

POISON

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

[®]
Stag

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 750 g/kg METRIBUZIN

GROUP	C	HERBICIDE
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For selective weed control in cereals, pastures, **sugarcane** and other crops, including vegetables, as indicated in the directions for use.

CONTENTS: 5- 1000 kg

CHEMINOVA AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Restrains: DO NOT apply until soil is well wetted by the first good soil settling rain.

DO NOT spray plants under stress from drought, waterlogging, frost or disease

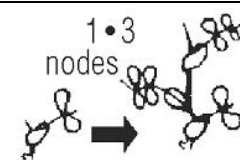
DO NOT allow spray mix to stand overnight.

DO NOT apply more than a total of 2 kg of Stag per hectare in any field per season for sugarcane.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
VEGETABLES AND BROADACRE				
Asparagus	False Castor Oil (Thornapples), Fat Hen, Shepherd's Purse <u>Winter weed control:</u> Chickweed, Deadnettle, Nettle, Shepherd's Purse, <u>Spring and summer weed control:</u> False Castor Oil (Thornapples), Shepherd's Purse, Fat Hen	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	700-1400 g	<u>Direct seeded asparagus:</u> Apply to moist soil as soon as possible after sowing before crop emerges and overhead irrigate. A follow up application may be required 4-8 weeks later for emerged weeds. DO NOT spray until asparagus seedlings are at least 4 cm high. Some temporary burning may occur. Use the higher rate on heavier soils. <u>Seedling asparagus (transplanted):</u> DO NOT spray before asparagus seedlings are 4 cm high and seedlings have been well established after transplanting. Spray when weeds have emerged when young and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older weeds. <u>Established asparagus in beds:</u> Apply immediately after transplanting crowns or preparing beds for cutting and before spears emerge, or after cutting for the season is finished. Overhead irrigate within a few days after spraying. Using the higher rate on heavier soils.
		WA only	515-960 g	
Barley	Capeweed, Catsear, Charlock, Chickweed, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed, White Ironweed), Corn Spurry, Creeping Speedwell, Crown Beard (Dogweed), Deadnettle (Henbit, <i>Lamium spp.</i>) Dock seedlings, Fat Hen, Field Madder, Fumitory, Hare's Ear (Treacle Mustard), Heliotrope, Hogweed (Wireweed), Horehound, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Mouse-ear Chickweed, Mountain Sorrel, (Purple Calandrinia), Rough Poppy, Scarlet Pimpernel, Scrub Nettle (Stinging Nettle), Shepherds Purse, Sorrel seedlings, Sowthistle, Spiny Emex (Doublegee, Threecornered Jack(s)), Storksbill, Toad Rush, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Winter Grass, Yellow Burrweed Buxbaum's Speedwell, Powell's Amaranth, Stagger weed, Sun Spurge, Great Brome	Vic, Tas only	180 g (Light sandy soils, ie, sandy loams to loamy sands) 280 g (Medium soils, loams, silt plus clay 40-60%) 380 g (Heavy soils, clay loams, silt plus clay over 60%)	Apply to moist soils while weeds are young and actively growing and barley plants are at the 5-leaf stage. DO NOT use on Barley grown on alkaline light sandy soils with pH over 7. DO NOT use on Barley grown on light sandy soils (Tas).
		Tas only		
Barley All varieties excluding Morrell	Capeweed, Common Cotula, Doublegee, Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Toadrush, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Wireweed. Suppressed: Annual Ryegrass, Barley grass, Brome grass	WA only, Sandy-sandy loam soils	135-150 g plus Trifluralin 480 at 1 L/ha and incorporated by sowing (IBS)	DO NOT apply to Morell barley. Use the lower rate in lighter soils, and the higher rate in heavier soils. Apply to moist soil for best efficacy. Seed below herbicide band at 5cm. Reduced control may occur under high weed burdens (>100/m ²). Ensure Stag is fully dispersed in the boom spray tank prior to the addition of trifluralin 480. Refer to the application section of this and the trifluralin label for complete instructions on product use.
Wheat (Blade only)		WA only, Great Northern region only Sandy-sandy loam soils	200 g and incorporated by sowing (IBS) 200 g/ha plus a trifluralin 480 at 1 L/ha and incorporated by sowing (IBS)	Stag has increased crop safety and gives more reliable weed control when incorporated by sowing and trailing harrows. Reduced grass control may occur under high weed burdens (>100/m ²). To achieve good control of Annual Ryegrass and Barley grass add trifluralin 480 at 1L/ha. Ensure Stag is fully dispersed in the boom spray tank prior to the addition of trifluralin 480. Refer to the application section of this and the trifluralin label for complete instructions on product use.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley, Wheat	Toad Rush	NSW, ACT, Vic., SA only	100 g	Toad rush should be sprayed at the 2-4 leaf stage for optimum control.
Oats		Vic only		Spray when soil moisture is plentiful and soil is moist to the surface. Take advantage of dew on the soil surface.
Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Lentils, Vetch	Refer to the Barley section	SA, VIC, WA only	180 g (Light sandy soils, ie, sandy loams to loamy sands) 280g (Medium soils, loams, silt plus clay 40-60%) 380 g (Heavy soils, clay loams, silt plus clay over 60%)	Crop: ONLY apply post-sowing, pre-emergence at least 5 cm deep. DO NOT apply post-emergence as crop injury will occur. Weeds: Weeds should be from pre-emergence to 3 leaf stage except Wireweed (Hogweed) which should not be beyond the cotyledon stage. Best results for grass and Wireweed control are obtained when rain or irrigation follows within a few days of spraying.
Lupins	Capeweed, Doublegee, Wild Radish	WA only	100-150 g plus 100 mL Pelican®	For use on varieties Gunurru, Meritt, Myallie and Kayla only. DO NOT use on Danja, Kiev mutant or Albus lupins. Suppression of larger Doublegee only. Wild Radish weed size up to 250mm only. Apply to the actively growing lupins from the 3-4 leaf stage onwards. Use higher rates for heavy weed burden and larger weed size. Apply before weeds are covered by crop canopy. DO NOT apply wetting agents or spay oils with this mixture. Some transient leaf burn may occur after application, but this will not effect yield. Best results are obtained if good soil moisture exists at, and is received soon after application. Results may be less effective south of the Great Eastern Highway. Refer to critical comments section on the Pelican® label.
Lupins, White	Buchan Weed, Capeweed, Charlock, Chickweed, Deadnettle (<i>Lamium spp.</i>), Fat Hen, Fumitory (Common and Wall Fumitory- Tas), Heliotrope, Lesser Swincess, Purple Calandrinia, Scarlet Pimpernel, Spiny Emex, Corn Spurry (Spurry-Tas), Stinging Nettle (Dwarf Nettle-Tas), Toad Rush, Winter grass, Wild Oats, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed (Hogweed). Suppression only: Subclover and docks (Broadleaved dock- Tas)	Tas only	400 g	Spring application – Apply after sowing but before crop emerges.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peas (Field and Green) (Not Snow Peas)	Refer to Barley section plus: Ball Mustard, Buchan Weed, Dwarf Nettle (Tas only), Fog Grass (SA only), Suppression only: Docks (Broadleaved Dock – Tas only), Subclover, Wild Oats	NSW, Tas, Vic, SA only	180 g (Light sandy soils, ie, sandy loams to loamy sands) 280g (Medium soils, loams, silt plus clay 40-60%) 380 g (Heavy soils, clay loams, silt plus clay over 60%) 470 g (Kooweerup swamp and volcanic soils)	Crop: Sow crop 3-4cm deep. Apply after rain when crop is pre-emergence to 3-node stage (Refer to diagram for timing of application to crop). For post-sowing pre-emergence application allow soil to settle for 2-3 days after sowing before spaying. For post-emergence apply to moist soil within 6 weeks of sowing while weeds are young and actively growing, DO NOT spray crops affected with collar or stem rot. Weeds: Weeds should be from pre-emergence to 3-leaf stage except Wireweed (Hogweed) which should not be beyond the cotyledon stage. Best results for grass and Wireweed control are obtained when rain or irrigation follows within a few days of spraying.
		QLD only	470 g 700 g	Apply to medium soils Apply to soils high in clay or organic matter content when grass weeds are a problem.
		WA only	370-470 g	Refer to Critical Comments for Peas (Field and Green)
Green Peas (Post emergence) (NOT Snow Peas)				
Potatoes		NSW, ACT, Tas, VIC, SA, WA only	470 g 700 g	Apply after rain or irrigation when crop has no more than 6 leaves or is no more than 10 cm high (many plants may be smaller). CROPS HILLED OR MOLDED UP: Hill or mold up as the crop emerges. Apply 1-4 weeks later as soon as weed seedlings have emerged. If surface crusting is not a problem no further cultivation should be necessary. CROPS NOT HILLED AT OR SOON AFTER PLANTING: Spray when weeds seedling have emerged. No cultivation should be necessary until crop is ready for final hilling. Additional cultivation may be necessary when surface crusting is a problem.
		Vic, Bellarine Peninsula only	280-370 g	Apply to winter crops on light soils only.
		Qld only (Winter crop)	470 g	Apply at first emergence of potatoes to control broadleaf weeds.
		South Qld only (Summer crop)	470g - 950 g	Where summer grasses such as <i>Echinochloa crus galli</i> , <i>Eleusine</i> , <i>Digitaria</i> and <i>Panicum spp.</i> are a problem.
		Atherton Tablelands (QLD only)	950 g	Apply to summer crops at first emergence of potatoes to control broadleaved weeds and more troublesome grasses such as <i>Eleusine</i> , <i>Digitaria</i> and <i>Panicum spp.</i>



CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pigeon Peas	Apple of Peru, Bladder Ketmia, Cowvine (peach vine), False Castor Oil (Thornapples), Goosberry, Noogoora Burr, Volunteer Cotton, Yellow Vine	Qld, NSW, ACT only – except sandy soils	470 g	<p>DO NOT apply on sandy soils</p> <p>Rain grown and overhead irrigated crops: Apply immediately after or within a day after sowing before crops emerge then irrigate. Otherwise rain after spraying before weeds emerge is necessary to get useful weed control. The longer the time interval between spraying and rain or irrigation the less the effectiveness of the herbicide. Stag can be applied to a band centred on crop rows for in-row weed control. Untreated soil between treated bands thrown onto treated areas during subsequent cultivation will reduce weed control along rows. Stag can be applied after pre-sowing Trifluralin treatment. Avoid leaving a depression over the row during planting to enhance crop tolerance.</p> <p>Furrow irrigated crops: Apply after furrowing out and within two weeks before sowing and incorporate with Lillistone cultivators to finely tilled soil free of emerged weeds. Where grass weeds are expected, add Trifluralin at the rate recommended by the manufacturer for the soil type. For post-emergence weed control: Apply when weeds are in the young seedling stage and actively growing, provided crop plants have at least 2-trifoliolate leaves. DO NOT spray if rain is likely to fall within several hours. Transitory damage may occur to the pigeon pea crop but yields will not be significantly affected.</p>
Irrigated Soybeans	Apple of Peru, Caltrop, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Thornapple, Noogoora Burr, Pigweed, Summer Grass,	NSW, ACT, NT only	500 g	Apply pre-plant incorporated. Where grass weeds other than summer grass are a problem apply in combination with trifluralin 480. (Refer to label for directions for use and incorporation techniques). Use only on soils classified as silty clay-heavy clay.
Irrigated Soybeans (Variety Davis only)	Refer to weeds listed for soybeans plus Anoda weed, Awnless Barnyard grass. Suppression only: Bellvine	QLD, NT only	750 g	Apply pre-plant incorporated. Where grass weeds other than summer grass are a problem apply in combination with trifluralin 480. (Refer to label for directions for use and incorporation techniques). Use only on soils classified as silty clay-heavy clay.
Tomatoes Inter-row spaces of furrow irrigated tomatoes	Refer to Peas section plus: Barnyard grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Black Pigweed, Bull's Head, Crowsfoot grass, Green Summer Grass, Pigweed, Summer grass,		950 g or 9.5 g/100 m of row	<p>Apply in a 1 metre band centered on the interrow either during or shortly after the formation of the final farrow. Apply to soil moist at the surface.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed spraying pressures of 200 kPa as excessive drift will occur.</p>

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SUGARCANE (Qld, NSW, WA only)			
PLANT CANE (up to 3 leaf stage)	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Awnless Barnyard Grass, Bluetop, Crowsfoot Grass, Fat Hen, Gooseberry, Green Summer Grass, Noogoora Burr, Potato Weed, Shepherd's Purse, Sowthistle, Summer Grass.	640 g-2 kg	Stag can be used alone or in mixtures with other residual herbicides. Control of difficult species can be improved in tank mixtures. Use the higher rates for extended residual control. DO NOT use Stag at this stage for plant crops grown on very light sandy soil. For conventional planting, ensure that the drill profile is broadly shaped so that loose soil slippage from the sides will not occur. Spray as a broadcast or band spray, ensuring even coverage of the soil surface. If applied as a band spray, direct the spray band so that it is centred over the row. For banded applications, weeds germinating in the untreated soil away from the band will need to be controlled by cultivation at the later workings.
	Black Pigweed, Caltrop, <i>Ipomoea</i> spp., (Belvine, Convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem), Pigweed.	800 g-2 kg	DO NOT disturb treated soil surface after application. DO NOT apply in less than 250 L/ha of spray mixture. If weeds are larger than the 2-leaf stage at application, add a suitable contact herbicide. Refer to the Compatibility section. Soil should preferably be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation within 7 days after application is necessary for best results. Use the higher rates in soil with heavy clay or high organic matter.
PLANT CANE (final hilling until "out of hand" stage), RATOON CANE (after harvest until "out of hand" stage)	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Awnless Barnyard Grass, Black pigweed, Bluetop, Caltrop, Crowsfoot Grass, Fat Hen, Gooseberry, Green Summer Grass, Noogoora Burr, Pigweed, Potato Weed, Shepherd's Purse, Sowthistle, Summer Grass.	800 g-2 kg	Stag can be used alone or in mixtures with other residual herbicides. Control of difficult species can be improved in tank mixtures. Apply as directed sprays so that the inter-row areas are completely and evenly sprayed. Use the higher rates for extended residual control. DO NOT disturb treated soil surface after application. DO NOT apply in less than 250 L/ha of spray mixture. Soil should preferably be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation within 7 days after application is necessary for best results.
	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (Belvine, Convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem)	1.5-2 kg	If weeds are established at the time of application, add a suitable contact herbicide. Refer to the Compatibility section. DO NOT apply over green cane trash blanket before it is thoroughly broken down. Use the higher rates in soils with heavy clay or high organic matter content.
PLANT CANE, RATOON CANE (application post emergence after crop canopy closure)	Amaranth, Bluetop, <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (Belvine, Convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem)	640 g-1 kg	Using appropriate high-clearance or inter-row equipment, apply as directed sprays, using droppers so that the inter-row areas are completely and evenly sprayed. Use the higher rates when weed growth is advanced. Mix with a suitable contact herbicide at an appropriate rate. Refer to the Compatibility section. Spray before climbing broadleaf weeds, such as vines, are taller than the spray nozzle height. Good coverage of growing tips of vine weeds is necessary for adequate control. DO NOT apply in less than 250 L/ha of spray mixture. Soil should preferably be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation within 7 days after application is necessary for best results.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

HARVEST

ASPARAGUS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

TOMATOES: DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 21 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST.

SUGARCANE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION;

OTHER CROPS: NOT REQUIRED IF USED AS DIRECTED.

GRAZING

SUGARCANE: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

ALL OTHER USES: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Stag is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile. The degree of weed control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of herbicide applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions.

Stag is absorbed by roots, shoots and leaves of weeds. It can therefore be applied before or after weeds emerge depending on the tolerance of the crop being treated. For recently introduced varieties DO NOT use Stag unless it is ascertained that the variety to be treated shows sufficient tolerance to the treatment under local climatic conditions

RESISTANT WEED WARNING

GROUP	C	HERBICIDE
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Stag Herbicide is a member of the Triazines group of herbicides. Stag has the inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management Stag is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Stag 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 used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Stag or other Group C herbicides. Annual Ryegrass biotypes resistant to diclofop-methyl and other ryegrass specific herbicides may be resistant to Stag Herbicide. Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd recommends resistance testing of the population to ensure susceptibility prior to use. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Stag to control resistant weeds. Large numbers of healthy surviving weeds can be an indication that resistance is developing. Efforts should be made to prevent seed set of the survivors. DO NOT make more than one application of a Group C Herbicide to a crop in the same season, either pre-sowing incorporated by sowing or post crop and weed emergence. If the user suspects that Group C Herbicide resistant weeds are present, or other Group C Herbicides should not be used. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Consult your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with Stag. If you are growing edible produce for export, please check with Cheminova for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using Stag.

CROP SAFETY

When mixing Stag with diuron 500 SC or diuron 900 WG, users are advised to read the diuron label in full, particularly when applying over the top of cane up to the 3 leaf stage.

DO NOT apply to crops that are stressed by any cause (such as severe weather conditions, waterlogging, drought, excessive soil acidity or alkalinity, poor nutrient status, disease, nematode or insect damage) as crop injury may result.

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|-----------------|---|
| Barley: | DO NOT apply to crops grown on sandy soils or soils low in organic matter. |
| Peas: | DO NOT apply to Laura, Pennant or White Brunswick varieties as phytotoxicity may occur. |
| (field & green) | DO NOT apply any later than the one node stage to Alma and Dinkum peas.
DO NOT spray pea crops in soil s or areas where collar or stem rot is likely to occur. |
| Potatoes | DO NOT apply to crops grown on sandy soils as injury to the crops may result, appearing as chlorosis or minor necrosis.
DO NOT apply to Kurell potatoes as phytotoxicity may occur.
DO NOT apply to Alantic and Ponitac varieties – WA only.
DO NOT use on dry-grown, non-irrigated crops. |
| Soybeans | DO NOT use on varieties Cannapolis, Hill and Semstar as crop injury may occur.
DO NOT use on soils with a calcareous surface layer as crop injury may occur.
DO NOT apply over atrazine residues as crop injury may result.
DO NOT apply in combination with soil applied organophosphate insecticides as crop injury may result.
DO NOT apply to soils with less than 0.5% organic matter as crop injury may result.
DO NOT apply to dryland soybeans.
DO NOT apply to soils of pH greater than 8 that are prone to waterlogging as crop injury may occur. |
| Lupins | DO NOT apply to varieties Danja, Kiev Mutant or Albus Lupins.
DO NOT apply to Lupin crops that have received 2.5 litres or more of Simazine pre-seeding, or lupin crops that are showing symptoms of Simazine or Atrazine damage. |

MIXING

General

Stag is to be mixed with water and applied as a spray. Before spraying calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly cover the measured area to be treated. Partially fill the tank with water. Measure the amount of herbicide required for the area to be sprayed, adding this amount of Stag to the spray tank with the agitation system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

THE MATERIAL MUST BE KEPT IN SUSPENSION AT ALL TIMES BY CONTINUOUS AGITATION.

In tank mixes Stag must be in suspension before adding the companion herbicide or liquid fertiliser.

Pre-planting Incorporation Treatment:

Stag plus trifluralin 480:

Add Stag to water in spray tank with agitator running as above. Maintain agitation then add trifluralin 480 at the recommended rates (Refer to trifluralin 480 label).

COMPATIBILITY

Stag is compatible with the herbicides chlorsulfuron, glyphosate, Metsulfuron, Pelican®, trifluralin 480, pendimethalin and propargite,.

APPLICATION

General:

Best results are obtained if treatment is made to moist soil and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (6-12mm) within 2 weeks after application. If heavy rains occur soon after application, injury to the crop may result.

Aerial Application- (Qld only)

Peas-apply in a minimum of 20 litres water per hectare.

Potatoes- apply in a minimum of 50 litres water per hectare. Avoid overlapping of spray swath, Avoid spraying in still conditions and in wind likely to cause drift.

DO NOT apply by aircraft to sugarcane.

Pre-emergence and Post-emergence (To crop)

Stag should not be applied when weeds are in the young seedling stage (no more than 3 true leaves). Under dry conditions there is no root uptake of Stag and results against grass weeds and Wireweed (Hogweed) will be poor. Except for small areas, use fixed boom power sprayers set at 200-300kPa (for tomatoes do not exceed 200kPa) and fitted with fan nozzles. Apply a minimum of 80L-100L prepared spray/ha. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in spray tank. When spraying avoid overlapping. Shut off spray booms whilst starting turning, slowing or stopping otherwise crop injury may result.

Pre-plant incorporated - Soybeans only

Stag alone or in combination with trifluralin 480.

Spray anytime from 4 week before sowing until just before sowing. Use fixed boom power sprayers set at 200-300 kPa and fixed with fan nozzles. Use 120-500 litres water per hectare. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 80 mesh. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. When spraying avoid overlapping. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing and stopping otherwise crop injury may result.

Stag alone

If possible spray and incorporate within the same operation. If not possible incorporate spray within 24 hours of application using Go-devil or Lilliston cultivators set to work 5 cm deep.

Stag plus trifluralin 480

After spraying mix soil within 4 hours. Spray and incorporate during the one operation if possible. (Refer to trifluralin 480 label for specific incorporation details).

Application to sugarcane

DO NOT apply in less than 250 L/ha of spray mixture. Soil should preferably be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation from 2 to 7 days after application is best for optimum results in sugarcane in hot and high UV radiation environments. Soil must not be cloddy or have excessive crop residue from a preceding crop. Trash blankets must be thoroughly compacted and broken down for any pre-emergence efficacy.

Droplet size

Apply with medium to coarse spray droplets according to the ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzle.

Sprayer Cleanup

Thoroughly clean all traces of Stag and /or trifluralin 480 from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

RE-ENTRY

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried.

Re-entry (sugarcane): DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 72 hours. When prior entry is necessary wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Prevent drift of spray to sensitive plants. Keep from contact with fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of Stag from application equipment immediately after use.

DO NOT apply (except as recommended for crop use) or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss may occur.

DO NOT plant treated area to sensitive crops such as brassicas, sunflowers, beetroot, cucurbits, lettuce or onions for at least 6 months following application of Stag as crop injury may result. Thoroughly work the soil prior to planting of these crops.

The use of other herbicides and/or crop oils on broadleaf crops treated with Stag may cause severe damage.

DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures.

Tomatoes

DO NOT plant follow-on crops of cucurbits or capsicums when applying Stag to autumn plantings.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

DO NOT apply within 30 metres of a downwind waterway for all ground spray applications without droppers.

DO NOT apply within 75 metres of downwind non-target vegetation for all ground spray applications without droppers.

Run-off water (irrigation or natural precipitation) from treated fields should be prevented from entering natural waterways where possible. Vegetative buffer zones between treated fields and natural waterways are recommended. Headlands and spoon drains should be well maintained so that run-off flow is not accelerated. Steady gradients, even profiles and grassed surfaces on headlands and drains reduce off farm movement of run-off.

Application should be planned to avoid runoff within 48 hours of application. Application should not be made to wet/waterlogged soils. Application should not be made if heavy rains are expected within 48 hours. Irrigations should not occur within 48 hours of application.

Risk to Beneficial Insects: Metribuzin may have adverse effects on some beneficial insects, in particular where IPM is practised, to foliage dwelling predators

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Keep away from fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. These containers can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any *drumMUSTER* collection point or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the empty containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

Bags

Puncture or shred and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale dust or spray mist. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet available from www.cheminova.com.au.

WARNING

This product must be used, handled and stored strictly as directed in accordance with this label, packaging and other reference material ("Directions"). To the extent permitted by law Cheminova Pty Ltd and its related companies will have no liability for any injury, loss or damage arising from a failure to follow the Directions.

APVMA Approval No: 60874/59674

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

® Registered trademark of Cheminova

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Drummuster logo (relevant pack size)

**FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE
IN EMERGENCY ONLY
PHONE 1800 033 111**