

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

CropSure

Cropmaster 450

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 450g/L GLYPHOSATE PRESENT AS THE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT

GROUP	9	HERBICIDE
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A non-selective herbicide for the control of a broad range of Annual and Perennial Weeds as per the Directions For Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT

Contents: 20L - 1000L

CropSure Pty Ltd
18 Raymond Road
Laverton North
Victoria 3026
ABN: 17 643 829 190
ACN: 643 829 190
Phone: 03 9931 2200
www.cropsure.com

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

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 the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator, wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

CropSure Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise, whatsoever or whosoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise, in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product, except for any provisions or rights under the Australian Consumer Law which cannot be excluded. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on CropSure Pty Ltd skill of judgement in the purchasing or using the same and every person using this product does so at their own risk absolutely. The Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions. This product is designed to be only used according with the label directions.

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

24HR Emergency Response:
AU +61 1800 951 288
NZ +64 800 700 112

APVMA APPROVAL NO: 90260/147496

BATCH NO:

DATE OF MANUFACTURE:

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Protect from sunlight. Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE**Restraints:**

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected as rainfall within 6 hours of treatment may reduce the effectiveness of the product. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of treatment may wash the product from the leaf surface and retreatment may be necessary.

DO NOT disturb treated weeds by grazing, cultivation, sowing, etc. after treatment for one day for annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds to ensure complete uptake of the herbicide. DO NOT treat weeds under any stress from frost, cold, disease, waterlogging, lack of moisture or disease. Plants must be actively growing to ensure optimum uptake of the product.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Before sowing a crop or pasture. For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement.	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>)	NSW, ACT, VIC, Southern WA, SA only	400mL - 800mL pre tillering.	Use the Higher Rate when treating in cold/overcast conditions, when using late in the season use the lower rate on young weeds and the higher rate on mature weeds i.e., fully tillered grasses or broadleaf weeds at budding or stem elongation. If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8 cm before treatment and use the higher rate. To allow for herbicide uptake do not begin sowing for 1 day after application for annual weeds and 7-10 days for perennial weeds. If cultivation or sowing does not take place within 21 days retreatment may be necessary.
	Annual phalaris (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia spp.</i>) Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)		800mL - 1.0L post tillering.	
	Calomba daisy (<i>Pentzia suffructicosa</i>) Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Spiny Emex / Doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>)		400mL - 800mL less than 8cm diameter.	
	Amsinkia (<i>Amsinkia</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , <i>F. muralis</i>), Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantaginium</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>),		800mL - 1.0L less than 12 cm diameter. 1.0 - 1.2L greater than 12cm diameter.	
				Annual Ryegrass, Silver grass and Perennial grasses - It is recommended to use a water volume of 70L/ha or more with low volume nozzles to improve control. Crop Establishment: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow for the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions. Tank Mixtures: For improved control of clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions for the tank mix product.

	Volunteer Lupins (<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)			For perennial weeds perennial phalaris, Soursob, Skeleton weed and Sorrel this product will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.
	Dock -seedling (<i>Rumex spp.</i>)		800mL - 1.2L	
	Seasonal suppression of: Perennial Phalaris (<i>Phalaris</i>), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Sour sob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>), Skeleton Weed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>) - fully emerged rosettes (NSW only), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)		1.2L	
	All the above weeds	TAS only	1.2L - 2.4L	TAS ONLY: Use 1.2L on annual weeds and 2.4L on perennial weeds. The product may also be tank mixed with dicamba to improve control of sorrel, dock and white clover. Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Before sowing a crop or pasture. For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with minimal or no soil disturbance.	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>)	NSW, VIC, ACT, Southern WA, SA only	800mL - 1.2L	Use the Higher Rate when treating in cold/overcast conditions, when using late in the season. Use the lower rate on young weeds and the higher rate on mature weeds i.e., fully tillered grasses or broadleaf weeds at budding or stem elongation. If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8 cm before treatment and use the higher rate. Annual Ryegrass, Silver grass and Perennial grasses - It is recommended to use water volumes of 70L/ha or more with low volume nozzles to improve control. Do not sow if heavy trash is present. Seeding may proceed 1 day after spraying annual weeds and 7 days after spraying perennial weeds. Aerial Application: May be applied by air provided a good seed bed has been established. Always use the higher rates. Tank Mixtures: For improved control of dock, sorrel and sub-clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions for the tank mix product. Addition of ammonium sulphate 2kg/100L may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. Pasture or Crop Establishment: Do NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence one day after treatment of annual weeds (small)
	Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Canary Grass (<i>Phalaris spp.</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)		1.0 - 1.6L	
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantaginium</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia spp.</i>) Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		1.2 - 1.6L	
	Erodium (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>), Plantain (<i>Plantago spp.</i>), Perennial Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)		1.5 - 2.0L	
	Dock (<i>Rumex spp.</i>), Flatweed		2.0L	

