

Esteron[®] LV

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

680 g/L 2,4-D present as the ethylhexyl ester

GROUP I HERBICIDE

A low volatile herbicide for selective control of various weeds in crops, pastures and non-agricultural areas according to 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed • Avoid contact with eyes and skin • DO NOT inhale spray mist. • When preparing spray, wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield • When using the prepared spray, wear 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 on the Material Safety Data Sheet for **ESTERON[®] LV 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



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Visit us at corteva.com.au

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

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/hr 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 (except Tasmania*)

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.

*In Tasmania this product may only be used from 15th April to 15th September

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 230 mL (155 g ae/ha)	0 metres	0 metres
Up to 820 mL (560 g ae/ha)	5 metres	15 metres
Dryland cropping: Preparatory spray and harvest aid application		
Up to 1.7 L (1140 g ae/ha)	20 metres	30 metres
Tropical and subtropical uses: Sugarcane		
Up to 2.4 L (1620 g ae/ha)	30 metres	40 metres
Pasture		
Up to 4.7 L (3180 g ae/ha)	45 metres	95 metres
Up to 6.6 L (4488 g ae/ha)	70 metres	160 metres
Horticultural, non-orchard uses: Potatoes		
Up to 1.15 L (780 g ae/ha)	10 metres	25 metres
Up to 2.4 L (1620 g ae/ha)	30 metres	40 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 230 mL (155 g ae/ha)	20 metres	35 metres	25 metres	35 metres
Up to 820 mL (560 g ae/ha)	60 metres	90 metres	60 metres	80 metres
Dryland cropping: Preparatory spray and harvest aid application				
Up to 1.7 L (1140 g ae/ha)	100 metres	150 metres	90 metres	140 metres
Tropical and subtropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 1.15 L (780 g ae/ha)	75 metres	110 metres	70 metres	100 metres
Up to 2.4 L (1620 g ae/ha)	130 metres	250 metres	120 metres	180 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 230 mL (155 g ae/ha)	40 metres	65 metres	50 metres	65 metres
Up to 820 mL (560 g ae/ha)	110 metres	160 metres	95 metres	130 metres
Dryland cropping: Preparatory spray and harvest aid application				
Up to 1.7 L (1140 g ae/ha)	190 metres	350 metres	150 metres	210 metres
Tropical and subtropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 1.15 L (780 g ae/ha)	140 metres	220 metres	120 metres	160 metres
Up to 2.4 L (1620 g ae/ha)	300 metres	550 metres	190 metres	300 metres

Pasture application by air – 3.0 m release height

Application rate up to 4.68 L/ha (3180 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	325 metres	190 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	325 metres	210 metres

Terrestrial protection

Wind speed at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone	
	Fixed wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	575 metres	575 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	625 metres	625 metres

Pasture application by air – 5.0 m release height

Application rate up to 4.68 L/ha (3180 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	575 metres	350 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	650 metres	350 metres

Terrestrial protection

Wind speed at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone	
	Fixed wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	Not supported	575 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	Not supported	625 metres

1. FIELD CROPS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (per ha)	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley	Refer to Weed Table	Vic only	210 - 800 mL	7	<p>CROP STAGES: ALL CEREALS</p> <p>WA, Vic only: Apply at tillered to boot stages.</p> <p>NSW only: Apply after when the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller.</p> <p>Qld only: Apply from mid-tillering (5 to 6 fully emerged main stem leaves plus one or more tillers) to before boot stage (visible swelling on the head at the top of the main stem).</p> <p>SA, Tas only: Apply from completion of tillering to early jointing stage.</p>
		QLD, NSW only	405 - 800 mL		
		SA only	230 - 800 mL		
		Tas only	620 - 800 mL		
		WA only	800 mL		
Triticale	Refer to Weed Table	QLD, NSW, SA only	405 - 800 mL	7	<p>SA, Tas only: Apply from completion of tillering to early jointing stage.</p>
		Vic only	210 - 800 mL		
Cereal Rye	Refer to Weed Table	NSW, QLD only	405 - 800 mL	7	<p>SA, Tas only: Apply from completion of tillering to early jointing stage.</p>
		Vic only	210 - 800 mL		
Sugar Cane	Refer to Weed Table	QLD only	1.15 - 2.38 L		Post-emergence
Stubble/Fallow Spray prior to Direct Drilling or Sowing Winter cereals, Grain legumes (Peanuts - Qld only), Canola	Refer to Weed Table	All States	210 - 800 mL	N/A	<p>Observe the plantback periods given in the table in this leaflet. Must be tank mixed with a knockdown herbicide such as glyphosate, paraquat or paraquat/diquat (e.g. Spray.Seed®). Select appropriate rate from the Weed Table.</p> <p>For skeleton weed, spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum.</p>
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray Winter Cereals	Broadleaf Weeds Refer to Weed Table	All States	1.68 L	7	<p>Apply after dough stage of crop. Interval between application and effectiveness is 10-20 days. For desiccation of green matter, estimate harvest date and spray approximately 14 days earlier. Rain between spraying and actual harvest can negate results.</p> <p>NB. Where thistles are tall and branching above crop, spraying can turn the branches down into the crop, presenting more stalks to cause header comb blockages.</p> <p>Spraying may increase seed contamination of harvest by accelerating maturity.</p> <p>Do not use with undersown legumes that have not set seed.</p>
Potatoes Pre-harvest Preparation	Broadleaf weeds such as Clover, Variegated thistle & Cruciferous weeds	Vic, Tas only	1.15 - 2.38 L	N/A	<p>Apply approximately 4 to 5 weeks before harvest after the potato haulms have dried off. Use the highest rate where weeds are more than 30 cm in height.</p> <p>For boom spraying apply at least 100 L of spray mixture per hectare. If grasses such as rye grass and winter grass are also present add amitrole.</p>

2. PASTURES, NON AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (per ha)	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Improved Pasture containing Clover	Refer to Weed Table	Qld, NSW, SA, Tas only	405 - 800 mL	7	Clover must be well covered by the grass or extensive damage may result.
Pastures – non legumes, Rights-of-Way, Industrial		Qld, NSW, SA, Tas, WA only	800 mL - 4.68 L		Control of most perennial weeds, but due to the rooting habits of most species control may take a number of years. Damage may result to legumes in pasture.
		Vic only	800 mL - 4.68 L 70 - 620 mL		Boom spray. Spot spraying.
Pasture – Direct Drilling or Surface Sowing	Charlock, Clover, Medics, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Saffron, Slender, Variegated and Spear Thistles, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW only	800 mL - 1.5 L (Aerial application)		Apply to young, actively growing weeds. SOWING: Do not sow pasture seeds for at least 21 days after application. If soil moisture is dry, delay sowing for at least 30 days.
	As above plus: Capeweed, Wireweed, Storksbill/ Erodium, Flatweed, Horehound (seedlings), Skeleton Weed, Nodding or Star Thistles		800 mL - 1.15 L (Ground application)		
	St. John's Wort		3.26 - 4.68 L (Aerial or Ground)		
	All of the above plus grasses		As above plus glyphosate		

3. SPOT SPRAYING

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spot spraying (All situations)	Refer to Weed Table	All States	1/100th of rate on Weed Table per 10 L water per 100 m ²	7	Apply with a knapsack. Thorough wetting of weed is essential.

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

IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15TH APRIL TO 15TH SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Pasture, Cereal Crops: **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

WEED TABLE

NOTE: Where weeds are to be sprayed in a CROP or PASTURE, use only the rates given for the crop in the table below. In most cases this will give control, however some hard to kill weeds or those in advanced stages of growth may only be suppressed, e.g. *Rumex* spp. (docks) and *Polygonum* spp. (wireweed, climbing buckwheat) are killed to ground level only.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE (per Hectare)								CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE – NON LEGUMES		
	VIC	SA	Tas	NSW	QLD	WA	VIC	QLD, NSW, SA, Tas, WA only	
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Angled Onion	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	800 mL - 1.68 L	Spray when buds forming or early flowering.
Apple of Sodom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9 - 3.26 L	
Bathurst Burr	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	1.68 - 3.26 L	Spray from seedling to pre-flowering. Use higher rate as plant matures.
Black Knapweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	-	Spray before flowering. DO NOT cultivate these infestations.
Buffalo Burr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 mL - 1.15 L (not Qld & WA)	Spray from seedling to pre-flowering. Use higher rate as plant matures.
California Burr	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	-	
Caltrop	-	-	-	620 - 800 mL	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	-	
Cape Tulip	-	-	-	-	-	1.15 L	3.26 L	1.68 - 3.26 L	Spray before flowering.
Capeweed	800 mL	800 mL	800 mL	530 - 800 mL	-	-	-	2.47 - 3.26 L	Spray up to rosette stage.
Charlock	405 mL	405 mL	800 mL	405 mL	-	-	-	800 mL	
Clover	-	-	-	620 - 800 mL	-	-	-	800 mL	
Colocynth	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	-	Spray at seedling stage only.
Deadnettle	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Devil's Claw	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	1.32 L	-	Spray prior to pods forming.
Dock	800 mL	800 mL	-	-	800 mL	800 mL	-	1.68 - 2.47 L	Spray at rosette stage to kill top growth only.
Fat Hen	-	-	-	405 - 800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Flatweed	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	-	2.47 - 3.26 L	
Fumitory - red	-	800 mL	-	800 mL	-	-	-	2.47 - 3.26 L	Spray up to rosette stage.

WEED TABLE *continued*

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE (per Hectare)								CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE – NON LEGUMES		
	VIC	SA	Tas	NSW	QLD	WA	VIC	QLD, NSW, SA, Tas, WA only	
Fumitory - white	800 mL	405 mL	-	800 mL	-	-	-	2.47 - 3.26 L	Spray up to rosette stage.
Galvanized Burr	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.68 L	4.68 L (not Qld & WA)	Spray from seedling to pre-flowering.
Goosefoots	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Hard Head or Russian Knapweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.48 - 5.2 L	-	Spray before flowering.
Hoary Cress, Whiteweed	-	800 mL	800 mL	800 mL	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	1.68 - 2.12 L	Spray from late rosette to pre-flowering.
Hogweed/Wireweed	800 mL	800 mL	-	800 mL	800 mL	-	-	1.15 - 1.68 L (not SA)	Spray up to rosette stage.
Horehound (seedlings)	-	800 mL	-	-	-	840 mL	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	Late Autumn to early Spring.
Iron Weed, Corn Gromwell	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	-	1.15 - 1.68 L	
Khaki Weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 mL - 1.15 L (not SA)	Spray young seedlings only.
Lincoln Weed	-	800 mL	-	-	-	-	-	-	Autumn spray before sowing improves control.
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	575 mL	-	1.59 - 2.47 L (WA only)	
Lupins	800 mL	-	-	405 - 800 mL	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage.
Mellilotus/Hexham Scent	800 mL	800 mL	-	-	800 mL	-	-	1.15 - 1.68 L	Spray up to rosette stage.
Melons-Camel, Paddy	-	-	-	405 - 800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Mustards	330 mL	230 - 800 mL	800 mL	405 - 800 mL	620 mL	620 mL	3.26 L	1.68 - 2.47 L	Spray up to rosette stage.
Mexican Poppy	-	-	-	800 mL	-	840 mL	-	800 mL - 1.15 L (1.15 - 1.5 L WA only)	Spray rosette stage and before flowering.
Mintweed	-	-	-	800 mL	620 mL	-	-	800 mL - 1.15 L	Spray active seedlings only.
Muskweed	800 mL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage.

WEED TABLE *continued*

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE (per Hectare)								CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE – NON LEGUMES		
	VIC	SA	Tas	NSW	QLD	WA	VIC	QLD, NSW, SA, Tas, WA only	
New Zealand Spinach	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Noogoora Burr	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	1.68 - 3.26 L	Spray seedling to pre-flowering.
Nut Grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 - 5.2 L	-	Spray within 4 weeks of foliage emergence, repeat spray necessary.
Paterson's Curse	-	-	-	800 mL	-	840 mL	1.68 - 3.26 L	800 mL - 1.68 L (1.15 - 1.5 L WA only)	Spray seedling to rosette stage.
Poppy Wild	405 mL	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.12 - 3.3 L	Spray up to rosette stage.
Ragwort	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	3.26 L	Spray at rosette to cabbage stage.
Rapeseed	800 mL	-	-	405 - 800 mL	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage.
<i>Rapistrum</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	650 mL	-	840 mL (WA only)	
Rough Poppy	-	405 mL	-	405 - 800 mL	-	-	-	800 mL	Spray young seedlings only.
St. John's Wort	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 - 5.9 L	3.26 - 4.68 L	Spray before flowering. Spray before plants 40 cm high.
Safflower	-	-	-	405 - 800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Sand Mustard/ Sand Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	-	Spray before flowering.
Shepherds Purse	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Silverleaf Nightshade	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	-	Spray at flowering. Fallow land: controls top growth only.
Skeleton Weed	-	800 mL	-	800 mL	-	-	3.26 L	1.15 - 1.68 L	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Stingless Nettle (Deadnettle)	-	800 mL	-	-	-	-	-	2.12 - 2.47 L	
Stinging Nettle	800 mL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage.
Stinkwort	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	1.68 - 3.26 L	Spray younger plants, use higher rate as plants mature.

WEED TABLE *continued*

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE (per Hectare)								CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE – NON LEGUMES		
	VIC	SA	Tas	NSW	QLD	WA	VIC	QLD, NSW, SA, Tas, WA only	
Storksbill/ Erodium	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	-	-	
Sunflower seedlings	800 mL	-	-	405 - 800 mL	620 mL	-	-	-	Spray multiple leaves.
Thistle: - Golden	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	3.26 L	Spray up to rosette stage.
- Nodding	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	1.15 - 1.68 L	Spray rosette to pre-flowering.
- Saffron	620 mL	800 mL	-	405 - 800 mL	800 mL	800 mL	800 mL - 1.68 L	800 mL - 2.47 L	Spray up to rosette stage.
- Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	840 mL	-	840 mL - 3.26 L (WA only)	
- Slender/Shore	-	-	800 mL	800 mL	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	0.8 mL - 3.26 L	Spray at rosette stage.
- Soldier	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	-	Spray at rosette stage.
- Spear	800 mL	-	800 mL	-	-	-	800 mL - 2.47 L	1.15 - 2.12 L	Spray at seedling to rosette stage. Use higher rate as plants mature (pastures).
- Stemless	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26 L	2.47 - 3.26 L	Spray rosette stage to flowering.
- St Barnaby's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15 - 1.68 L	
- Star	-	-	-	800 mL	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	-	Spray seedling to rosette stage. Use higher rate as plants mature.
- Variegated	-	-	800 mL	405 - 800 mL	620 mL	-	800 mL - 2.47 L	800 mL - 3.26 L	Spray at rosette stage. Can cause stock poisoning.
Thornapple	-	-	-	405 - 800 mL	-	-	3.26 L	800 mL - 1.68 L	Spray at seedling stage.
Tree Hogweed	800 mL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage.
Turnip Weed	-	405 mL	-	405 - 800 mL	405 mL	620 mL	-	800 mL	Spray seedlings only.
Vetches/Tares	800 mL	620 mL	800 mL	-	-	-	-	-	
Wards Weed	-	405 mL	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray at seedling stage.
Wild Cabbage	800 mL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage.

WEED TABLE *continued*

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE (per Hectare)								CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE – NON LEGUMES		
	VIC	SA	Tas	NSW	QLD	WA	VIC	QLD, NSW, SA, Tas, WA only	
Wild Garlic	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.62 L	-	Suppresses aerial growth only.
Wild Mignonette	-	-	-	-	-	840 mL	3.26 L	-	Spray at rosette stage.
Wild Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	650 mL	-	1.8 - 2.47 L (WA only)	
Wild Radish	800 mL	800 mL	800 mL	405 - 800 mL	800 mL	650 mL	-	800 mL (840 mL WA only)	Spray up to rosette stage.
Wild Sage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.47 - 3.26 L	
Wild Teasel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.68 - 3.26 L	-	Spray at rosette stage. Use higher rate as plants mature.
Wild Turnip	210 mL	230 mL	800 mL	405 - 800 mL	-	450 mL	-	800 mL (840 mL WA only)	Spray up to rosette stage.

Plantback Period (days) for Esteron LV

CROP	RATES		
	Up to 510 mL/ha	510 mL to 1.15 L/ha	1.15 to 1.59 L/ha
Balansa Clover	7	7	10
Barley ❶	1	1	3
Chickpeas ❷	7	14	21
Cotton	10	14	21
Faba Beans	7	7	10
Field Peas	7	14	14
Lentils	7	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14
Lucerne	7	7	10
Lupins ❸	7	14	21
Medics	7	7	10
Narbon Beans	7	7	10
Navy Beans	10	10	14
Oats	3	3	7
Perennial Ryegrass	7	7	10
Persian Clover	7	7	10
Phalaris	7	7	10
Canola/Rapeseed ❷	14	21	28
Rice	7	7	14
Safflower ❷	7	14	21
Sorghum ❹	3	7	10
Soybean	14	14	21
Sub-Clover	7	7	10
Sunflower ❹	7	10	14
Triticale ❶	1	3	7
Vetch	7	7	10
Wheat ❶	1	3	7
White Clover	7	7	10

IMPORTANT: WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15 MM OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.

NOTES:

- ❶ In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plantback Period for barley triticale, and wheat.
- ❷ In Queensland, planting of canola/rapeseed, chickpeas and safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15 mm.
- ❸ In Central Queensland, when using 730 mL/ha or less of Dow AgroSciences Esteron LV, the Plantback Period for sorghum and sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.
- ❹ In WA the Plantback Period for lupins at all rates is 28 days.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before opening, carefully read DIRECTIONS FOR USE, PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS, SAFETY DIRECTIONS and FIRST AID Instructions.

DO NOT spray crops or weeds outside the stages indicated in the CRITICAL COMMENTS as damage, loss of yield or inadequate weed control may result.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

This product may be used in either high or low volume sprays. Just pour into water and stir.

Boom Spraying – Use 30 - 120 litres water/ha.

Aerial Spraying – Use 10 - 90 litres water/ha.

Note: Refer to the Department of Agriculture/Primary Industries in your state for the current restricted spraying areas.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

Keep the spray unit for herbicides only if possible. Otherwise wash out the unit with hot soapy water followed by several clear water rinses. DO NOT use wooden spray vats as they cannot be cleaned. Hoses cannot be cleaned and new hoses should be fitted when the unit is to be used for any other purpose.

COMPATIBILITY

This product can be tank mixed with atrazine, dicamba, chlorsulfuron, Garlon™ 600, glyphosate, metsulfuron, paraquat, paraquat/diquat (e.g. SpraySeed®), Starane™ Advanced and triasulfuron.

NOTE:

1. As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences all mixtures should be tested on a small scale before mixing in the spray tank.
2. Tank mixing instructions:
Fill the spray tank ¼ full of water and agitate. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granules first. Agitate until these are uniformly dispersed, meanwhile adding water until the tank is 90% full. Add suspension concentrates (flowables) then soluble concentrates. Emulsifiable concentrates go in last. Top off the tank with water and continue agitation until all the ingredients are properly mixed. Observe any mixing sequence instructions mentioned on the tank mix products.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

Esteron LV Herbicide (Esteron LV) is a member of the phenoxys group of herbicides. Esteron LV has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Esteron LV is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Esteron LV 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 Esteron LV or 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 Esteron LV to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Legume Tolerance: If clovers are present, care should be taken to ensure that they have reached the 3 – 4 leaf stage before spraying. Rates above 405 mL of this product per hectare will destroy most clovers, whilst lucerne and medics are susceptible at any strength.

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

Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Low hazard to bees. May be applied on any plants at any time as recommended in the Directions for Use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the 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 IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. May cause allergic skin reaction. Avoid breathing mist/vapours and spray. Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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