

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate kg/ha			Critical Comments	
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	15L knapsack		
Almonds	Refer to Weed Table	SA only	1kg or 60g/100L	2kg or 120g/100L water	15 to 25g	Use only if trees are at least 3 years old. Apply to bare moist soil immediately after cultivation and before weeds emerge. Lower rate can be used in combination with other pre-emergence herbicides to enhance their broadleaf weed control.	
Asparagus		All States	1.3kg	2.5kg	-	Apply to bare moist soil after last cultivation and before spear emergence. Use higher rate (heavy soil rate) for Wild Oats. DO NOT apply to foliage or when fruit is present. Use on established plants only. Use higher rate (heavy soil rate) for Wild Oats.	
Berry Fruits: Boysenberries, Currants, Loganberries, Raspberries established for 12 months						15 to 25g	Apply to bare moist soil immediately after cultivation and before weeds emerge.
Citrus: Established for 12 months							Apply to bare moist soil in late Winter, early Spring before hop emergence. Hops should be covered by 50mm of soil.
Hops						Apply to bare moist soil in late Winter, early Spring before hop emergence. Hops should be covered by 50mm of soil.	
Pome Fruit: Apples, Pears		Old only	3kg	4kg	-	Use only if trees are at least 2 years old. Apply to bare moist soil.	
		NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	1.8kg/ha or 90g/100L	2.5kg/ha or 120g/100L	15 to 25g		
Strawberries		All states	1.2kg	1.2kg	-	Apply between polythene-covered beds. DO NOT use on white or grey sands in WA.	
Vines		Old only	3.9kg	3.9kg	15 to 25g	Use only if vines are at least 3 years old.	
		NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	1.3kg or 60g/100L	2.5kg or 120g/100L		Use only if vines are at least 12 months old. In the first year of use split applications are preferred. DO NOT use on excessively sandy soils, as crop damage may occur.	

FIELD CROPS AND PASTURE

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate kg/ha			Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	15L knapsack	
Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) Pre-emergence or post-sowing pre-emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Cromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (<i>Uluja</i>) Suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats and Wild Radish	All States	1.1 - 2.2kg			This use is subject to adherence to the INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for TT-CANOLA. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally incorporated by harrows). For best results apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before sowing or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20–30mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2–3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5cm.
Chickpeas	Deadnettle, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Milk Thistle, Prickly Lettuce, Purple Goosefoot, Shepherd's Purse, Turnip Weed, Wireweed and suppression of Black Bindweed and Paradoxa grass	NSW, Old, SA only	800g plus 830g prometryn (900g/kg)			Apply immediately post-planting. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For reliable results, significant rain (20–30mm) is necessary within 2–3 weeks of sowing.
	Milk Thistle (common Southwistle), Indian Hedge Mustard, Turnip Weed, and suppression of Prickly Lettuce, Shepherd's Purse and Wireweed	Old, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	800g – 1.1kg			For best results, apply to bare moist soil post planting. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20–30mm) is necessary within 2–3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use the lower rate on light sandy soils.
	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Capeweed, Charlock, Corn Cromwell, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Rough Poppy, Mustards, Turnips, volunteer Canola (not triazine tolerant cultivars), Wireweed and suppression of Brome Grass and Wild Oats	Old, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	800g – 1.1 kg plus 800mL trifluralin (480g/L)			Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Use this mixture where Annual Ryegrass and Wild Oats are the major problem. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20–30mm) is necessary within 2–3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use the lower rate on light sandy soils.
	Capeweed, Clover, Dock, Doublegee, Mustard, Radish, Self sown cereals, Silvergrass, Turnip weed and suppression of Barley Grass, Ryegrass and Wild Oats	WA only	550g – 1.1kg			For best results, apply to bare moist soil either immediately before seeding, or as a pre-emergent treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20–30mm) is necessary within 2–3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing, and Chickpeas are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding incorporate in the sowing operation should not be greater than 5cm. Use 0.55–0.775kg on lighter soils and in the Northern Agricultural areas, up to 1.1kg on heavier soil types. DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands.
Faba Beans	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Corn Cromwell (Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Fumitories, Geranium, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Medics, Mustards, Paradoxa Grass, Safran Thistle, Soursob, Volunteer Canola, Wireweed and suppression of Wild Oats.	NSW, Vic, WA, SA only	1.1kg on light soils 1.4kg on heavy soils			Apply either pre-seeding or immediately post-sowing which is preferred on light soils. Sow the crop at least 5cm deep. Use the lowest rate on light soils. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For fully reliable results significant rainfall, 20–30mm, is necessary within 2–3 weeks of sowing. DO NOT use rates higher than 1.1kg/ha on soils with pH 8.0 and above as unacceptable crop damage may occur.
			560g plus 800mL trifluralin (480g/L) on light soils 830g plus 800mL trifluralin (480g/L) on heavy soils			Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Use this mixture where Annual Ryegrass and Wild Oats are the major problem. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For fully reliable results significant rain (20–30mm) is necessary within 2–3 weeks of application.
Lucerne (established)	Refer to Weed Table	Tas only	1.1kg			Use only id Lucerne is more than 12 months old. Apply during the winter dormant period before weeds emerge.
Lupins	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Capeweed, Fumitories, Wireweed, Corn Cromwell (Sheep Weed), Ivy Leaf Speedwell, Turnips, Mustards, Geraniums, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Turnips Suppression of Brome Grass, Soursob and Wild Oats	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas only	800g – 1.1kg on light soils 1.3–2.2kg on loam soils			Apply 50–100L of spray mixture per ha. Apply to bare soil at or within 2 days of sowing. Applications should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use the highest rate on heavy soil or where free organic matter such as trash is present. If dry conditions prevail after application, incorporation with light harrows up to one week after sowing may assist results.
Lupins Where no weeds are present at time of sowing	Capeweed, Clover, Dock, Doublegee, Mustard, Radish, self sown cereals, Silver grass, Turnip and suppression of Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Ryegrass and Wild Oats	WA only	550g to 1.1kg on light soils 1.1 to 1.6kg on gravelly loam soils			Can be applied as pre-emergent treatment before or within 2 days of planting. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For fully reliable results significant rainfall, e.g. 10–120 mm is necessary within 2–3 weeks of application. Note: Not for use on white or grey sands.
Lupins Where weeds are present at time of sowing			550g to 800g plus 160mL paraquat (250g/L)			For best results, apply to bare moist soil 1 to 6 days prior to seeding areas where the crop will be sown under conservation tillage system. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20 to 30mm) is necessary within 2–3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Use the lower rate when weeds have emerged for more than 2 weeks and the higher rate when application is made within 2 weeks of weed emergence. Do not exceed 500g/ha on lupin variety Ultra. Note: NOT use on white or grey sands.
Lupins Post emergence top up application following a pre-emergence application of simazine			400g – 1.1kg			To be used in addition to pre-emergence application of simazine, but not as an alternative to pre-emergence application. Apply to moist soil. Use rates of 400 to 550g within 4 weeks of seeding. DO NOT use on Lupins, which are showing symptoms of simazine damage from pre-emergence application.
Sub Clover Established lucerne and perennial grass pastures	Vulpia (Silvergrass), Rat's tail Fescue, Squirrel-tail Fescue, Sand Fescue	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	550g to 900g			Apply 6–10 weeks after emergence of the pasture, but not before the 3rd trifoliolate leaf stage of Sub Clover. Best results are obtained from application to young, well grazed, and actively growing plants. Some damage to Sub Clover may occur especially at the higher rates. DO NOT apply to sandy soils and use the lower rates on light textured soils. Apply under moist soil conditions; rain following application enhances results. DO NOT apply to stressed plants. Insect infestations should be controlled and sub clover allowed to recover before Simazine 900 WG is applied. DO NOT use herbicides for broad-leaved weed control within 3 weeks of application.
		NSW, ACT, Vic only	550 to 800g plus 100 – 160mL of paraquat (250g/L)			Apply 6–10 weeks after emergence of the pasture, but not before the 3rd trifoliolate leaf stage of Sub Clover. Best results are obtained from application to young, well grazed, and actively growing plants. However the addition of paraquat (250g/L) improves the control of well-established plants. Add a non-ionic surfactant at 0.2% v/v (200mL per 100L water) under conditions of good soil moisture, control of other grasses and some broad-leaved weed seedlings may occur. DO NOT apply to sandy soils and use the lower rates on light textured soils. Apply under moist conditions; rain following application enhances results.
		SA only	400 to 350g plus 100 – 160mL of paraquat (250g/L)			DO NOT apply to stressed plants. Insect infestations should be controlled and Sub Clover allowed to recover before the Simazine 900 WG plus paraquat (250g/L) is applied. DO NOT use herbicides for broad-leaved weed control within 3 weeks of application.
		WA only	400 to 550g			Apply within 8 weeks of emergence of Sub Clover and grasses. Under conditions of good soil moisture, control of other grasses and some broadleaf weeds may occur. Ensure that there is a good stand of Subterranean Clover present before spraying. Use the lower rate on light textured soils. DO NOT use with broadleaf weed herbicides within 3 weeks of using Simazine 900 WG. DO NOT tank mix with other herbicides or add crop oils or wetting agents. DO NOT use on Medics, or Red or White Clover. DO NOT overlap when spraying, otherwise damage may be observed.

FORESTRY

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Forestry Including farm tree plantations <i>Pinus, Araucaria, Corymba</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> tree plantings pre- and post-planting [see General Instructions for further information on tree species]	Pre-emergence control of many annual and some perennial grasses and broadleaved weeds including: Amaranthus, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Bindii, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Common Southwistle, Corn Cromwell (Iron/Sheep Weed), Creeping Oxalis, Fat Hen, Fumitories, Geranium, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Mustards, Native Geranium, Nettles, Potato Weed, Powell's Amaranth, Red Root Amaranth, Red Shank, Shepherd's Purse, Summer Grass, Thistles – Annual, Soldier, Variegated, Turnips, Turnip Weed, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Yellow Wood, Sorrel. Weed suppressed at higher rates: Soursob, Wild Oats Weeds suppressed only in WA: Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Dock, Doublegee, Radish, Sorrel, Soursob, Wild Turnip, Wireweed	All States	1.6 to 6.7 kg/ha	FMC Simazine 900 WG may be applied prior to or after planting. For most situations use 5.0 to 5.5 kg/ha. On gravelly, coarse textured soils use 2.8 to 4.0 kg/ha. In WA and SA in medium rainfall zones (400–600mm) use 3.0 to 4.0 kg/ha and for sandy low organic soils use 1.6 to 3.0 kg/ha. On sandy soils allow 2 weeks and at least 50mm of rain between spraying and planting. Use a maximum rate of 1.6 kg/ha for over-spraying eucalyptus plantations on sandy, low organic matter soils in WA & SA. For short term weed control or when applied with other pre-emergent herbicides use half rates according to the situation. Apply to bare ground. Best results will be achieved if applied to moist, finely tilled soil. If weeds are present add a knockdown or other partner herbicide as a tank mix. If spraying after planting check tree tolerance to knockdown or other partner herbicide before using. Application in a band 1.5 to 2.0 metres wide, over the planting rows is recommended although broadcast application can also be used. Rates above refer to sprayed hectares and not field hectares. Some tree damage may occur, especially with post-planting application. Recovery is normally rapid. Directed application is preferred for post-planting application especially when the higher rates are used.

ORNAMENTALS

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate kg/ha			Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	15L knapsack	
Gladioli	Refer to Weed Table	All States	1.2kg or 60g/100L	1.2kg or 60g/100L	15g/ approx. 100m ²	Apply to bare moist soil after planting. High rates may cause crop damage on sandy soils low in organic matter.
Roses		NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	1.3kg/ha	2.5kg/ha	15 to 25g	Apply to bare moist soil. DO NOT use on plants less than 1 year old.
Nurseries & Propagating Beds		All States	1.2kg	1.2kg	-	Use only on non-susceptible plants listed in the table

NON-CROP USES

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha		Critical Comments
			Light Soil	Heavy Soil	
Non-crop uses, Commercial, Industrial, Rights of Way, Public Utility areas, Road shoulders, Drains, Headlands, Driveways, Railway tracks, Aerodromes, Gutters, Footpaths	Refer to Weed Table	All States	5kg or 500g/100L	5kg or 500g/100L	Provides seasonal control of annual weed germinations. Apply to bare moist ground.
			10kg or 1kg/100L	24kg or 2.4kg/100L	Provides long residual control in Winter rainfall areas. Apply to bare moist ground.
			24kg or 2.4kg/100L	48kg or 4.8kg/100L	Provides long residual control in Summer rainfall areas. Apply to bare moist ground. Read remarks under Crop Safety.
Dams, Tanks, Troughs	Filamentous Blue-Green Algae	WA only	2g per 100litres of water		Mix in a convenient amount of water and apply when algae development first noticed.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST

All crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING

Canola: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
Sub Clover: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Chickpeas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 9 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
Faba Beans: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

WEED TABLE:

Weeds Controlled in all States

Amaranthus	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Poa (Winter grass)	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barley grass – annual	<i>Hordeum spp.</i>
Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>
Bindii	<i>Calysto hirsutula</i>
* Brome grass	<i>Bromus spp.</i>
Capeweed,	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common Southwistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Corn Cromwell (Iron/Sheepweed)	<i>Bufoxiosoles arvense</i>
Creosote Oxalis	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
Fat Hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Fumitories	<i>Fumaria spp.</i>
Geraniums	<i>Geranium spp.</i>
Ivy-leaf Speedwell	<i>Veronica herdenifolia</i>
Mustards	<i>Sisymbrium spp.</i>
Nettles	<i>Urtica spp.</i>
Native Geranium	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
Potato Weed	<i>Galinsoaga spp.</i>
Powell's Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Red Root Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Redshank	<i>Amaranthus cruentis</i>
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capisella bursa-pastoris</i>
Summer grass	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Thistles – annual	<i>Carduus spp.</i>
	<i>Certhium spp.</i>
	<i>Centauria spp.</i>
	<i>Onopordium spp.</i>
- soldier	<i>Picnomon acarna</i>
- variegated	<i>Silvium marianum</i>
Turnips	<i>Brassica spp.</i>
Turnip Weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>
Wild Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium spp.</i>
* Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Wild Turnip	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
Wimmera (Annual) ryegrass	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>
Yellow Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
* See WA suppression below	

WEED TABLE:

Weeds Suppressed at higher rates

Soursob	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena spp.</i>

WEED TABLE:

Weeds Suppressed only in WA

Annual Ryegrass	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Brome grass	<i>Avena spp.</i>
Dock	<i>Rumex spp.</i>
Doublegee	<i>Emex australis</i>
Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Soursob	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Wild Turnip	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FMC Simazine 900 WG is a pre-emergent herbicide, which selectively kills plants and seedlings by absorption through the root system. Very little, if any, foliage absorption takes place. It works best when applied to bare moist soil. If vegetation is present at spraying then a knockdown herbicide should be applied. FMC Simazine 900 WG Herbicide is very insoluble in water and so usually remains in the top 5cm of the soil. It is inactivated by absorption onto charcoal or other carbonaceous materials, muck soil or soils high in organic matter – higher rates are therefore required in these types of soils.

Araucaria, Corymbia, Eucalyptus and Pinus Plantations:

Field trials and use experience has indicated that the following species are tolerant. Test tolerance before treating other species.

Araucaria – all commercial species.

Corymbia – maculata.

Eucalyptus – agglomerata, calophylla, camaldulensis, cladocalyx, cloeziana, dumii, glouxi, grandis, laevopinea, nitens, pillularis, pseudoglobulus, regnans, rudis, saligna, vandoi.

Pinus – caribaea and hybrids, elliottii, pinaster, radiata.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT-CANOLA

The use of this product in TT Canola is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazines in triazine tolerant (TT) canola. The Strategy encompasses:

- Integrated weed management
- The specific management of crop plant volunteers and outcrossing to other plants; and
- Triazine herbicide residue management (agricultural and environment).

Compliance with registered label directions and adoption of the principles outlined in the Strategy will assist with implementation of crop management practices that minimise the development of herbicide resistance in treated weeds; reduce the levels of triazine residues in the environment; and manage volunteer plants and outcrossing.

Copies of the Strategy are available from Crop Life (www.croplife.org.au) or FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd.

It is advised that consultation undertaken with an appropriate agronomist, consultant or Department adviser prior to the use of Simazine 900 WG Herbicide on TT-Canola.

TO MINIMISE HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

• Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage.

• Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure: Broadleaf Weeds and Ryegrass: Use FMC Simazine 900 WG or FMC Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or FMC Atrazine may be necessary.

Broadleaf Weeds only: Use FMC Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide post-emergence.

• DO NOT use FMC Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide or FMC Simazine 900 WG if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.

• Watch for escapes especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C herbicide use.

• DO NOT use Group C herbicides in consecutive years.

RESISTANT WEEDS REPORTING

Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to atrazine and simazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.

TO AVOID TRIAZINE CARRY-OVER:

On acid soils (pH less than 6.5) – The maximum rate of atrazine or simazine or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 2.2kg a/ha.

On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5) – The maximum rate of atrazine or simazine or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 1.1kg a/ha.

Post-emergence use – It is recommended that atrazine (900g/kg) only be used, and at rates of 1.1kg a/ha or less, on both acid or alkaline soils.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	C	HERBICIDE

FMC Simazine 900 WG Herbicide is a member of the triazines group of herbicides. This product has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management Simazine is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to this product and other Group C 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 C Herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

MIXING

This product must be mixed with water and applied by suitable spray equipment.

• Fill spray tank 60–90% full with clean water before adding product. Begin agitating vigorously and continue agitation during the entire mixing and spraying operation.

• To prevent excess foaming it is recommended to add a foam reducing product to the water prior to adding FMC simazine900 WG to the spray tank.

• Pour required amount of product steadily into the spray tank. Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. DO NOT dump product into the spray tank all at once.

• After adding required quantity of product and obtaining complete dispersion continue to fill tank to desired level for spraying. Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue the entire spray operation.

N.B. Spray solution should NOT be left in the tank overnight.

APPLICATION

Use a boom sprayer or a knapsack sprayer for small areas. 50–200L of mixture per hectare should be applied with the boom, and a minimum equivalent to 500L per hectare through the knapsack sprayer. Clean spray equipment immediately after use with a tank and equipment cleaner.

TT-CANOLA: APPLICATION

DO NOT apply to TT-canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a 60m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a 20m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where run-off is unlikely to occur to where run-off may be captured by farm earthworks.

SOIL MOISTURE

If sufficient rain to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone has not fallen within 14 days of application, water in with the equivalent of 13mm of rain. If applied under dry conditions and irrigation is not available, mechanical incorporation to a depth of not more than 4cm within 7 days of sowing may assist results.

COMPATIBILITY

This product may be mixed with amtrazole, atrazine (900 g/kg), diuron 900g/kg or flowable), glyphosate, diquat and paraquat-diquat mixtures. Because products may vary from time to time, a small scale compatibility test should be carried out before mixing in the spray tank.

For residual control of annual weeds in non-crop areas, pome and citrus and vineyards, mixtures of this product and glyphosate may be used. Half fill the spray tank with clean water before adding this product at the recommended rate and mix