	<i>(Hypochoeris radicata)</i>			<p>and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for 3 days where annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment.</p> <p>Aerial (or Surface) Seeding: Delay seeding until trash is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertiliser and insecticides and follow-up management is undertaken as required.</p>
	All the above weeds	TAS only	1.2L - 2.4L	<p>TASMANIA: Use 1.2L on annual weeds and 2.4L on perennial weeds. The product may also be tank mixed with dicamba to improve control of sorrel, dock and white clover. Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.</p>

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control to commence a fallow.	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Volunteer cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>)	NSW, VIC, ACT, Southern WA, SA only	800mL - 1.2L	Use the Lower Rate on young weeds or where cultivation is to take place within 21 days.
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (rosette) (<i>Echium plantaginium</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		1.2 - 1.6L	Use the Higher Rate where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding or where grasses are fully tillered. If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8 cm before treatment and use the higher rate. Soursob - Treat at tuber exhaustion. Hoary Cress -Treat from late rosette to early flowering. Annual Ryegrass, Silver grass and Perennial grasses - It is recommended to use water volumes of 70L/ha or more with low volume nozzles to improve control.
	Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>) Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)		1.2L	
	Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)		1.2 – 2.4L	
	All the above weeds	Tas only	1.2 – 2.4L	TAS ONLY: Use 1.2L/ha on annual weeds and 2.4L/ha on perennial weeds. The product may also be tank mixed with dicamba to improve control of sorrel, dock and white clover. Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control prior to sowing a summer or winter crop or in a fallow.	Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris spp.</i>), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), Volunteer cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>)	Northern NSW, QLD only	400mL - 800mL	<p>Use the Lower Rate on young weeds.</p> <p>Use the Higher Rate where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding or where grasses are fully tillered. At more advanced stages certain broadleaf weeds may require the higher rate range or the addition of Amine Herbicide (for example CropSure Amigo 625 Herbicide).</p> <p>In winter (cold) conditions, symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop.</p> <p>If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8 cm before treatment and use the higher rate.</p> <p>Liverseed Grass and Barnyard Grass may be very sensitive to moisture stress. Dense stands may require re-treatment.</p> <p>For aerial application see General Instructions. Do not apply by air if temperature is over 30°C.</p> <p>Crop Establishment: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow for formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions.</p> <p>Tank mixtures: Read and follow label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. DO NOT tank mix with atrazine when spraying barnyard grass or Liverseed grass.</p>
	Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), Button grass (<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>), Columbus grass (seedling) (<i>Sorghum xalmun</i>), Liverseed grass (<i>Urchloa spp.</i>), Lovegrass/Stink Grass (<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>), Native millet (<i>Panicum decomposition</i>) Volunteer Sorghum (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)		800mL - 1.6L	
	Aust Bluebell (Qld only), (<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>), Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>), Mexican Poppy (<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>), New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Spurge (<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>), Stinking goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>)		800mL - 1.2L	
	Black (giant) pigweed (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>),		400 - 800mL up to 3cm in height or	

	Boggabri weed (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulis terrestris</i>), Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Summer grass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>)		diameter or up to 5 true leaves OR 800mL - 1.2L greater than 3cm in height or diameter or 5 true leaves.	
	African turnip weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungi</i>), Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Sweet summer grass (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>), Variegated thistle (<i>Silybrum marianum</i>), Volunteer sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)		600 - 800mL up to 5 true leaves or 3cm in height or diameter. 800mL – 1.6L greater than 3cm in height or diameter.	

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control prior to sowing a summer or winter crop or in a fallow.	Annual ground cherry (<i>Physallis ixocarpa</i>), Bladder ketmia (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>), Camel melon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>), False castor oil plant (<i>Datura spp.</i>), Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wild lettuce (<i>Lactuca saligna</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	Northern NSW, Qld only	800mL – 1.2L prior to stem elongation/ budding. After that use 400mL – 1.2L plus 825mL 2,4-D Ester LV 680 Herbicide or 1.2 – 1.6L of this product alone.	As above
	Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)		800mL – 1.6L up to 20cm in diameter.	Use the higher rate on larger weeds. Control of pigweed over a wide range of growth stages can be achieved with Metsulfuron (600g/kg) (for example CropSure Comrade 600WG Herbicide). Observe recropping intervals.
	Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)		600mL – 800mL rosettes up to 3cm in diameter. 800mL – 1.6L greater than 3cm in diameter	Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
	Couch grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)		1.2 – 2.4L	Use the higher rate for dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being the most effective. Repeat applications will be required for complete control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
	Johnson grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)		1.6 – 2.4L	Use the higher rate on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with a minimum of 30cm new growth. Sequential

				treatments will be required for long term control.
	Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)		2.4 + 2.4L	<p>Make the first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb.). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make a second application.</p> <p>NOTE: Follow up treatments should be made as part of a nutgrass control programme.</p>

PASTURE RENOVATION AND TOPPING

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Pasture with Poa Tussock present as a weed.</p> <p>For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation.</p>	Most annual weeds and Poa tussock (<i>Poa labillardii</i>)	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS only	2.4 - 3.2L	<p>Before spraying</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * graze heavily * remove stock 14 days or more before treatment * apply after autumn break when plants are actively growing but before frosts begin (March-May). Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. Sowing of new pasture may begin 14 days after sowing. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation. <p>May be aerially applied (see aerial equipment).</p>
<p>Pasture with Bent Grass present as a weed.</p> <p>For control/suppression of Bent Grass before sowing a crop or pasture.</p>	Annual weeds and Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	TAS, VIC only	2.0L	<p>Apply late spring when seed heads have developed but before the onset of summer moisture stress. Remove stock prior to spraying to achieve good foliage cover. Ensure plants are actively growing.</p> <p>10-21 days after spraying fully disturb soil with a tyned implement and then sow summer crop and/or re-seeded pasture or crop the following autumn.</p>
<p>Pasture Topping for the reduction of seed set of annual grasses, Capeweed and Calomba daisy</p>	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Calomba daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)	NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA, TAS only	360mL	Use the Higher Rate for heavy infestation or where annual ryegrass is present. Apply before "haying off".
	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia spp.</i>)		240 - 360mL	<p>Annual Ryegrass and Capeweed - Apply at Flowering. Other weeds - Apply at head to milky dough stage. Stock should be removed before spraying to allow regrowth. Pasture legumes may be affected. Do not apply to medic/clover crops to be used for hay or seed.</p>

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Pasture manipulation for the control /suppression of certain grasses before sowing soybeans, forage crops or Leucaena.</p> <p>Band spraying may be also applied as a band or strip spray.</p>	Carpet Grass (<i>Xonopus spp.</i>), Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>), Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	WA, ACT, NSW, VIC only	1.1 - 4.8L	<p>Apply the Lower Rate for suppression only. The Higher Rate will provide control.</p> <p>Band Spraying: Band spraying may be done immediately after the sowing operation. Mount the nozzles behind the coulter/tynes/press wheel assembly of the band seeder. Adjust to spray 0.5 to 1m strips. Ensure minimal disturbance of pasture. Excessive dust created in the seeding operation may reduce herbicide activity. Pasture seed set must be drilled at the appropriate depth and covered by soil.</p> <p>Leucaena - (QLD ONLY) Rows should be 4m apart. Use 2L/ha with single taper fan nozzle LFI-80 mounted at the rear of a single row planter giving a 1m swath.</p>
	Carpet Grass, Paspalum	QLD only	1.1 - 4.8L	
	Kikuyu		500mL - 4.8L	
	Barbed wire grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>), Black spear grass (<i>Hederopogon contortus</i>), Wire grasses (<i>Aristida spp.</i>), Love Grasses (<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>), Red Natal Grass (<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>),		2.0L	

Crop/ Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Cotton Pre Harvest Do not use on crops intended for seed production.	Bathurst Burr (<i>X. spinosum</i>) Noogoora Burr (<i>X. occidentale</i>) Winter Annual Weeds including Sow Thistle/milk thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	Qld, NSW only	1.0 – 2.0L	Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, where the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Harvade ¹ or Dropp ¹ . Apply when at least 60% of bolts are open and immature bolts cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For best results under these conditions, delay application until the canopy re-opens following initial conditioning treatment.
	Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only)		2.0L	Where control of Nut grass or Noogoora burr is required, treatments should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed with defoliant, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all the label instructions for the tank mix product.
Cotton Shielded Sprayers	Refer to weeds controlled section NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: In fallows or prior to sowing a crop.		Refer to weeds controlled section NORTHERN AUSTRALIA : In fallows or prior to sowing a crop.	Apply this product to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Do not apply to crops less than 20cm high. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plants as severe injury or destruction may result.

SUGAR CANE (RATOON CONTROL) FOR QLD AND NSW ONLY

Crop/ Situation	VARIETY	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
Sugar Cane Ratoon Control	Q63, Q87, Q90, Q102, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56-752, Pindar, Triton	2.4 – 3.2L	Apply when ratoons are actively growing and are 60 – 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from water logging or low moisture.
	Q86, Q96, Q113	3.2 – 4.0L	Use the Lower Rate for suppression or where control by cultivation is planned. Use the Higher Rate for control.
	Cassius, Q115, Q122, Q94	4.0 – 4.8L	Boom height must allow for correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of the crop canopy.
	NCO310, Q107	4.8 – 7.2L	

RICE DIRECT DRILLING FOR NSW ONLY

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Rice Direct Drilling	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Burr Medic (<i>Medicago spp.</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	800mL - 1.0L	If plants are drought stressed a pre watering must be applied. If the site has been grazed allow plants to regrow to 6-8 cm before treatment. For the control of Annual Ryegrass use the higher rate. Crop Sowing - Sow 1-14 days after treatment. Residual control will only be achieved by adding another suitable herbicide.

SORGHUM CONTROL

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum control before harvest	Grain sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	QLD, ACT, NSW only	1.2 - 1.6L	<p>DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to crop under stress from factors such as waterlogging, frost, disease, low moisture etc.</p> <p>Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. The product can be applied when some browning has occurred.</p> <p>Use the Lower Rate for control of the crop, late tillers and ratoon regrowth. Use the Higher Rate for better suppression of ratoon regrowth.</p> <p>Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging especially if the crop has been stressed by low moisture. In this situation harvest as soon as possible after sufficient dry brown to prevent further lodging.</p> <p>CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.</p>
Sorghum control Post harvest	Sorghum stubble (grain sorghum) (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	QLD, ACT, NSW only	800mL - 1.2L for new regrowth from slashed stubble.	<p>DO NOT apply if plants are stressed from such factors as waterlogging, frost, disease, low moisture, etc. For slashed stubble and spring regrowth apply when regrowth is at least 20 cm high.</p> <p>Standing Stubble - apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. Allow regrowth of at least 20 cm if grazing has occurred.</p> <p>Use the Lower Rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow.</p> <p>Use the Higher Rate for better control of regrowth.</p> <p>It is important to note that variable results can occur if the crop has been under stress or grown under marginal conditions. The varieties Ruby, Trump, Nugget 2, Goldrush 2 and Prize are particularly susceptible if growing conditions are not ideal.</p> <p>CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.</p>
			1.2 - 1.6L for standing green stubble.	Use this rate for standing stubble if sufficiently green and for fresh spring regrowth.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests	Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	VIC, TAS only	2L	400ml	60mL	Apply to actively growing plants in late spring but before summer drought stress. Pasture should NOT be heavily grazed at spraying. Bent Grass should have full leaf growth and some seed head development. Note: Bent Grass re-establishes vigorously from seed in the soil. Follow up management is required to limit seedling reestablishment. Application of this product may be followed by a spring crop, and/or by re-seeding pasture or crop the following autumn.
	Bitou Bush/Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS only	-	800mL	120mL	Apply to actively growing plants. Spray to wet all foliage. DO NOT apply during periods of drought stress. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	ALL STATES	-	800mL-1L	120-160mL	Apply from flowering to leaf fall (generally January-May). Plants should not be under stress of high temperature, drought or frost. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on old, dense infestations over 1.75m high. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent, until the next season. 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. In Tasmania, do not treat bushes bearing mature fruit.
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) Radiata Pine plantations Pre- planting or holding spray		6.4 L/ha plus up to 60g/ha of 600 g/kg metsulfuron methyl (for example CropSure Comrade 600WG Herbicide) and penetrant at 100 mL/ 100L water.	-	-	Apply by boom or by helicopter only. Due to widespread picking of blackberries by the public, do not apply the product to bushes bearing mature fruit and in areas accessed by members of the public. For blackberries, apply from flowering until prior to leaf yellowing.

			(for example, CropSure Heartbeat Penetrant)			
	Blady Grass (Imperata cylindrica)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	7.2L	1L	160mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the head stage.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests – <i>continued</i>	Boxthorn, African (Lycium ferocissimum)	ALL STATES	-	560-800mL	80-120mL	Use the lower rate for young bushes; increase to the higher rate for large, mature bushes. Spray to 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. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.
	Bracken (Pteridium esculentum)	ALL STATES	-	1.3L	180mL	Use of wiper equipment is recommended. Refer to Wiper Equipment under General Instructions. Multirope equipment is preferred. Double pass application is required for pipewick equipment. Bracken should be slashed in spring/summer prior to treatment. Apply in March/May to fully unfurled actively growing fronds but prior to frosts. Visible symptoms may be slow to develop and may not be fully apparent until the next season. Complete control will not be achieved from one application. Repeat treatment is recommended, preferably associated with pasture improvement.
	Brown Beetle Grass	NSW, ACT only				
	Carpet Grass (Axonopus spp.)	ALL STATES	2.4L	400mL	60mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
	Cocksfoot (Dactylis glomerata)	ALL STATES	2.4L	560mL	80mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
	Couch (Cynodon dactylon)	ALL STATES	7.2L	1.0L	160mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage. In SA and WA apply to active plants during October-November for best results.
	Crofton Weed (Eupatorium adenophorum)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	-	400mL	60mL	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests – <i>continued</i>	Cumbungi (Typha spp.)	ALL STATES	7.2L	1L	160mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head to full head stage (summer-autumn). Re-treatment may be required to restrict seedling re-establishment. For application by wiper method refer to WIPER EQUIPMENT under general instructions. Use of wiper equipment is not recommended for Cumbungi in Tasmania.
	Flatweed (Cat's Ear) (Hypochoeris radicata)	ALL STATES	2.4L	560mL	80mL	Apply to fully developed rosettes at the early flowering stage.
	Glyceria, Watermeadow Grass (Glyceria maxima)	TAS only	4.8L	800mL	120mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the mature head stage in late summer-autumn. Add a non-ionic surfactant at 200-250mL/100L. Control of Glyceria is only available in dry drains and channels and dry margins of dams, lakes and streams. Please refer to PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT.
	Gorse (Furze) (Ulex europaeus)	ALL STATES	–	800mL plus Pulse* 200mL	–	Apply all year round, but only to actively growing plants. Always add Pulse, otherwise reduced results will occur. Spray to wet all foliage. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.
	Groundsel Bush (Baccharis halimifolia)	QLD only	–	560-800mL	80-120mL	Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply during winter, or during periods of summer drought stress. Use the higher rate on bushes over 2m tall. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. <u>Low Volume Application (e.g. Splatter Gun and Gas Gun):</u> Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of product:water. Apply 2x2mL dose per 0.5m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests – <i>continued</i>	Guinea Grass (Panicum maximum)	ALL STATES	7.2L	1L	160mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage. For application by wiper method refer to WIPER EQUIPMENT under general instructions.
	Hawthorn (Crataegus spp.)	NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS, SA, WA, only	–	800mL – 1.0L	120-160mL	Apply to actively growing plants from late flowering to leaf fall. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on bushes over 2m high. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. <u>Low Volume Application (e.g. Splatter Gun and Gas Gun):</u> Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of product:water. Apply 2x5mL dose per 0.5m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.
	Hoary Cress (Cardaria draba)	NSW, ACT, VIC only	1.2L	400mL	60mL	For maximum long term reduction apply from late July to September when plants are in late rosette to flowering stage. Plants should be actively growing and not under stress or drought, frost or waterlogging. Application may be integrated with long fallow. Cultivation may start 7 days after spraying. Wiper equipment may be used where sufficient stem elongation occurs. Refer to WIPER EQUIPMENT under general instructions
	Johnson Grass (Sorghum halepense), Kangaroo Grass (Themeda australis), Kikuyu Grass (Pennisetum clandestinum)	ALL STATES	4.8L	800mL	120mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage. For application by wiper equipment on Johnson Grass, off-type and Volunteer Sorghum refer to WIPER EQUIPMENT.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests – <i>continued</i>	Lantana (Lantana camera)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	–	800mL	120mL	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Ensure complete treatment of individual plants. 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. <u>Low Volume Application (e.g. Splatter Gun and Gas Gun):</u> Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of product:water. Apply 2x5mL dose per 0.5m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. <u>Sprinkler Sprayer:</u> Apply 3mL of a 10% solution to every square metre of treated area. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.
	Mistflower (Eupatorium riparium)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	–	400mL	60mL	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment. <u>Sprinkle Sprayer:</u> Apply 3mL of a 10% solution to every square metre of treated area
	Nutgrass (Cyperus rotundus) Does not refer to other Cyperus spp. which may be known locally as Nutgrass	ALL STATES	4.8L	800mL	120mL	Apply to growing plants in late summer i.e., February to mid-April when at least 20-25% have reached the head stage. Apply in split application 6-8 weeks apart.
	Paragrass (Brachiara mutica)	ALL STATES	7.2L	1L	160mL	Apply to actively growing, fully developed plants when most have reached the early head stage.
	Paspalum (Paspalum dilatatum)		4.8L	800mL	120mL	
	Phalaris (Phalaris aquatica)	NSW, ACT, VIC, SA only	2.4-4.8L	400-800mL	60-120mL	Apply to actively growing plants during winter-spring. Use the lower rate where only knockdown is required e.g., prior to burning of firebreaks. Burning can usually start 14-21 days after spraying. For long term control increase to the higher rate.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests – <i>continued</i>	Phragmites, Common Reed (Phragmites australis)	ALL STATES	7.2L	1L	160mL	Apply to actively growing, fully developed plants approaching the early head stage. Visible symptoms of control may be slow to develop and may not be fully apparent until the next season. For application by wiper method refer to WIPER EQUIPMENT under general instructions.
	Plantain (Plantago spp.)	ALL STATES	2.4L	560mL	80mL	Apply to actively growing, fully developed plants approaching the early head stage. Visible symptoms of control may be slow to develop and may not be fully apparent until the next season. For application by wiper method refer to WIPER EQUIPMENT under general instructions
	Prairie Grass (Bromus unioloides), Qld Blue Grass (Dichanthium sericeum), Red-Leg Grass (Bothriochloa ambigua), Rhodes Grass (Chloris gayana)	ALL STATES	4.8L	800mL	120mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage.
	Rope Twitch (Agropyron repens)	VIC, TAS only	4.8L	800mL	120mL	Apply in late summer-autumn to actively growing plants with foliage at least 20cm high. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should NOT be cultivated in the period from the preceding winter until the time of spraying.
	Rushes (Juncus spp.)	ALL STATES	–	–	–	Apply by wiper equipment to actively growing plants. Where there is a large proportion of dead foliage, pre-slashing is recommended. Allow adequate regrowth before treatment. Refer WIPER EQUIPMENT for application instructions. Control of Rushes, Tall and Umbrella Sedge is only available in dry drains and channels and dry margins of dams, lakes and streams. Please refer to PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT.
	Sedge Tall, Umbrella (Carex spp. and Cyperus spp.)	NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS only				

