

DANGEROUS POISON

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP**

Rwicknock[®] 250

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:

135g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE

115g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP L HERBICIDE

*For the control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds
in the various crops as shown in the Directions for Use table.*

IMPORTANT:

Read this leaflet before using this product

APVMA Approval No: 64802/0310



GROW CHOICE PTY LTD

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

DO NOT spray plants, which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.

DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results.

DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.

For ground application only - DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA - FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including:	Seedling grasses Annual Ryegrass Barley grass Brome grass Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Hordeum spp.</i> <i>Bromus spp.</i> <i>Avena spp.</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	0.6 - 0.8 0.8 - 1.6 1.6 - 2.4	Stm NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1) In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or where narrow points are fitted or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range 1.2 to 2.4 L/ha. For dense mature swards over 2 months old or spring crops use rates up to 2.4 L/ha. * For control of <i>Vulpia</i> (silver grass) add a wetter such as ES1000 at 100 mL/100L. (cont. below)
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia spp.</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	0.6 - 0.8* 0.8 - 1.6* 1.6 - 2.4*		
Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans (cont. below)	Seedling Brassica weeds Bull mustard Charlock Indian hedge mustard Long fruited wild turnip Muskweed Shepherd's purse Short fruited wild turnip Ward's weed Wild radish	<i>Neslia paniculata</i> <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Megaron perfoliatum</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> <i>Carrichtera annua</i> <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1 to 5 cm diam 5 to 10 cm diam 10 to 20 cm diam	0.8 - 1.2 1.2 - 1.6 1.6 - 2.4		

Crop/Situation

Weeds Controlled

Growth Stage

Rate

State

Critical Comments (Continued)

(cont. below)

(cont. below)

WEEDS SCHEDULED FOR CONTROL UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1986

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments (Continued)
	Common Name						
Southern Australia (Winter continued)	Other seedling, broadleaved weeds		<i>Gallium tricornutum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam	0.8 - 1.2	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) - cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds are sprayed again. When heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) - cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Birdsra		<i>Bidra lescuriana</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.2 - 1.6		
	Capeweed		<i>Arctotheca ceterachia</i>				
	Field peas		<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
	Field peas		<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
	Field peas		<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
	Field peas		<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
	Field peas		<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
	Field peas		<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
	Field peas		<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
Spring/Summer	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)		<i>Urtica urens</i>				
	Stinging nettle		<i>Erodium spp.</i>				
	Storksbill		<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>				
	(wild geranium, crowfoot)						
	Sub clover						
	Vetch (tares)						
	Deadnettle		<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	0.8 - 1.2		
	Fumitory		<i>Fumaria spp.</i>				
	Melilotus		<i>Melilotus spp.</i>				
	Poppy		<i>Papaver spp.</i>				
Saffron thistle		<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>					
Sheepweed		<i>Bigelovides arvensis</i>					
Pasture	Paterson's curse		<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 5 leaf	1.2 - 1.6		
	Wireweed		<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 - 1.2		
	Marshmallow		<i>Melva parviflora</i>	1 to 12 leaf	0.8 - 1.2+ Oxyfluorfen 75mL		
Lucerne	Volunteer beans			1 to 6 leaf	0.8 - 1.2+ Metsun 5g or 0.8-1.2+ dicamba 500mL		
	Peas						
Medic	Lupins						

