



IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

212 g/L FLUAZIFOP-P present as the Butyl Ester

PACK SIZES:

1 – 1000 L

SOLVENT: 625 g/L Hydrocarbon Liquid

GROUP	A	HERBICIDE
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For the control of certain grasses in crops as indicated in the Directions for Use Table.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

If swallowed, **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes, wash out immediately with water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet that can be obtained from www.fmccrop.com.au

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Fuzilier® Selective Herbicide is rapidly absorbed by leaves and green stems (is rainfast within one hour) and translocated throughout the plant. It accumulates at growing points, both above ground and in the roots, rhizomes and stolons of grass weeds. Weed growth and hence competition with the crop stops within 48 hours. First symptoms are not evident for at least a week after application.

Growing points turn brown and rot, shoot tips can be easily pulled out after 2 to 3 weeks. Young leaves turn yellow or redden soon after, but more mature leaves may remain green for extended period.

Weed control is usually complete 3 to 5 weeks after spraying. If treated area is to be grazed following application with Fuzilier®, allow 7 days to elapse before introducing stock to ensure maximum weed control.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	A	HERBICIDE
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Fuzilier® Selective Herbicide is a member of the aryloxyphenoxypropionate (fops) group of herbicides. Fuzilier® has the inhibitors of acetyl coA carboxylase mode of action. For weed resistance management Fuzilier® is a Group A herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Fuzilier® and other inhibitors of acetyl coA carboxylase 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 Fuzilier® or other inhibitors of acetyl coA carboxylase herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, FMC accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Fuzilier® to control resistant weeds.

STRESS CONDITIONS

Moisture stress is a particular problem, whether caused by drought or short term stresses, resulting from a combination of high temperatures and low humidity or by prior use of pre-emergence herbicides resulting in stunted root growth of weeds.

An irrigation or an effective rainfall must occur immediately before or after spraying if these conditions exist. Other stress situations to avoid include frost, waterlogging and extended cold conditions.

DO NOT spray if any stress conditions are evident just prior to application.

MIXING

Add the required amount of product directly to the spray tank which should be 50 to 75% full. The agitation system should be running during mixing and spraying. If agitation ceases and settlement occurs, agitate thoroughly before spraying.

Adjuvants are essential and the following may be utilised:

Agral at 350 mL/100 L of water OR BS1000 at 200 mL/100L of water OR 2 L DC Trate/100 L of water OR BS1000 at 200 mL plus 2 L Ulvapon/100 L of water, unless otherwise stated.

TIME OF APPLICATION

To obtain the maximum benefits of this product, weeds should be sprayed when young and actively growing. Grasses establishing from seed should be sprayed before tillering occurs. Higher rates will be necessary once tillering commences. For annual grass weeds, spraying must take place before the late tillering stage if a complete kill is desired. Unless otherwise specified in the Critical Comments application may be made at any stage of crop growth but allowing sufficient time for the prescribed withholding period.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Good spray coverage is essential for maximum results. Spray equipment must be checked and calibrated accurately prior to application.

Boom spraying: Check height of boom above the target weeds to ensure the spray is evenly distributed and a double overlap pattern is obtained. When spraying grass weed targets, an even distribution of droplets with no less than 50% of the spray volume in the 150 to 300 micron range is desirable.

Broadacre use: Water volumes per hectare will depend on nozzle selection and should be in the range of 50 to 100 L/ha. 110° fan nozzles are preferred for use with this product. Use higher volumes of spray to achieve full coverage of dense, vigorous weed infestations.

Band spraying: Ensure sufficient coverage by using two nozzles (one either side of the plant row) when the crop is beyond the 2 leaf stage.

Aerial Application: Flying height, pressure, nozzle size and positioning of the aircraft should be such to minimise spray drift. Avoid spraying in high winds or under temperature inversion conditions. Special care must be taken to avoid drift onto adjacent crops such as cereals, maize or sorghum. Apply in not less than 30 L/ha.

Spot Spraying: On smaller areas use a knapsack sprayer suitably calibrated.

CLEANING UP

After use, clean equipment thoroughly and rinse several times prior to re-use.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with Agral and BS1000, DC Trate, Ulvapron, sethoxydim, imidan, lambda-cyhalothrin and pirimicarb. **DO NOT** tank mix with other pesticides without prior reference to a FMC representative.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. **DO NOT** plant cereal crops for a period of 12 weeks after application of Fuzilier®.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Moderately hazardous to fish. **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to aquatic organisms. **DO NOT** spray within 5 m downwind of water bodies. **DO NOT** apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or waterways. **DO NOT** contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the chemical or used containers..

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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.

Non-returnable containers only

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the 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 for appropriate disposal 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.

100, 110L

Do not remove or tamper with the dry valves or security seal. Do not contaminate the drum with water or any other foreign matter. After each use of the product ensure that the dry valve coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the drum is empty remove the dry valve coupler and return to the point of purchase.

1000L

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing spray and using the product wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. 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. After each day's use wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. Under such conditions the biological processes of the weeds slow down and Fuzilier® transport in the weed can be drastically reduced, resulting in an incomplete kill or suppression only of the weeds.

DO NOT allow annual grass weeds to reach the late tillering stage before application.

DO NOT apply at flowering stage of weeds.

DO NOT apply under conditions of high temperature, low humidity or where weeds are drought stressed.

VEGETABLES AND BROADACRE CROPS

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barrel and Snail Medic, White and Subterranean Clover, Pastures, Vetches (<i>Vicia spp.</i>)	Annual Phalaris, Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL #	All States	- (H), 21 days (G)	Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Use the 500 mL rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions. Volunteer Cereals: DO NOT apply once weed has reached the jointing stage.
Broad Beans, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Capsicums, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Green Beans, Lettuce, Tomatoes	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Stinkgrass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL	All States	5 (H, G) 6 (H), - (G) 6 (H), - (G) 6 (H), - (G) 11 (H), - (G)	Use only 200 mL Agral or 120 mL BS1000 per 100 L spray solution. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha.
	Annual Phalaris, Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), <i>Panicum spp.</i> , Paspalum, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L		7 weeks 6 (H), - (G) 8 (H), - (G) 5 (H, G) 4 (H), - (G) 4 (H), - (G)	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha.
	Green Summer Grass			Qld, NSW, ACT, Tas, WA only		

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola, Linseed	Annual Phalaris, Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Growing actively at 2-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250 mL #	All States	17 weeks (H), 21 days (G)	Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Use the 500 mL rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions. Canola: DO NOT apply to crop beyond the 6 leaf stage. Volunteer Cereals: DO NOT apply once weed has reached the jointing stage.
Chickpeas, Field Peas	Brome Grasses	Growing actively at 2-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	300 mL #		7 weeks (H, G)	Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Use the 500 mL rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions.
Cucurbits, Honeydew Melon, Pumpkin, Rockmelon, Watermelon	Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crows-foot Grass, Guinea Grass,	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL		5 weeks (H), – (G)	DO NOT apply before the 5 true leaf stage of the crop. Note: Use only 200 mL Agral or 120 mL BS1000 per 100 L spray solution. DO NOT apply in water volumes higher than 200 L/ha.
Cucumber, Gherkin, Squash, Zucchini	Liverseed Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats, and seedlings of Couch Grass, Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Paspalum (<i>seedling</i>), Water Couch	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L		21 days (H), – (G)	This rate will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum seedlings that are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
Faba Beans	Annual Phalaris, Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Growing actively at 2-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250 mL #	All States	5 weeks (H, G)	Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Use the 500 mL rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions. Volunteer Cereals: DO NOT apply once weed has reached the jointing stage.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Forage Crops and Seed Crops Axillaris, Bargoo Jointvetch, Creeping Vigna, Glenn Jointvetch, Greenleaf Desmodium Kenya White Clover, Lotononis, Lotus, Pintos Peanut, Shrubby Stylo, Silverleaf Desmodium, Wynn Cassia	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Rhodes Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	Qld only	– (H), 26 weeks (G)	Apply as a post-emergent application at least 3 weeks after sowing (crop seedlings with a minimum of 2 to 6 true leaves). Some initial chlorotic mottling of leaves may occur at high application rates in some crops.
	As above plus Giant Paspalum (<i>seedling</i>), Green Panic (<i>seedling</i>)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *			
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Giant Paspalum, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L *			
Hops	Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Wild Oats	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *	Vic, Tas only	10 weeks (H), – (G)	Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage. Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Use the higher rate for well-established weed infestations or when greater control is required in the one season.
	Pigeon Grass, Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria spp.</i>)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences				
	Established plants of Bent Grass, Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch	Young growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2 or 4 L *			
Leucaena	Seedlings of perennial grasses only	–	1 L *	Qld only	17 weeks (H), 26 weeks (G)	Does not control Blady Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>). Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
	Or pasture grasses regrowing from seed or fragmented stems		2 L *			

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lucerne, Seedling and Established	Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Liverseed Grass, Rhodes Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Wild Oats	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	All States	– (H), 21 days (G)	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Apply when lucerne is past the 2 to 3 trifoliolate leaf stage. These rates will only control Couch Grass seedlings and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months and established from seed.
		Growing actively at 5 old leaf to early tillering	1 L *			
	Innocent Weed, and seedlings, of Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL *			
	Established plants of Bent Grass, Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch	Young growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) after a cut, when weeds are exposed and are growing actively	2- 4 L *			
Lupins	Annual Phalaris, Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Growing actively at 2-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250 mL #		17 weeks (H), 7 weeks (G)	Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Use the higher rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL #			

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Onions	Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Liverseed Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	All States	5 weeks (H), – (G)	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha.	These rates will only control Couch and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed. Suppression only for Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Innocent Weed, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>) and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL *		5 weeks (H), – (G)		
	Pigeon Grass, Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria spp.</i>)		1.5 L *				
	Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Innocent Weed, Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Liverseed Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Wild Oats, and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Water Couch					Apply in not less than 200 L/ha.	
Peanuts	Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL *	Qld, NT only	6 weeks (H, G)	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.	
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *				Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Follow up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
Peanuts, Navy Beans, Cotton	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Innocent Weed, Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Liverseed Grass, Panicum spp., Rhodes Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Wild Oats	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL *	Qld, NSW, NT only	6 weeks (H, G) 5 weeks (H, G) 14 weeks (H), – (G)	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.	
Peas, including freezer peas	Seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Innocent Weed, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	7 weeks (H, G)	These rates will only control perennial grass weed seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.	

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS			
Pigeon Peas	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Liverseed Grass, Panicum spp., Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Stinkgrass, Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	Qld, NT only	17 weeks (H, G)	Follow-up spraying will be necessary if new germinations occur.			
	As above plus Innocent Weed	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL *			As above. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.			
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	1 L *			17 weeks (H, G)		Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.	
		Beyond the 6 leaf stage							
Pigeon Grass, Foxtail seedlings (<i>Setaria spp.</i>)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences								
Potatoes (15 cm or less in height)	Annual Phalaris, Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Liverseed Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats, and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	All States	10 weeks (H), – (G)	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha.	These rates will only control perennial grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed or fragmented stems.		
		Growing actively and have 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *						
	Plants of Bent Grass, Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively and have 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L *			Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weed growth is dense or where crop is shielding weeds.			

FRUIT

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Apples, Pears	Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *	All States	- (H, G)	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/vine. Crop Safety Stonefruit, especially peaches and nectarines: Apply as a directed spray avoiding contact of spray with foliage of trees. DO NOT spray over-the-top of young trees. Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.	
Grapes	Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Johnson Grass, Liverseed Grass, Prairie Grass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Wild Oats				4 weeks (H), - (G)		
Stonefruit			- (H, G)				
Citrus			- (H, G)				
	Innocent Weed, Stinkgrass		1.5 L		- (H, G)		
	Pigeon Grass, Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria spp.</i>)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage only					
	Established plants of Bent Grass, Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot when growing actively	2 or 4 L *			As above. Use the higher rate for well-established infestations or where greater control is required in one season.	
Blackcurrants	Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Wild Oats	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	Vic, Tas only	4 weeks (H), - (G)	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.	
Blueberries	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Stinkgrass, Urochloa Grass		750 mL				Qld only
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, re-established from seeds or fragments rhizomes	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *				
	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 or 4 L			Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Use higher rate for well-established infestations where greater control is required in one season.	
Strawberries	Annual Phalaris, Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Guinea Grass, Innocent Weed, Liverseed Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats, and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Paspalum (<i>seedling</i>), Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	All States		Apply in not less than 100 L/ha	These rates will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *			Apply in not less than 200 L/ha	

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Avocados, Bananas, Custard Apples, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmons	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Giant Paspalum (<i>seedling</i>), Green Panic (<i>seedling</i>), Johnson Grass, Para Grass, Prairie Grass, Rhodes Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	14 days (H), – (G)	Apply in not less than 200 L/ ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/ vine. Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
Akee, Black Sapote, Breadfruit- Caimito (Star Apple), Canistel, Casimoroa (White Sapote), Cherimoya, Durian, Feijoa, Granadilla, Guava, Jackfruit, Longan, Mammee Apple, Mamey, Sapote, Mangostein, Plantain, Pomegranate, Prickly Pear (<i>Cactus Fruit</i>), Rambutan, Santol, Sapodilla, Soursop, Sweetsop, Yellow Mombin	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Giant Paspalum, Guinea Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Para Grass, Paspalum	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot when growing actively	2 or 4 L *	Qld, WA, NT only	14 days (H), – (G)	As above. Use the higher rate for well-established infestations or where greater control is required in one season.
Pineapples	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Rhodes Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	Qld, NT only	14 days (H), – (G)	
	As above plus Giant Paspalum (<i>seedling</i>), Green Panic (<i>seedling</i>)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *			Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Giant Paspalum, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L *			As above. Apply in 100 to 500 L/ha. For spot spraying rates see separate sections.

OTHER SITUATIONS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ ha	STATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Potted and open grown ornamental shrubs and trees in: roadside, farm and fenceline plantings, nurseries, parks and gardens.	Annual Phalaris, Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Guinea Grass, Liverseed Grass, Stinkgrass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats, and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Johnson Grass (<i>seedling</i>), Paspalum (<i>seedling</i>), Water Couch	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL or 1 L	All States	– (H, G)	Use higher rate for more established weed infestations. These rates only control perennial grass seedlings that are less than 2 months old and establishing from seed. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Note: For these crops use only 200 mL Agral or 120 mL BS1000 per 100 L spray solution. DO NOT apply over-the-tops of Protea, Mesembryanthemum, Browallia and Verbena species, apply only as directed sprays.
	Established plants of Bent Grass, Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Johnson Grass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch	Growing actively	2 or 4 L			Use the higher rate for well-established weed infestations or where greater control is required in one season. Apply in not less than 200 L/ha.
Plantations of Pinus caribaea (<i>Caribbean Pine</i>), Pinus elliotti (<i>Slash Pine</i>), Araucaria cunninghamii (<i>Hoop Pine</i>)	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Stinkgrass, Urochloa Grass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL *	Qld only	– (H), 18 months (G)	Apply using sprinkler sprayers in 50 L water/ha. Use subject to Queensland Forest Service Code of Practice.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum, re-established from seeds or germinated rhizomes	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L *			
	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2- 4 L *			
Bushland	Veldtgrass	Growing actively and unstressed	2- 4 L	WA only	– (H, G)	Use the higher rate in dense undergrowth or on older, less vigorous weeds. Where veldtgrass is dense 250 L water per ha should be applied.
Tea-Trees (Melaleuca alternifolia)	Annual Grasses (<i>except Poa annua and Vulpia spp.</i>)	Apply to actively growing weeds	1- 2 L	NSW only		Use higher rate when grasses fully tillered.
Oilseed Poppies	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Summer Grass (<i>Crabgrass</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL *	Tas only	12 weeks (H), – (G)	Apply in 100 to 200 L/ha. DO NOT tank mix with Reglone as severe crop injury may occur. Annual Ryegrass regrowth may occur if sprayed beyond the early tillering stage.
Duboisia	Established plants of Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch	Young vegetative growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2 L *	Qld only	– (H, G)	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray toward the ground under the tree canopy.

SPOT SPRAYING

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /10L	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples, Blackcurrants, Blueberries, Broad Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Capsicums, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucurbits, Grapes, Green Beans, Hops, Lettuce, Lucerne, Onions, Pears, Stone fruit, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Tropical fruit as per label Potted and open grown ornamental shrubs and trees	Annual (<i>Wimmera</i>) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grasses, Crowsfoot Grass, Wild Oats, and perennial grass seedlings, including Bent Grass, Couch Grass, Green Summer Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	12.5 mL or 25 mL	As for main section of this label	Use the higher rate for more established weed infestations. Thoroughly wet target weeds. Always follow critical comments for specific crops. Always add water and surfactants at rates recommended for individual crop situations as in specific label segments.
	Established plants of perennial grasses, Bent Grass, Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Giant Paspalum, Guinea Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Para Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch	Established and growing actively	50 mL or 100 mL		
	Plants of Bent Grass, Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, English Couch (<i>Rope Twitch</i>), Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Paspalum, Water Couch, re-established from seed or fragments stems		25 mL or 50 mL		

Note: Fuzilier® does NOT control Winter Grass (*Poa annua*), Silver Grass (*Vulpia bromoides*), Nutsedge (*Cyperus* spp.) and broadleaf weeds.

* ALWAYS ADD 350 mL AGRAL[^] OR 200 mL BS1000[^] PER 100 L OF SPRAY SOLUTION UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ADD 2 L DC TRATE[^] OR 200 mL BS1000 PLUS 2 L ULVAPRON[^] PER 100 L SPRAY SOLUTION.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

HARVEST

CUSTARD APPLES, KIWI FRUIT, LYCHEE, MANGOES, PASSION FRUIT, PAWPAW, PERSIMMONS, PINEAPPLES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CUCUMBER, GHERKIN, SQUASH, ZUCCHINI: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

BLUEBERRIES, BLACKCURRANTS, GRAPES, LETTUCE, STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CUCURBITS (HONEYDEW, ROCK AND WATERMELON, PUMPKIN), ONIONS, BROAD BEANS, GREEN BEANS, FABA BEANS, NAVY BEANS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

BRASSICAS (BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWE4R, BROCCOLI, CABBAGE), PEANUTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CHICKPEAS, FIELD PEAS, GREEN VEGETABLE PEAS, CARROTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CELERY: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

HOPS, POTATOES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CAPSICUMS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 11 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

OILSEED POPPIES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

COTTON, SUNFLOWERS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

LUPINS, CANOLA, SOYBEANS, PIGEON PEAS, LINSEED, LEUCAENA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 17 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

STONE FRUIT, POME FRUITS, CITRUS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GRAZING

BROAD BEANS, FORAGE CROPS, GREEN BEANS, LEUCAENA, PEAS (INCLUDING FREEZER PEAS), PULSES (CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, FIELD PEAS, LUPINS, NAVY BEANS, PIEGON PEAS, SOYBEANS), SEED CROPS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION OR REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 7 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE.

CANOLA, CLOVER, LINSEED, MEDICS, VETCHES: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 7 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE.

LUCERNE, PEANUTS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION OR REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 7 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE.

SUNFLOWERS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 WEEKS AFTER TREATMENT OR REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 7 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE.

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKTS: The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVALS (ESI): After observing the grazing withholding requirements, livestock that has grazed or been fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 7 days prior to slaughter.

IN A MEDICAL EMERGENCY CALL 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS

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**SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 111
ALL HOURS – AUSTRALIA WIDE**