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests – <i>continued</i>	Silverleaf Nightshade (Solanum elaeagnifolium)	NSW, ACT only	–	1.6L	240mL	Use ONLY under good soil moisture conditions. Apply to actively growing plants in the late flowering to berry stage. Repeat spraying will be necessary to restrict growth and seedling re-establishment.
	Sorrel (Rumex acetosella)	ALL STATES	4.8L	800mL	120mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early bud stage.
	Soursob (Oxalis pre-caprae)	NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	1.2L	400mL	60mL	For maximum long term reduction apply from late July to early September but before natural plant yellowing (senescence) occurs. Soursob should be actively growing and not under stress of drought or waterlogging. If heavy frosting has occurred allow recovery before spraying. If heavy grazing has occurred allow recovery of foliage to at least 5cm before spraying. In Conservation Tillage (e.g. direct drilling) situations application in May-June immediately prior to sowing will give control of top growth and give partial reduction of plant numbers. Refer CONSERVATION TILLAGE USES table.
	St Johns Wort (Hypericum perforatum)	ALL STATES	2.4L	400mL	60mL	Apply to actively growing plants in the flowering to late flowering procumbent stem stage (generally November-May). Re-treatment or oversowing with improved pasture species may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests – <i>continued</i>	Sweet Briar Rose (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	–	1.2-1.6L	180- 200mL	Apply to actively growing plants from late flowering to leaf fall. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on bushes over 1.5m high. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. <u>Low Volume Application (e.g. Splatter Gun and Gas Gun):</u> Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of product:water. Apply 2x5mL dose per 0.5m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.
	Thistle, Artichoke (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)	VIC, SA only	2.4L	400mL	60mL	Apply at the rosette – early head stage.
	Thistle, Californian (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	VIC, TAS only	4.8L	800mL	120mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the flowering stage. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should not be cultivated prior to spraying. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
	Water Hyacinth	ALL STATES	4.8-7.2L	800mL-1L	120- 160mL	Apply when plants are actively growing and at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth. Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Control of Water Hyacinth is only available in dry drains and channels and dry margins of dams, lakes and streams. Please refer to PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
	Water Lettuce	ALL STATES	–	800mL-1L	120- 160mL	Best results are obtained from mid-summer through to winter. For best results use the higher rate on dense infestations. Control of Water Lettuce is only available in dry drains and channels and dry margins of dams, lakes and streams. Please refer to PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
WOODY AND PERENNIAL WEEDS IN PASTURES, FORESTS AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Spot directed or wiper application is required for selectivity in established pastures and forests – <i>continued</i>	Water Lily, Yellow	ALL STATES	4.8L	800mL	120mL	Apply when there is maximum emergence of floating leaves. Allow 2-3 weeks for symptoms to develop, then retreat any unaffected plants. Use low volume sprayer. Control of Yellow Waterlily is only available in dry drains and channels and dry margins of dams, lakes and streams. Please refer to PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT.
	Water Couch (Paspalum distichum, Paspalum paspalodes)	ALL STATES	7.2L	1L	160mL	Apply to actively growing plants in late summer-autumn (February-March). DO NOT treat after March because of the onset of winter dormancy. Full results may not be visible until the following spring. Not more than 1/4 of the weed should be submerged at the time of treatment. Control of Water Couch is only available in dry drains and channels and dry margins of dams, lakes and streams. Please refer to PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT.
	Yorkshire Fog (Holcus lanatus)	ALL STATES	2.4L	560mL	80mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	APPLICATION RATES			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom spray per ha	Handgun per 100L water	Knapsack per 15L	
TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus fruits, Custard apples, Duboisa, Figs (dessert), Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera fruit, Nuts (including Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio and Walnut); Olives, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pome Fruit, Raspberries, Stone Fruit, Tea, Vineyards.	Amaranth, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Barnyard Grass, Caltrop, Canary Grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Deadnettle, Doublegee, Liverseed Grass, Mintweed, Paterson's Curse, Pigweed, Ryegrass, Silvergrass, Spear Thistle, Thornapple, Spiny Burrgrass, Wild Mustard, Wild Oats, Wild Turnip, Winter Grass, Variegated Thistle	ALL STATES	1.6-2.4L	400- 600mL	60-80mL	DO NOT allow spray to drift on to crop. This product can be used as a tank mixture with Simazine SC formulations for the residual control of annual weeds. This mixture should not be used to control perennial weeds. Apply as directed or shielded spray using wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old. CITRUS FRUIT, NUTS AND OLIVES, POME FRUIT AND VINEYARDS: DO NOT allow spray drift to contact green bark, or stems, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit. TEA: Apply a maximum of 3.2L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 0.4L/100L by directed hand gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. ALL OTHER CROPS: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. Caution: Where split bark on kiwifruit and green stems on pawpaw occur, extreme care is required. Annual weeds may be sprayed anytime they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15cm tall.
	Couch	ALL STATES	7.2L	1.0L	160mL	

CLAIMS FOR USE

SITUATION WEEDS

Crop or Pasture Establishment Pasture topping and renovation Fallow establishment Tussock infested pasture, Rice (when direct drilling)	Many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds as per Directions for Use table.
Sorghum pre and post harvest control Sugar cane (Ratoon spray out)	Sorghum (Sorghum bicolor) Sugar cane (Saccharum officinale)

PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION (ALL STATES)			
SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION To reduce viable seed set of weeds in: Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)	385-815mL	Use the lower rate if Ryegrass is flowering and higher rate if Ryegrass is at milky dough stage. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Application before this time may significantly affect yields (in practice loss of in excess of 25% can occur). Apply when average seed moisture content is below 30%. For Faba Beans, this is indicated by pods going black, and for Field Peas by the pods going yellow. DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprout growing. Glyphosate resistant biotypes have been detected in Australia. If glyphosate resistant weeds are known to be present, apply an additional method of control.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION As a harvest aid and weed control: Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Annual weeds	1.1-2.2L	Apply to mature crop from late dough stage (28% moisture) onwards. The higher rate will be required when crops are heavy and leaf shading effects may occur. DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprout growing. Where wheat is grown in rotation with any herbicide tolerant crop, management should be consistent with implementation of any management plan for herbicide tolerant crops
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION To desiccate a crop as a harvest aid and weed control: Adzuki Beans, Chickpeas, Cowpea, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Mungbeans, Soybean (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels).	Annual weeds	815mL-2.2L	Apply with boom or by air. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. <u>Chickpeas and Lentils</u> : Apply when physiologically mature and less than 15% green pods. <u>Soybean</u> : Apply only after seed pods have lost all green colour and 80- 90% of leaves have dropped. <u>Mungbeans/Adzuki and Cowpea</u> : Apply to mature crops when pods are brown/black. <u>Field Peas</u> : Apply when seeds turn yellow and average seed moisture content is below 30%. <u>Faba Beans</u> : Apply when pods turn black and average seed moisture content is below 30%. DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION As a harvest aid and weed control: Chickpeas (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels).	Annual weeds	600mL-1.3L plus 5g CropSure Comrade 600WG Herbicide	Apply by boom or by air. Apply when chickpeas are physiologically mature and less than 15% of green pods are present. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application

GENERAL USES	
USE SITUATIONS – ALL STATES (except where noted). For weeds controlled and application rates, refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED tables.	
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA Around buildings, Commercial and Industrial areas, Domestic and public service areas and Rights of ways For residual control,	CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain herbicides. Refer to Compatibility section.
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide may be used for control of annual and perennial weeds as directed. In agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting Tomato seedlings
DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS Dry margins of dams, lakes and streams situations	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 the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
FORESTRY	CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide may be used in the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prior to establishment of nurseries; • for site preparation prior to planting; • amongst established trees using a directed or shielded sprayer. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to come into contact with foliage or green bark or stems of desirable trees, as severe damage may occur.
TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus Fruit, Custard Apples, Dubosia, Figs –dessert, Guava, Litchi, Mango, Monstera Fruit, Nuts (Almond, Macadamia, Pecan, Pistachio and Walnut), Olives, Persimmons, Pome Fruit, Raspberries, Stone Fruit, Vineyards	Apply as directed or shielded spray only. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old, unless they are effectively shielded from spray or spray drift. Citrus fruits, Nuts, Olives and Pome fruit DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage, green bark or stems, canes laterals, suckers, flesh wounds or fruit. All other crops DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the bark
PASTURE	DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION: CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be required to restrict weed seedling re-establishment. BOOM APPLICATION: CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to reseeding or planting other crops. Where directed (spot) spray has been applied, grazing stock need not be removed.

ANNUAL WEEDS – NON-CULTIVATED OPTIONS			
WEEDS CONTROLLED (ALL STATES)		RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS (Read application check list before using)
Amaranth	Amaranthus spp.	Boom 1.6-2.4L/ha	Annual weeds may be sprayed any time they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15cm tall. Increase to the higher rate for weeds over 15cm tall. Visible symptoms develop in 3-7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20-30 days under cool conditions. CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be required to control later germinating weeds. For residual control, CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain herbicides. Refer to Compatibility section. When applying in high volume (i.e. Handgun or Knapsack), add a non-ionic wetter (1000g/L) at 200mL per 100L of spray mix.
Annual Ryegrass	Lolium riridum		
Barley Grass	Horedeum leporinum		
Barnyard Grass	Echinochloa crus-galli		
Brome Grass	Bromus spp.		
Caltrop	Tribulus terrestris		
Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris)	Phalaris spp.		
Capeweed	Arctoteca calendula		
Cereals	Volunteer barley, oats, sorghum, wheat		
Chickweed	Stellaria media		
Cobblers Pegs	Bidens pilosa		
Deadnettle	Lamium amplexicaule		
Fumitory	Fumaria officinalis F. muralis		
Ground Cherry	Physalis ixiocarpa		
Lesser Swinecress	Coronopus didymus		
Liverseed Grass	Urochloa panicoides		
Milkthistle (Sowthistle)	Sonchus oleraceus		
Mintweed	Salvia reflexa		
Paradoxa Grass	Phalaris paradoxa		
Paterson's Curse	Echium plantagineum		
Pigweed	Portulaca oleracea		
Potato Weed	Galinsoga parviflora		
Saffron Thistle	Carthamus lanatus		
Silver Grass	Vulpis spp.		
Spear Thistle	Cirsium vulgare		
Spiny Burr Grass	Cenchrus spp.		
Spiny Emex (Doublegee)	Emex australis		
Spurge	Euphorbia spp.		
Sub-Clover	Trifolium subterraneum		
Thornapple	Datura spp.		
Wild Mustard	Sisymbrium officinale		
Wild Oats	Avena spp.		
Wild Turnip	Brassica tournefortii		
Winter Grass	Poa annua		
Variegated Thistle	Silybum marianum		
		Handgun 400-600mL per 100L	
		Knapsack 60-80mL per 15L	
		Refer to Application Section	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

WHEAT AND LEGUMES:

DO NOT HARVEST GRAIN, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

ALL OTHER USES:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is a non-selective liquid herbicide effective in the control of many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in crop areas, land preparations and non-crop areas. This product is inactivated on contact with the soil and does not provide residual weed control.

It is absorbed by the plant foliage and green stems and moves through the plant from point of contact to root system.

Visible effects are gradual yellowing and wilting of the plant which advances to complete browning of growth above the ground and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Visible effects take 3 to 7 days on annual weeds, whereas on perennial weeds it may take 2 to 3 weeks or longer depending on weather conditions following spraying.

See the withholding periods for wheat and legumes. For other crops, to ensure herbicide absorption, grazing of treated areas should be delayed at least one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. Certain plants (e.g., soursob, variegated thistle) are known to be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, do not allow stock to graze until complete brown out of treated plants has occurred.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	9	HERBICIDE
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CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide is a member of the glycine group of herbicides. CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide has the inhibitor of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide is a Group 9 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other inhibitors of EPSP synthase 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 CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide or any other inhibitors of EPSP synthase herbicide.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, CropSure Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

This product is recommended for the control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seedbed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development. Spraying early to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seedbeds. On friable soils where there is only a light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed satisfactorily from one day after spraying. In situations of heavy weed growth, sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formation of a favourable seedbed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation and roots into the seedbed by cultivation or sowing may cause retarded crop emergence, particularly in cold and/or wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing, and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface. In marginal seedbed conditions take care to achieve the correct seeding depth, and avoid use of pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise risk of retarded crop emergence.

MIXING

1. Clean spray tank and assure it is free from residues of previous spray materials.
2. Fill the spray tank with half the required amount of clean water.
3. Add the required amount of CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide and mix well before adding the remaining water.
4. If surfactant is required, add this last to minimise foaming.
5. Agitate well before spraying.
6. When preparing spray solution, use clean water since hard water containing calcium salts could inactivate glyphosate.
7. Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminum, brass, copper, fiberglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks since a highly flammable gas may be formed. Do not mix or store the product or spray solutions in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel).

TANK MIXES

When tank mixing with other products read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods. Withholding periods and safety and first aid directions for the tank mix products.

This product is compatible with the following insecticides: Chlorpyrifos, dimethoate, fenitrothion, Imidan¹, Le Mat¹, metasystox and Sumithion¹.

Other insecticides have not been tested.

Atrazines/Triazines

CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with Atrazine Flowable or Triazine Flowable for knockdown and residual weed control.

Addition of crystalline ammonium sulphate at 2% w/v (2 kg/100 litre spray solution) is recommended to avoid antagonism.

Dicamba

CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide and Dicamba may be tank mixed for more effective control of Sorrel, Sub. Clover, medics.

2,4-D

CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4-D Ester or 2,4-D Isopropylamine for improved control of broadleaf weeds.

Chlorsulfuron

CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide and chlorsulfuron tank mix will provide knockdown and residual weed control in fallow and in crop. Observe plant back restrictions for chlorsulfuron.

Metsulfuron

CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide and metsulfuron tank mix provide knockdown weed control in fallows and prior to planting certain winter cereals. Follow all label instructions on the metsulfuron label.

Oxyfluorfen 240

The addition of Oxyfluorfen 240 at the rate of 75mL/ha to the recommended rate of CropSure Cropmaster 450 Herbicide prior to planting wheat or barley will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visual symptoms of phytotoxicity.

GENERAL SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not spray this product if rain is likely to occur within 6 hours. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and repeat treatment may be required. Do not add extra surfactant or mix with other agricultural chemicals, herbicide oils or any other materials unless specifically directed on the label.

APPLICATION

Boom Equipment

Use at spray volume of 25 to 100 L/ha. Fan nozzles at pressure of 240 - 280 Kpa is recommended. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

Knapsack and Handgun Equipment

Adjust equipment to deliver a fine spray pattern and ensure a complete and uniform wetting of all foliage. Do not spray in conditions conducive to spray drift.

Aerial application

Using micronair and boom equipment a MEDIUM to COARSE droplet size 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 affected 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 is 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 COARSE.

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 COARSE droplet size if temperatures are in excess of 25°C. DO NOT SPRAY if temperature is above 30°C.

For spraying Blackberries in forestry refer to the directions for use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used containers.

DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water.

DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

Avoid contamination of seed, feed or foodstuffs. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.

Contact with desirable plants and trees may cause severe damage or destruction.

DO NOT spray in conditions conducive to spray drift.

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

DO NOT re-use container for any other purpose.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

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 the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator, wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

CropSure Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise, whatsoever or whosoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise, in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product, except for any provisions or rights under the Australian Consumer Law which cannot be excluded. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on CropSure Pty Ltd skill of judgement in the purchasing or using the same and every person using this product does so at their own risk absolutely. The Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions. This product is designed to be only used according with the label directions.

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY

DIAL 000

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

¹ Not a CropSure Pty Ltd trademark