Paw			AVOCADO, BANANA, GUAVA, KIWIFRUIT, LITCHI, MANGO, PAW PAW AND STONE FRUIT: Spray drift can cause damage if allowed to contact any part of the vine palm, trunk or tree. Be careful to avoid contact with split bark on Kiwifruit and green Stems on Paw Paw.
Bananas			CITRUS, LITCHI, OLIVES, POME FRUIT, NUTS AND VINEYARDS DO NOT allow spray to contact any part of the plant.

General Uses

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Dry drains and channels, dry margins of dams, lakes and streams	For Weeds Controlled refer to list of species under ANNUAL WEED CONTROL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL in this booklet.	For Application rates refer to rates shown under ANNUAL WEED CONTROL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL in this booklet.	See Critical Comments shown for section and individual weeds under ANNUAL WEED CONTROL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL in this booklet.
Forestry			USE SITUATIONS INCLUDE: * PRIOR TO NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT. * SITE PREPARATION PRIOR TO PLANTING. * IN ESTABLISHED TREE AREAS using shielded or directed sprays or selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to come into contact with foliage or green bark of desirable trees as severe damage may occur. DO NOT allow wiper surface to come into contact with ANY PART of the tree.
Rights of way, domestic and public service areas, commercial and industrial areas and around buildings.			This product does not provide residual control.

Onions

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Post-planting or pre-emergent application	For Weeds Controlled refer to list of species under ANNUAL WEED CONTROL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL in this booklet	1L/ha-3L/ha	Ensure that spraying is carried out well in advance of emergence of onion shoots (7 days). Otherwise severe phytotoxicity will occur if onion plant comes into contact with herbicide. Take into consideration height and type of weeds present in determining the exact rate. For small annual weeds use lower rate levels and for large annual weeds (as a guide greater than 15cm in height) and where perennial weeds are present, use the higher rate.

Pasture Situations

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Where boom applications are used in pasture control prior to re-seeding of improved pasture crop.	For Weeds Controlled refer to list of species under ANNUAL WEED CONTROL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL in this booklet	For Application rates refer to rates shown under ANNUAL WEED CONTROL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL in this booklet.	See Protection of Livestock, Wiper Equipment and Conservation Tillage sections of this label.

Row Crops (Cotton, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sugar Cane)

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Where Wiper equipment is used to control weeds in row crops.	For Weeds Controlled refer to list of species under ANNUAL WEED CONTROL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL in this booklet	1 L in 2 L water	See section entitled "For Wiper Equipment" on page 5 of this booklet Apply to weeds growing 15cm above the crop canopy or weeds growing between rows. DO NOT allow the product to come into direct contact with crops or solution to drip onto crops.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED