

FallowBoss® TORDON®

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:

300 g/L 2,4-D present as the triisopropanolamine salt

75 g/L PICLORAM present as the triisopropanolamine salt

7.5 g/L AMINOPYRALID present as the triisopropanolamine salt

GROUP I HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, as specified in the Directions for Use.

THIS IS A PHENOXY HERBICIDE THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS.

Pack Sizes: 20 L, 100 L & 1000 L

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

FIRST AID

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

Phone: *Australia* 13 11 26.

If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed • Avoid contact with eyes and skin • DO NOT inhale spray mist • Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders • When preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield • If product 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, face shield and contaminated clothing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet for **FALLOWBOSS® TORDON® HERBICIDE** which is available from Corteva Agriscience on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or visit www.corteva.com.au

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS)

RING FROM ANYWHERE IN
AUSTRALIA
1800 370 754
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

IN A TRANSPORT
EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 000
FOR POLICE OR
FIRE BRIGADE



Agricultural Division of DowDuPont

®.™ Trademarks of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont or Pioneer and their affiliated companies or respective owners.

Visit us at corteva.com.au

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which are not actively growing or to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT apply close to, or on areas, containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed into areas growing, or to be planted to, desirable plants, or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted to, susceptible crops or plants.

DO NOT move soil which may have been sprayed to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.

Picloram and aminopyralid, two of the active constituents in this product, remain active in the soil for extended periods depending on the rate of application, soil type, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter.

In some states some uses of this product are controlled by legislation. Check with your local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industry for details.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 15 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. These conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

RECOGNISING A SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSION

A surface temperature inversion is likely to be present if:

- Mist, fog, dew or a frost have occurred
- Smoke or dust hangs in the air and moves sideways, just above the ground surface
- Cumulus clouds that have built up during the day collapse towards evening
- Wind speed is constantly less than 11 km/hr in the evening and overnight
- Cool off-slope breezes develop during the evening and overnight
- Distant sounds become clearer and easier to hear
- Aromas become more distinct during the evening than during the day.

Information from GRDC Fact Sheet: 'Surface Temperature Inversions and Spraying', Jul 2014.

SPRAY TIMING

- Spray during the day wherever possible. Vertical mixing of the air makes surface temperature inversions unlikely and will reduce the risk of drift caused by surface temperature inversions.
- There is a very low risk of surface temperature inversion when there is continuous overcast weather, with low and heavy cloud and/or wind speed remains above 11 km/h for the whole period between sunset and sunrise.
- A lack of suitable weather conditions for spraying over extended periods is not an excuse for spraying in unsuitable conditions.

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than VERY COARSE spray droplets according to the ASAE S572.1 definition for standard nozzles.

DO NOT use if rain is likely within 6 hours.

MONITORING AND RECORD KEEPING

Users of this product **MUST** make an accurate written record of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and KEEP this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are: **1.** date of use with start and finish times of application; **2.** the specific location which must include address and paddock/s sprayed; **3.** Product trade name (full name) of the product being used; **4.** rate of application which must include the amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to; **5.** situation, crop or commodity to which the chemical was applied; **6.** wind speed and direction during application; **7.** air temperature and relative humidity during application; **8.** nozzle brand, model, size, type, and spray system pressure measured during application; **9.** height of spray boom from ground; **10.** name and contact details of person applying this product (Additional record keeping and/or details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used).

Watch for changes in weather conditions. Stop spraying immediately if a surface temperature inversion occurs or if spraying conditions become unsuitable for any other reason.

ADVISORY FOR BOOM SPRAYER USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURE 1ST OCTOBER TO 15TH APRIL

USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURES DURING THE PERIOD 3RD OCTOBER TO 15TH APRIL, IT IS ADVISED TO:

USE NOZZLES THAT PRODUCE **EXTREMELY COARSE (XC) TO ULTRA COARSE (UC) DROPLETS.**

USE HIGHER WATER RATES PER HA, TO GIVE BETTER EFFICACY.

USE SLOWER APPLICATION SPEEDS TO ALLOW OPERATORS TO LOWER BOOM HEIGHTS.

INCREASING DROPLET SIZE AND WATER RATES WHILE REDUCING APPLICATION SPEED WILL ASSIST IN

MITIGATING OFF TARGET INVERSION DRIFT DURING SUMMER SPRAYING.

EXTREMELY COARSE DROPLETS WILL PRODUCE <3% DRIFTABLE DROPLETS.

DOWNWIND MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONES

BOOM SPRAYERS (ground application)

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category (minimum XC between 3 October and 15 April – advisory)
- boom heights 0.5 metres or lower above the target canopy (the higher of either the crop canopy or the targeted weeds)
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no-spray zone	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows		
Up to 1.1 L (325 g ae/ha)	0 metres	0 metres
Pasture		
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	70 metres	65 metres

AERIAL APPLICATION

DO NOT apply by aerial application unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category
- release heights 5 metres or lower above the target canopy
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

Buffer zones for aircraft: 3 metre release height or lower above the target canopy

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no-spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 1 L (325 g ae/ha)	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres

Buffer zones for aircraft: 5 metre release height or lower above the target canopy

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no-spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 1 L (325 g ae/ha)	75 metres	70 metres	75 metres	70 metres

Pasture application by air – 3.0 m release height

Application rate up to 15 L/ha (4500 g ae/ha) VERY COARSE droplet size

Aquatic protection

Wind speed at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone	
	Fixed wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	475 metres	300 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	475 metres	300 metres

Terrestrial protection

Wind speed at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone	
	Fixed wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	450 metres	275 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	450 metres	275 metres

Pasture application by air – 5.0 m release height

NOTE: some rates ARE NOT SUPPORTED for Fixed Wing aircraft and MUST NOT be applied by fixed wing aircraft.

Application rate up to 15 L/ha (4500 g ae/ha) VERY COARSE droplet size

Aquatic protection

Wind speed at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone	
	Fixed wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	750 metres	475 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	Not supported	525 metres

Terrestrial protection

Wind speed at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone	
	Fixed wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	725 metres	450 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	Not supported	500 metres

Table 1: Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale)

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply from 3 – 4 tiller stage to start of jointing (first node) Z14 to Z31 for least effect on the crop.	Climbing buckwheat (Black bindweed) Flaxleaf fleabane New Zealand spinach docks Doublegee (Spiny emex) Saffron thistle Sow thistle	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 8 true leaves.	Qld and northern NSW only	300 mL	Winter cereals may be treated using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION section). For best control of climbing buckwheat, apply early as this weed becomes increasingly difficult to control as it becomes larger.
	Mustards Radish Turnip weed Hexham scent Mintweed Variegated thistle Sunflower Wireweed ❶			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	The additional 2,4-D is required for effective control of these weeds. ❶ Suppression only – spray early.
	Skeleton weed			SA only	

Table 2: Stubble or Fallow Land prior to sowing Winter Cereals

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp. Bathurst burr Bellvine Fat hen Morning glory Noogoora burr Parthenium weed Redroot amaranth Sesbania pea Stinking Roger Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.)	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25 cm height or diameter.	Qld only	1 L	May be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION section). This rate will provide control of weeds present at the time of application and residual control of later germination's. DO NOT apply four (4) months prior to sowing winter cereals as some damage to the crop may occur, particularly if conditions are dry after application.

Table 2: Stubble or Fallow Land prior to sowing Winter Cereals *continued*

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Flaxleaf Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	Apply to actively growing seedling plants with rosette up to 10 cm diameter.	Qld and NSW only	700 mL + 1.5 – 2.25 L glyphosate (450 g/L)	Rate of glyphosate required determined by the grass species present at application.
			700 mL + 1.5 – 2.25 L glyphosate (450 g/L) then 5 – 7 days later 1.6 L Spray.Seed®	Double knock application. To provide complete knockdown control of fleabane, apply Spray.Seed® treatment 5 – 7 days after the initial FallowBoss® TORDON® + glyphosate application.

Table 3: Winter Application: Fallow Land prior to sowing Sorghum

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Flaxleaf Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	Apply to actively growing seedling plants with rosette up to 5 cm diameter.	Qld and NSW only	700 mL + 3 – 5 L atrazine (600 g/L)	Rate of atrazine required determined by the grass species expected to be present in the paddock at time of planting sorghum. This treatment will give up to three (3) months residual control of fleabane prior to planting sorghum.	
			Apply to actively growing seedling plants with rosette up to 10 cm diameter.	700 mL + 1.5 – 2.25 L glyphosate (450 g/L)	Rate of glyphosate required determined by the grass species present at application.
				700 mL + 1.5 – 2.25 L glyphosate (450 g/L) then 5 – 7 days later 1.6 L Spray.Seed	Double knock application. To provide complete knockdown control of fleabane, apply Spray.Seed treatment 5 – 7 days after the initial FallowBoss TORDON + glyphosate application.

Table 4: Boom ApplicationSee **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alkali Sida	Pre-flowering.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA only	3.5 L	
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Amsinckia (Yellow burr weed)	During rosette stage.	Vic and SA only	2 L	
Annual ground cherry		Qld, NSW only	1 L	
Artichoke thistle	Late winter to spring before flowering.	Vic only	7.5 L	SA: Use double rate at flowering.
		SA only	2.5 L	
Bathurst burr		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Bellvine				
Bindweed	During budding.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA only	7.5 L	
Bladder ketmia	NA.	Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
Borreria (Square weed)	Flowering to fruiting.	Qld only	1 – 2.5 L	Use higher rate on older plants. Add BS1000 or an alternative (see COMPATIBILITY section) at the rate of 100 mL/100L water.
Caltrop (Yellow vine)		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
Climbing buckwheat (Black bindweed)	Early growth stage.	Qld, NSW only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Cobbler's Peg			1 L	
Fat hen				See Table 2.
Garlic, Wild	Before new bulbils form.	Vic only	7.5 L	
		SA only	5.5 L	
Golden thistle	Seedling and rosette stage.	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	3.5 L	
		Vic only	4 L	
Heliotrope, Common		Qld, NSW only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Hexham scent			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	

Table 4: Boom Application *continued*

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Knapweed, Creeping	During late spring to summer.	Vic only	7.5 L	
Lucerne		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 1.
Mexican Poppy			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
Mintweed		Qld only	1 L	
Morning glory				
Mustards		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L).	See Table 1.
New Zealand spinach			1 L	
Noogoora burr				
Onion weed	Pre-flower.	Vic, SA only	2 L + 3 L diquat (200 g/L)	NA.
Ox-eye Daisy	Up to early flowering.	Vic only	4 L	Respraying will be necessary.
Parthenium weed	During rosette stage.	Qld, NSW only	3 L	See Table 2.
Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)	Rosette to pre-flowering.	SA only	4 L	
Pigweed, black		Qld, NSW only	1 L	
Potato weed				
Prairie ground cherry	Flowering to fruiting.	Vic only	7.5 L	Re-treatment will be necessary.
Radish, Wild		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Ragwort	Rosette to cabbage stage.	Qld, NSW, WA only	3.5 L	
		Vic, SA only	4 L	
Redroot (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.

Table 4: Boom Application *continued*

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Redshank (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Saffron thistle			300 mL	See Table 1.
Sesbania pea			1 L	See Table 2.
Sicklepod		NT and Qld only	700 mL - 1.5 L + 800 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	Add BS1000 or an alternative (see COMPATIBILITY section) at the rate of 100 mL/100 L water. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination.
Silverleaf nightshade		NSW, Vic, SA only	15 L	See Table 1.
Skeleton weed		Summer and autumn.	Qld only	
	Winter.	Vic only		
		SA only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
	Summer and autumn.	NSW, WA only	15 - 22 L	
Sowthistle		Qld, NSW only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Doublegee (Spiny emex)				
Star thistle	Seedling to rosette.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	3.5 - 7.5 L	Use higher rate for older plants.
Sticky forestina	Apply to actively growing seedling plants with rosette up to 10 cm diameter.	Qld only	3 L	Add Uptake™ Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L water.
Stinking Roger		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Sunflower		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.)			1 L	See Table 2.
			Qld only	500 mL + 280 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)
Turnip weed		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.

Table 4: Boom Application *continued*See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Variegated thistle	Rosette to pre-flowering.	Vic, SA, WA only	2 – 4 L	Use higher rate on mature plants.
		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Wandering Jew			1 L	
Wireweed (Hogweed)			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODSHARVESTING FOR GRAIN: **NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

GRAZING (Meat): **DO NOT GRAZE FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION** OR If grazing prior to 28 days after application **DO NOT** send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture/crop within 28 days of application **UNLESS** they are first placed on clean feed for 10 days before leaving the farm.

GRAZING (Milk): **DO NOT GRAZE ANIMALS PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

STOCK FEED (fodder, silage or hay): **DO NOT CUT FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

Fodder Intended for Export: Some countries have limits on the level of residue acceptable in animal feeds. Please consult your exporter before using this product on crops destined to be used for export fodder.

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

When FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide is used as directed and the above withholding period is observed, treated grain and livestock commodities are considered acceptable for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific market requirements.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS following application in cereals and fallow

Aminopyralid and picloram remain active in the soil for extended periods depending on rate of application, soil type (clay content), rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter. The following tables show plant-back periods to particular crops following application of FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide in Queensland and NSW.

Northern New South Wales & Queensland

Plant-back periods for rotational crops following application of FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide up to 700 mL/ha on black cracking clay soils. These plant-back periods are also required for fallow crops and are based on normal rainfall pattern. During drought conditions (or when rainfall is less than 100 mm for a period of four (4) months or greater) the plant-back period may be significantly longer. Under such circumstances a soil bioassay is required, before planting the next crop.

WINTER CROP	PLANT-BACK PERIOD (MONTHS)
Wheat	4
Barley	4
Canola	4
Chickpea	6
Faba bean	6

SUMMER CROP	PLANT-BACK PERIOD (MONTHS)
Sorghum	4
Lucerne	12
Mungbean	12
Sunflower	12
Soybean	12
Cotton	12

Southern New South Wales

Plant-back periods for rotational crops following application of FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide up to 700 mL/ha. These plant-back periods are also required for fallow crops and are based on normal rainfall pattern. During drought conditions (or when rainfall is less than 100 mm for a period of four (4) months or greater) the plant-back period may be significantly longer. Under such circumstances a soil bioassay is required before planting the next crop.

CROPS	PLANT-BACK PERIOD (MONTHS)
Barley, Wheat	9
Canola	12
Chickpea, Faba bean, Field pea, Lucerne, Lupin, Medic, Subclover, Cotton	20

Note: Before using FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide in tank mixes with other herbicides, check the plant-back information on all product labels. The most residual product, i.e. the product with the longest plant-back period, will determine the time between spraying and planting the next crop. It is recommended that a soil bioassay be conducted prior to planting a susceptible crop (see below for the method).

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS following application in pastures

Due to the wide variation in application rates and methods of application recommended for pastures a minimum of 12 months should elapse between application and planting a susceptible crop AND a soil bioassay should be conducted before sowing. A simple bioassay can be conducted by collecting at least 10 spade spits of soil to a depth of 200 mm from around the paddock and thoroughly mixing the soil together. Place some of this soil in a shallow container to a depth of 3–5 cm and sow 100 seeds of the susceptible plant to be grown (subterranean or white clover is a good indicator plant where it is not practical to use the susceptible plant) into the soil.

Keep in a warm and well lit location and ensure the soil does not dry out. After crop emergence, check the number of plants that have germinated and seedling vigour. Symptoms of FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide residues include non-germination or low plant emergence, leaf cupping, leaf whitening, stem elongation and twisting. If these symptoms occur – do not grow the susceptible plant. Repeat the bioassay again after a further time interval.

MIXING

Mix only with water. It will not mix with oil or diesel fuel. Mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank is recommended, and it should be maintained during spraying.

Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of herbicide in the following order: Wettable powder or water dispersible granules; suspension concentrates (atrazine flowable); aqueous concentrates (e.g. FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide, 2,4-D amine); emulsifiable concentrates and finally surfactant or crop oil.

ADJUVANTS

DO NOT add surfactants or crop oils (such as Uptake Spraying Oil) unless specifically recommended to do so in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE tables. Use only BS1000 Biodegradable surfactant or alternatives Chemwet 1000, and Spreadwet 1000 Wetting Agent.

Not all surfactants or crop oils are of equal quality. Dow AgroSciences does not support the use of alternative products other than those listed in the compatibility section.

APPLICATION

FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide may be applied by:

Ground boom. Apply in 50 – 100 L water/ha. Misting machines and boom jet sprayers should not be used for treating crops.

Aerial Application. Use accurately calibrated equipment to deliver not less than 20 L water/ha.

COMPATIBILITY

FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide is compatible with:

- atrazine (600 g/L flowable or an equivalent granular product)
- amine 625 (2,4-D)
- diquat
- metsulfuron-methyl
- glyphosate 450

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto wasteland away from desirable plants and water courses.

Rinsing: After using FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain, and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles.

After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

Decontamination (before spraying cotton and other sensitive crops; see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVES AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS):

Wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then quarter fill the tank and add a standard alkali based laundry detergent at 500 g (or mL)/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent use 250 g (or mL)/100 L water. Do not use chlorine based cleaners.

Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow draining.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide contains members of the pyridine and phenoxy groups of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I 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 I Herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Dow AgroSciences representative.

PRECAUTIONS

Re-entry: wait until the spray has dried, if prior re-entry is required wear the personal protective equipment as directed in the SAFETY DIRECTIONS section of this label.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Drift Warning: **DO NOT** spray under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/ crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT use on land to be cultivated for growing susceptible crops for up to 20 months of applying rates in excess of 1 L/ha of FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide, except where indicated in the **MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS** section of the **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**. Rates in excess of 1 L/ha will result in more persistent soil residues. Therefore, do not rotate susceptible plants until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram or aminopyralid is present within soil.

Crops susceptible to FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide include but are not limited to; peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, soybeans, and other legumes; cotton, fruit,

hops, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sugar beet, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.

This product will kill legumes (clovers, medics) present in the crop at the time of spraying. In the season, following application of this product the regeneration or establishment of sensitive legumes (clover, medics, peas, and lupins) may be adversely affected by soil residues.

DO NOT allow spray drift onto sensitive native vegetation or susceptible crops, such as cotton, tomatoes, vines, fruit, potatoes, vegetables, ornamentals, tobacco, lupins and other legumes, safflower, sugar beet, hops, flowers or shade trees.

DO NOT apply close to or on areas containing roots of desirable vegetation; where treated soil may be washed to areas growing; or to be planted to desirable plants; or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing or to be planted to susceptible crops or plants.

DO NOT move soil, which may have been sprayed, to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.

Equipment that has been used for application of FallowBoss TORDON Herbicide should not be used for application of other materials to susceptible plants until it has been decontaminated.

MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE

Do not send treated crops off-farm as hay, silage or for use as animal bedding. Picloram and aminopyralid residues from treated plants may pass into animal manure, composts, mushroom substrates, mulches and cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.

Stubble from treated crops – ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and do not leave a heavy ‘header trail’ after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area), slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and as long as possible before planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Breakdown of residues in decomposing plants is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residue into the following season. Where heavy stubble burdens and/or non-wetting soils exist and less than recommended rain amount have occurred from application to planting the susceptible crop (see below), only plant a winter or summer cereal or canola.

Planting crops ‘dry’ without significant rain (see below) in the ‘autumn break’ increases the risk of injury to

susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided, or only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal crop or canola. In severely dry conditions, where < 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain (see below) has fallen between application and planting the next year, only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal or canola.

Where residues of picloram and aminopyralid are suspected to be present at the time of planting a new crop a **soil bioassay** should be conducted – see MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIOD section.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, waterways, water used for irrigation, drinking or other domestic purposes, with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

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.

SPILL AND LEAK MANAGEMENT

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear a face shield or goggles, overalls buttoned to neck and wrist, chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Stop leak when safe to do so. Dam area and prevent entry into waterways and drains.

Small spills/leaks: Absorb with material such as sand, soil or sawdust. Collect spilled product and place in sealable container for disposal. Spill residues may be cleaned using water and detergent. Contain and absorb wash water for disposal. Absorb and collect washings and place in the same sealable container for disposal. Dam the area of large spills and report them to Dow AgroSciences Emergency Services at 1-800 370 754.

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Hazard and precautionary statements according to classification under GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling)

Causes serious eye irritation. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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CUSTOMER SERVICE TOLL FREE 1-800 700 096