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA - FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or	Seedling grasses Annual Ryegrass Barley grass Brome grass Vulmeer cereals, Wild oats	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Hordeum spp.</i> <i>Eriopus spp.</i> <i>Avena spp.</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	1.0 - 1.2 1.2 - 2.4 2.4 - 3.2	Shh NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with narrow points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha. * For control of <i>Vulpia</i> (silver grass) add a wetter such as ES1000 at 100 mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. (cont. below)
	Vulpia (silver grass; sand fescue) Or	<i>Vulpia spp.</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	1.0 - 1.2* 1.2 - 2.4* 2.4 - 3.2*		
Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops Or Establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops:	Seedling Brassica weeds Ball mustard Charlock Indian hedge mustard Long fruited wild turnip Muskweed Shepherds purse Short fruited wild turnip Ward's weed Wild radish	<i>Mesla paniculata</i> <i>Straps arvensis</i> <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i> <i>Caposella bursa-pastoris</i> <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> <i>Carrichtera annua</i> <i>Papianus raphanistrum</i>	1 to 5 cm diam 5 to 10 cm diam 10 to 20 cm diam	1.2 - 1.8 1.8 - 2.4 2.4 - 3.2		
	Other seedling broadleaved weeds Bedstraw Bifora Capeweed Horehound Ivy-leaf speedwell Lincoln weed	<i>Gallium tricomutum</i> <i>Bifora testiculata</i> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> <i>Mercurialis vulgaris</i> <i>Vernonia heterophylla</i> <i>Diplolaxis tenuifolia</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam 4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.2 - 1.8 1.8 - 3.2		

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments (Continued)

3 to 5 days
(cont. below)

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments (Continued)
	Common Name						
Southern Australia (Winter continued)	Spiny emex (doublegee, three comered jack)		<i>Eriosema australe</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam	1.2 - 1.8	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	<p>Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) – cultivation before spraying</p> <p>Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing, but 3 days before the crop emerges.</p> <p>Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing, particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.</p>
	Stinging nettle		<i>Urtica urens</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.8 - 3.2		
	Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot)		<i>Erodium spp.</i>				
Field beans			<i>Vicia spp.</i>				
Field peas			<i>Lathyrus amplicaulis</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	1.2 - 3.2		
Lentils	Deadnettle		<i>Fumaria spp.</i>				
Linseed (Lindla)	Fumitory		<i>Melilotus spp.</i>				
Lupins	Melilotus		<i>Anagallis spp.</i>				
Vetch	Pimpemel		<i>Papaver spp.</i>				
Spring/Summer	Fodder Rape		<i>Cardianthus lanatus</i>				
	Pigeon peas		<i>Bigeliosides arvensis</i>				
Safflower	Saffron thistle						
Sorghum	Sheepweed						
Soybeans	Paterson's curse		<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 5 leaf	1.8 - 3.2		
Sunflower	Wireweed		<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 - 3.2		
Pasture			<i>Melba paniculata</i>	1 to 12 leaf	1.2 - 1.8+ Oxyfluorfen 75mL		
	Clover grass			1 to 6 leaf	1.2 - 1.8+ Metsum 5g or 1.2 - 1.8+ dicamba 500mL		
Lucerne	Volunteer beans						
Medic	Peas						
	Lupins						

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops (continued)	Medic Sub. Clover	<i>Medicago</i> spp. <i>Tribolium subterraneum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam 4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.2 - 1.8+ 500mL/ha Banvel 200 1.8 - 3.2+ Metsun 5g	Shh NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Critical Comments continued as above
	Spilt application for: Sub. Clover Perennial ryegrass Most annual weeds	<i>Tribolium subterraneum</i> <i>Lolium perenne</i>	1 to 8 leaf or 1 to 8cm diam 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered Weeds higher than 10 cm	1.2 L followed by 1.2 L 1.2 L followed by 1.2 L 1.6 L followed by 1.6 L 2.4 - 3.2 L		

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments

must be present for second application.

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops (continued)	Potato weed	<i>Helicoglossum eurozaeum</i>	1 to 15 cm	1.2 to 1.6	SA	For use in summer fallows only. Add 275 g/ha Diuron 900 WG to enhance control of larger weeds.
			15 to 30 cm	1.6 to 2.4	only	

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA - FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name						
Northern Australia	Seedling grasses (not regrown or rhizomes)						
Direct Drilling With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including:	Barley grass Buffel grass Columbus grass Johnson grass Liverseed grass Mossman liver grass Paradoxa grass Rhodes grass Summer grass Sweet summer grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp. <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> <i>Sorghum x atrum</i> <i>Sorghum halepense</i> <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Chloris gayana</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Brachiaria enciformis</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> <i>A. fatua</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	0.8 - 1.2 1.2 - 1.6 1.6 - 2.4	Qld, NTm, NSW, NT only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (7a) Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6L to 2.4 L/ha.	
Broadacre crops - Winter Chickpeas Cereals: Wheat Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale Field beans	Sorghum Stink grass	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	2 to 3 leaf 2 to 3 leaf	0.8 - 1.2 0.8 - 1.2		Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. * For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.	
Broadacre crops - Summer Peanuts Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower Navy beans Mungbeans Millet Maize Cotton	Seedling Broadleaved weeds African turnip weed Annual saltbush Australian bindweed Australian bluebell Blackberry nightshade Bathurst burr Belvine Ipomoea peltata Black pigweed	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> * <i>Atriplex muelleri</i> <i>Convolvulus esubescens</i> <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> <i>Solanum nigrum</i> <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea peltata</i> <i>Tranthea portulacastrum</i>	1 to 4 leaf 4 to 8 leaf 8 to 12 leaf	0.8 - 1.6 1.6 - 2.4 2.4			

(cont. below)

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
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Vocum		Black pigweed	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>				
(cont. below)							
Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
Northern Australia	Bladder ketmia Catnip Causic weed Climbing buckwheat Cowvine Cudweeds Deadnettle European bindweed Fat hen Fireweed Fleabanes Fumitory Hogweed Malvastrum Mexican poppy Mintweed Mungbean Native Riceella New Zealand spinach Noogoora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllanthus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddy melon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roily poly		<i>Hibiscus fronsum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> <i>Ipomoea tomentosifolia</i> <i>Gnaphalium</i> spp. <i>Lantana amplexicaule</i> <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> <i>Conyza</i> spp. <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Zizia galericulata</i> <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> <i>Argemone</i> spp. <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> <i>Abrus precatorius</i> <i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> <i>Xanthium purpurascens</i> <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> <i>Lepidium</i> spp. <i>Phyllanthus</i> spp. <i>Lactuca serriola</i> <i>Cucumis myosurops</i> <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> <i>Rhynchosia</i> spp. <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> * <i>Sida</i> spp. <i>Cucumis</i> spp. <i>Salsola kali</i>	1 to 4 leaf 4 to 8 leaf 8 to 12 leaf	0.8 - 1.6 1.6 - 2.4 2.4	Qld. NT NSW, NT only	Critical comment continued as above
				(continued)			

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Northern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops (continued)	Souththistle	<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 - 1.6	Qld, NTm NSW, NT only	Critical comment continued as above
	Soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 - 2.4		
	Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>	8 to 12 leaf	2.4		
	Sunflower *	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> *				
	Thornapples	<i>Datura</i> spp.				
	Variiegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>				
	Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>				
	Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 - 1.6		
	Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 - 2.4		
	Annual ground cherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 - 1.6		
	Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>				
	Boggabri	<i>Amaranthus nitchellii</i>	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 - 1.2		
	Hexham scent *	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> *				
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus gluchidiatus</i>					
Speedy weed	<i>Ficaria australasica</i>					

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA - FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
Northern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance Or Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or maintaining a fallow or the establishment of crops including:	Seeding grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Paradoxa grass Stink grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp. <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> <i>Hordeum wilhare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> <i>A. fatua</i>	2 leaf to pre-tillering early tillering	1.2 - 1.6 1.6 - 2.4	Qld, Nthn, NSW, NT only	Refer to Procedure (5), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control use higher rates in the range 1.6 L to 2.4 L/ha. Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. *For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) – refer to relevant label for plant-back period. TANK MIX: see compatibility Section.
	Seeding Broadleaved weeds Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Catnip Fat hen Fireweed Furnitory Mintweed Mungbean* New Zealand spinach Prickly paddy melon Sesbania pea* Smooth cucumber Sunflower* Thornapples Wild gooseberry	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea peltata</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> * <i>Leptogonia tetragonoides</i> <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> * <i>Cucumis</i> spp. <i>Helianthus annuus</i> * <i>Datura</i> spp. <i>Physalis minima</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 - 2.4		

(cont. below)

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
(Broadacre crops - Summer Continued) Soybeans Sunflower Mungbeans Millet Maize Cotton	Bogabari	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>	1 to 8 leaf	1.6 - 2.4	Qld, NTm NSW, NT only	Critical comment continued as above
	Hexnam scent * Wild carrot Phyllanthus	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> * <i>Lactuca glaudialis</i> <i>Phyllanthus</i> spp.				
As an aid in post harvest weed control - after winter cereals.	Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 - 2.4		Refer to Procedure 5 Do not spray under hot, dry conditions or when weeds are covered with dust and/or trash. Application is best carried out following rain.
	Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>				
	Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>				
	Milk thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>				
	New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonolides</i>				

SUGAR CANE - NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

Crop/ Situation	Weeds Controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Northern Australia Sugar Cane establishment and fallows prior to sugar cane planting cultivated or non-cultivated	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes)	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp. <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	2 leaf to pre-tillering	1.2 - 1.6	Qld, Nthn, NSW, NT only	SUGAR CANE: prior to planting or for establishing or maintaining a fallow – refer to Procedure (6) and following. Cultivated fallow – where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10 cm high, use rates of 1.6 to 2.4 L/ha. In a spray, volume of 150 to 200 L water/ha plus a wetter such as BS1000 at 120 mL/ha or Agral at 200 mL/100L. * Non-cultivated fallow – to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha in a spray volume of 400 L water/ha plus a wetter such as BS1000 at 120 mL/100L or Agral at 200 mL/100L. A split application of Kwiknock 250 Herbicide 10 to 12 days apart will also improve control of fall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzles equivalent to Spraying Systems 03 for 200 L/ha and 04 for 250 to 400 L/ha. When dense weed growth is present, implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. TANK MIX: see Compatibility section.
	Liverseed grass Stink grass		Mature annual grasses *	1.6 - 2.4 2.4 - 3.2 *		
As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane.	Seedling Broadleaved weeds	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea peltata</i> <i>Trinithema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus tiliifolius</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Salvia radiata</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> <i>Astragalus leucophaeus</i> <i>Cucumis myrsinifolius</i> <i>Sesbania cannabifera</i> <i>Cucumis</i> spp. <i>Datura</i> spp. <i>Physalis minima</i>	1 to 4 leaf mature broadleaf weeds *	1.6 - 2.4 2.4 - 3.2 *		
	Bathurst burr Bellwine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean New Zealand spinach Prickly paddy melon Sesbania pea Smooth cucumber Thornapples Wild gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp.	1 to 8 leaf mature broadleaf weeds *	1.6 - 2.4 2.4 - 3.2 *		

Crop/ Situation	Weeds Controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
SUGAR CANE - PLANT & RATOON	Most seedling broadleaf weeds including Sicklepod Bluehop Phyllanthus Calopo	<i>Senna (Cassia obtusifolia)</i> <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> <i>Phyllanthus spp.</i> <i>Calopogonium mucronoides</i>	up to 5 cm high up to 50 cm high up to 15 cm high	1.2 - 1.6	Qld, NSW, & WA only	Apply as a broadcast spray over the top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10 cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7 to 10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The twin spray boom is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem, which is resistant to Kwicknock 250 Herbicide, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the mature weeds. Kwicknock 250 Herbicide can be mixed with Choice Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. Refer to the atrazine label for specific rates. Complete spray coverage is essential.
	And		3 to 5 leaves	1.6 - 2.0		
	Most seedling grasses, including Awnless barnyard grass Summer grass Guinea grass Hamil grass Green summer grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Panicum maximum</i> <i>Panicum maximum cv Hamil</i> <i>Brachiaria miliiformis</i>	Up to 5 cm high	1.2 - 1.6		
	All above grasses		Up to 10 cm high	1.2 - 1.6		
	All above grasses		> 10 cm high & seeding	1.6		
						For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5 cm high use a minimum of 250 L spray solution/ha, increase to 350 L/ha for weeds up to 10 cm high. Use a spray volume of 400 L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Agral at 200 mL/100 L or BS1000 at 120 mL per 100 L of water.

COTTON

Crop/Situation	Use	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	1.2 - 1.6	Qld, NSW only	Apply by ground rig only. Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50 to 100 L of water per hectare. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. Kwiknock 250 Herbicide can damage immature green bolls.

LUCERNE

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
LUCERNE - Established (at least 1 year old) For improved grazing or over sowing	Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium	1.6 L	All States	Spray in autumn after weeds germinate. Graze the Lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
For improved grazing, hay or seed production or over sowing	Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium	2.4 L		Spray in winter. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population
For improved control of some broadleaf weeds, and for short term residual weed control	As above plus Paterson's curse and shepherd's purse Most annual weeds including capeweed, Erodium, Paterson's Curse and Shepherds Purse.	2.4 L + Duron 900 WG 1 kg 2.4 L + Duron 900WG 1.9kg		For improved control of Paterson's curse and shepherd's purse mix with Duron 900 WG at 1 kg/ha in late winter. Do not use the tank mix if over sowing. For short-term residual control, tank mix with Duron 900 WG at 1.9 kg/ha in late winter. Length of control may be shorter on heavy soils or under irrigation. Do not use the tank mix if over sowing. WARNING: continued use of Kwiknock 250 Herbicide alone in certain areas, has resulted in the selection of resistant barley grass <i>Hordeum glaucum</i> , <i>H. leporinum</i> , capeweed and silver grass <i>Lolida</i> spp. Where resistant barley grass is confirmed it may be controlled with Fusilade or Fusion. The use of the tank mix with Duron 900 WG will assist in control of resistant capeweed and silver grass and is recommended as a general weed resistance strategy for lucerne.

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS & VINEYARDS

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate		State	Critical Comments
		High volume or power spray Per ha	Per 100L (Spot Spray) Per 100L (Spot Spray)		
Public Service areas Rights of Way Market Gardens Nurseries Orchards (including Bananas) Vineyards Forests - ring weeding around trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	2.4 - 3.2 L (a) see below	240 - 320 mL (b) see below	All States	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Oxyfluorfen at 250 mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Oxyfluorfen. Refer to the Oxyfluorfen label. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000 L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: Water volume 250 L/ha: use 960 to 1280 mL/100L Water volume 500 L/ha: use 480 to 640 mL/100L Water volume 750 L/ha: use 320 to 430 mL/100L OR measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 24 to 32 mL of Knicknock 250 Herbicide in this volume. Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germinations occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions, allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See Note on Spot Spray rate above.
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate	State	Critical Comments
		...		

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate		State	Critical Comments
		High volume Per ha	Per 100L (Spot Spray)		
Long term weed control	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	2.4 - 3.2 L (a) see below	240 - 320 mL (b) see below	All States	Kwikknock 250 Herbicide can be mixed with soil residual herbicides Duron 900 WG, Choice Atrazine 900 WG, Simazine 900 WG. (For further information see General Instructions).
Potatoes - weed control					After planting and hilling up, wait until 10 to 25% of potato shoots are emerged, then blanket spray with Kwikknock 250 Herbicide. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See Note on Spot spray rate above.
- weed destruction prior to digging		3.2 L (a) see below	320 mL (b) see below		Spray 3 to 7 days before digging after all tops have died down. See Note on Spot spray rate above. Note: Do not use Kwikknock 250 Herbicide for Potato haulm desiccation.
Avocadoes Custard apples Lichees Mangoes	Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses	-	120 - 240 mL (b) see below		Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from summer to autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See Note on Spot spray rate above. WARNING: Avoid spray drift onto trees.

Wetting agent:

- (a) If volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200 mL Agral per 100L of additional water
(b) Add 170mL Agral per 100L

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate	State	Critical Comments
Rice Do not apply if rice has emerged	Annual weeds	1.6 - 3.2 L	NSW only	Refer to Direct Drilling Procedure – rice (2)
	Annual weeds including barnyard grass Clover control	1.7 - 2.2 L 2.2 L + 500 mL Dicamba 200 as tank mix		
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pastures	Annual Pasture	3.2 L		Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth. Spray in autumn after grazing or slashing to 2 - 4 cm. For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed.
	To suppress growth to over sow winter feed	2.4 L 3.2 L		
Established Pastures Perennial grass crops Cocksfoot Perennial ryegrass Phalaris Demeter fescue	Control of annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production	1.6 L	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	Spray in autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid winter. Only spray stands, which are at least 12 months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2-4cm. (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage). Spray in late winter. Only spray stands, which are at least 12 months old. Continuously graze pasture to maintain length 2 – 4 cm.
	To increase the perennial grass and/or the sub clover or white clover content of the pasture	2.4 L 1.2 L		
Pasture improvement				Only suppresses annual weeds. (All States except Western Australia) and perennial weeds (Western Australia).
Grasses (particularly annual ryegrass)	To control grass seed set (Spray top technique)	Boom Spray: 800 mL/ha in a minimum of 50 L clean water	WA only	Apply at the end of growing season. Heavily graze paddocks during the spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. Remove all stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to emerge evenly. Set boom spray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern at the top of the pasture being sprayed.
		1.5 L		
Duboisia	Annual weeds	2.4 - 3.2 L/ha or Spot Spraying 240 - 320 mL per 100L	Old & NT only	Hay freezing for maximum retention of protein for summer grazing. Apply as directed spray on to weeds around Duboisia plants. This treatment is most effective when applied to young weed seedling. Product may be mixed with simazine or diuron or applied alone. Thoroughly wet foliage. It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage and spray volumes of 50 – 200 L/ha are recommended, depending on density of weed cover. Refer to General Instructions for addition of wetter.

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate	State	Critical Comments
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recommended, depending on density of weed cover. Refer to General Instructions for addition of water.

Crop/Situation (Continued)	Weeds Controlled	Rate	State	Critical Comments
Tea-trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Grasses and broadleaf weeds	1.6 - 3.2 L	NSW only	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

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

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Kwicknock 250 Herbicide quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and do not leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds, which germinate after spraying. Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticides treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing. Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with Kwicknock 250 Herbicide to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide with other herbicides.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Kwicknock 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyrindyls group of herbicides. The product has the inhibitors of photo-synthesis at photosystem 1 mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group L herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group L herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group L herbicides.

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 Kwicknock 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

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MIXING

The recommended rate of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

WATER VOLUME

It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2 cm	50 to 100 L/ha	Small plants (2 to 5 leaf) and well separated
Plant height up to 2 cm to 5 cm	100 to 150 L/ha	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30-50% ground cover.
Plant height up to 6 to 10 cm	150 to 200 L/ha	Advanced growth, dense and/or tall weed stands.
Above 10 cm	Use split application to remove excess growth. Use 150 L/ha	Very dense and tall weed growth.

Note:

- (1) If the volume is increased above 100 L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200 mL of Agral/100 L per 100L.
- (2) Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.

Application

(1) Boomspray

Use only through a properly calibrated Boomspray, which should be fitted with flat fanjets and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. Spraying pressures should be in the range of 240 to 280 kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 10 km/hr. It is essential that a good marking system be used. If a disc marker is used it must be mounted so as to turn the soil back on to the area sprayed.

Direct Drilling Procedure (1)

Use of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

Step	Critical Comments
1. Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation - Optional	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2 cm. This will encourage early even germination of weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seedbed formation.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a Boomspray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow 3 to 5 days after spraying	A rigid tyne spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3 to 5 cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertiliser rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Direct Drilling (Sod Seeding) Procedure – Rice (2)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze pasture heavily	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about 1 week. Watering may be required. Where rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
2. Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6 to 3.2 L of per hectare. Use 1.7 to 2.2 L/ha for weeds, particularly Barnyard Grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2 L/ha for well-grazed pastures plus 500 mL Banvel 200/ha as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2 L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100 L clean water/ha per cm growth.
3. Direct Drill rice	Drill at 2 to 3 cm depth within a few hours of spraying. Do not delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

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Crop Establishment with Cultivation AFTER Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (3)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seedbed formation.
2. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide. Spraying can take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 3 to 5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth.

Crop Establishment with Cultivation BEFORE Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (4)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4 to 6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seedbed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seedbed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4 to 6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide.
5. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth. Note: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Note: For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer or Grow Choice Representative

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED FALLOWES – NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY

Use of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide for weed control after cereal harvest. Procedure (5)

New Zealand Spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6 to 2.4 litres/hectare of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide in at least 100 litres of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy. The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.

Use of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide for the control of weeds during the fallow. Procedure (6)

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also exposes the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist soil conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth holds the soil in clods.

Kwicknock 250 Herbicide provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the label.

(a) Seedling Weeds:

Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1.0 to 3.2 litres/hectare Kwicknock 250 Herbicide in 50 to 100 litres of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7 to 21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.

(b) Advanced weed growth:

While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. Kwicknock 250 Herbicide rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material, a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide in 100 to 200 litres of clean water.

Control of transplanted weeds:

Weeds transplanted by unsuccessful cultivation present an extremely difficult problem. If there is a risk that cultivation will result in weeds being transplanted (particularly under moist soil conditions) it is recommended that the weeds be sprayed with Kwicknock 250 Herbicide prior to cultivation (see previous section). Weeds partly covered by soil and clods provide poor conditions for successful chemical weed control. The best results will be achieved by allowing the weeds to make some regrowth to provide an adequate chemical targets. Apply the highest rate of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

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Use of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide for the control of seedling weeds immediately before sowing. Procedure (7)

(a) Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)

The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8 to 2.4 litres of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.

(b) Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-till planters):

A higher rate of Kwicknock 250 Herbicide is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use Kwicknock 250 Herbicide at 1.0 to 3.2 litres per hectare in southern Australia; 1.2 to 3.2 litres per hectare in northern Australia (Qld, Nthn NSW and NT only).

COMPATIBILITY:

Kwicknock 250 Herbicide is compatible with the following herbicides:

Metsun 600, Choice Atrazine 900 WG, Avadex, Dicamba 200, 2,4-D (amine and ester), Devrinol, Diuron 900 WG, Dual Gold, Chlorsun 750, Oxyfluorfen, Choice Paraquat 250, Tryon 750, Clock 300, MCPA (amine and ester), Diquat 250, Simazine 900 WG, Spinnaker, Pendimethalin 330, Choice Trifluralin 480, Yield.

Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts Kwicknock 250 Herbicide to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA.

Refer to the manufacturer's label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility.

Kwicknock 250 Herbicide is compatible with any of the following insecticides.

Dominex, Imidan, Karate, Mite Master 290, Choice Bifendoff.

Kwicknock 250 Herbicide is compatible with Agral and BS1000 surfactants.

Kwicknock 250 Herbicide is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Domestic pets and poultry – keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water, which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water, which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the Storage and Disposal instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale spray mist. Obtain an emergency supply of Ipecac Syrup APF. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear;

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist,
- a washable hat,
- face shield or goggles,
- half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. DO NOT inhale spray mist. 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, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator, which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

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FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet, which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions.

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POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

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(contains Paraquat and Diquat)
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