

# CAUTION

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

## Farmozine<sup>®</sup>

### 900 WG

## Herbicide

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg ATRAZINE**

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
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*For control of weeds and grasses in sorghum, maize, sugar cane, lucerne, TT-Canola and for fallow area maintenance and other situations as specified in the Directions for Use table.*



# ADAMA

## ESSENTIALS

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**NET CONTENTS: 10 kg, 15 kg**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**

**Restrictions:**

- DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.
- DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause run-off are forecast within two days of application.
- DO NOT irrigate to the point of run-off for at least two days after application.
- DO NOT use as a pre-emergence application in Sorghum, Broom Millet or Saccaline during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia.
- DO NOT apply product to any drainage line. Drainage lines show evidence of the action of periodically flowing water (for example, gravel, pebble, rock and sand bed, scour hole or nick point) and/or an incised channel at least 30 cm deep.
- DO NOT handle, mix, apply or conduct testing operations in areas susceptible to run-off where drainage results in rapid entry into waterways, particularly where no specific and effective action has been taken to prevent run-off into waterways. These areas may include areas mounded perpendicular to the contour, roads, access tracks, snig tracks, and compacted log dumps.
- DO NOT use a knapsack sprayer for application in Eucalypts and *Pinus radiata* plantations.

**TT-Canola:** DO NOT use or apply this product post-emergence on raised beds or where furrows have been created in soil for the purposes of holding or channelling water.

**Soil moisture:** The product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) Pre-emergence or post-sowing pre-emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clovers, Corn Gromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivyleaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (Vulpia).  Suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats and Wild Radish	All States	1.1 to 2.2 kg	This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine tolerant (TT) canola.  <b>See General Instructions:</b> Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola. Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally incorporated by harrows). For best results, apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20-30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5 cm.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) Post-emergence application	Annual Ryegrass (1-2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Wild Radish, Turnips	All States	0.5 to 1.1 kg	This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine tolerant (TT) canola. <b>See General Instructions:</b> Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola. Apply to moist soil when weeds are actively growing. The addition of 0.5-1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post-emergence activity. <b>Cold water:</b> Under cold water conditions (10°C or less), use Hasten as a crop oil. DO NOT apply more than one post-emergence application.
Eucalypts and <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Capeweed, Clovers, Common Sow Thistle, Ryegrass, Spear Thistle seedlings, Mouse-ear Chickweed, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog	All States	5-8.8 kg	<b>Pre-planting:</b> Graze the area heavily and apply the tank mixture by boom spray or aircraft no more than two weeks before planting. <b>Post-planting:</b> Apply the mixture by boom spray either immediately after or within 1 month of planting. When applying by aircraft pines must be at least 1 month old. Application must be made before the Spring flush commences. Use lower rates where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and higher rates where grasses are the major problem. Use up to 8.8 kg/ha on clay loams and heavier textured soils. Apply a maximum of 5 kg/ha for sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible. DO NOT apply with a knapsack sprayer.
Established Lucerne (more than 1 year old)	Mintweed	All States	600 g	Apply when the first germination of seedlings are 5-8 cm high. Apply 140-170 L spray mixture/ha using a low volume boom.
Grass Pastures	Giant Sensitive Plant	Qld only	2.2 to 3.3 kg	<b>Post-emergence:</b> Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely. Use the higher rate when long residual control is required.
Grass seed crops – Established stands of Currie Cocksfoot, Demeter Fescue and Sirocco Phalaris. Seedling <i>Panicum maximum</i> and Signal Grass	Brome Grass	All States	1.0 to 1.2 kg	Apply after the Autumn break where Brome Grass is emerging. Use a low volume boom.
	Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobbler's-pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, Rhodes Grass, <i>Setaria</i> spp., <i>Sida</i> spp., Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Woolly Top	Qld only	2.5-3.3 kg	<b>Pre-emergence:</b> Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lowest rate on <i>Panicum maximum</i> seed crops and the highest rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grass ( <i>Brachiaria</i> spp.) are not controlled. <b>Warning:</b> Damage can occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool, dry conditions. <b>Note:</b> When used in Signal Grass and <i>Panicum maximum</i> user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur.
Lupins – weedfree seedbed	Capeweed, Clovers and Medics, Doublegee, Mustard, Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed Suppression of annual grass weeds	WA only	280-560 g plus 500 mL-1 L Simazine (500 g/L)	DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands. Apply the tank mixture to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Incorporation by the sowing operation should not exceed 5 cm. Sufficient rainfall (20-30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Results with tank mixture can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Apply a maximum of 400 g/ha of Farmozine 900 WG plus 520 mL/ha of Simazine 500 SC on yellow sands. Apply 550 g/ha of Farmozine 900 WG plus 690 mL/ha of Simazine 500 SC on all other soil types. <b>Note:</b> Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation.
Maintenance of fallow areas prior to planting a Sorghum crop in a conservation tillage system	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Wild Oats, Wireweed, Yellow Vine	Qld, NSW, ACT only	2.0-3.3 kg	<b>Pre-plant:</b> Apply to moist soil or when rain is imminent and prior to the germination of weeds and grasses, or as a tank mixture with a specific knockdown herbicide if weeds and grasses are present. Use the lowest rate when short-term control of weeds and grasses is required or where a wheat crop will follow sorghum in the rotation. Use higher rate when longer-term control is required.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maize, Sweetcorn (dry land and irrigated)	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Wild Oats, Wireweed, Yellow Vine	All States	2.5-3.3 kg	<b>Pre-planting, pre-emergence or post-emergence:</b> Use lower rate where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. For post-emergence application use a non-ionic surfactant.
Potatoes	Knockdown of existing weed growth and residual control of the following weeds and grasses, as an aid to the harvesting of potatoes: Capeweed, Clovers, Cruciferous Weeds, Paterson's Curse, Ryegrass, Variegated Thistle, Winter Grass	Vic, Tas only	1.3 kg plus 4.6 L of a 250 g/L amitrole with 220 g/L ammonium thiocyanate	Apply after potato haulms have dried off and weeds are at seedling stage.
Roadside and rights of way	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only	3.3 kg	<b>Pre-emergence and Post-emergence:</b> Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants.
Sorghum Concep® II treated seed	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-peg, Common Thornapple, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Liverseed Grass, Mintweed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Parthenium Weed, Potato Weed, Sesbania Pea, Wireweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	1.4 kg plus 1.5 to 3 L Clincher® Plus Herbicide	<b>Pre-emergence only:</b> Use the lower rate of Dual Gold on light to medium soils and the higher rate on heavy soils or where a heavy grass population is expected. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
Sorghum dryland and irrigated	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-peg, Common Thornapple, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Mintweed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Parthenium Weed, Potato Weed, Sesbania Pea, Wireweed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.1 kg plus 500 mL of a 500 g/L 2,4-D amine or 700 mL of a 200 g/L dicamba	<b>Post-emergence only:</b> Spray when broadleaf weeds are young (5 to 10 cm) and actively growing. Apply only when sorghum plants have 4 to 6 leaves fully formed (including the cotyledon) and good root development. <b>Warning:</b> Atrazine mixtures with 2,4-D and dicamba can cause crop damage in central Qld. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum – Dryland	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Wild Oats, Wireweed	All States	2 kg	<b>Pre-planting or Pre-emergence only:</b> Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
			2 kg followed by 1.3 kg	<b>Pre-plant or Pre-emergence only followed by a Post-emergence application:</b> Use this technique where long term weed control is required or because of heavy rainfall or prolonged wet conditions following the initial application or because dry weather follows sowing and spraying and weed grass growth occurs. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
			2.0-2.5 kg	<b>Post-emergent only:</b> Use the lower rate where broadleaf weed problem occurs and higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Add a non-ionic surfactant. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum – Irrigated	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Wild, Oats, Wireweed	All States	1.7 kg followed by 1.4-1.6 kg	<b>Pre-plant or Pre-emergence followed by a Post-emergence application (See General Instructions):</b> Use the lower rate on medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem on heavy soils.
			2.5-3.3 kg	<b>Pre- or Post-emergence only (See General Instructions):</b> Use the lower rate on light sandy soils and medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem on heavy soils. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence application to light sandy soils. Add a non-ionic surfactant to post-emergence applications. <b>Note:</b> Not recommended in the MIA.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum – Irrigated and Dryland	Black Pigweed, Mintweed	Qld only	1.3 kg	<b>Pre-planting, Pre-emergence or Post-emergence application:</b> Apply when weeds are young (4 to 6 true leaves) and actively growing. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
Sugarcane	Barnyard Grass, Bluetop (Billygoat Weed), Budda Pea, Crowsfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, <i>Sida retusa</i> , Stinking Passion Vine, Summer Grass ( <i>Digitaria</i> spp.), Wild Rose	Qld, NSW only	2.2-3.3 kg	Apply as a pre-emergence application where grasses are the major problem and as a post-emergence application where broadleaf weeds only are present, these should not have more than 4 to 6 true leaves and be actively growing. Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Use higher rate where longer residual control is required. Add a recommended post-emergence herbicide if grasses are present at the time of spraying. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions. <b>Warning:</b> Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.
	Giant Sensitive Weed	Qld only		Apply as post-emergence application. Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Use higher rate when long residual control is required. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions. <b>Warning:</b> Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.
	African Stargrass, Bellvine, Billygoat Weed, Chinese Burr, Crowsfoot Grass, Cupid's-flower, Flannel Weed, Gambia Pea, Green Summer Grass, Mossman River Grass, Rattlepod, Summer Grass	Qld, NSW, ACT only	3.3 kg plus 4 L of 500 g/L ametryn in sufficient water for thorough coverage	Apply as a pre- or early post-emergent application to both crop and weeds. If weeds and grasses are present at time of application these should be actively growing and not exceed the 3-4 leaf stage. Aim to apply onto moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Application may be as either a band or blanket spray. When applying after the cane has emerged, use a directed spray to minimise contact of the spray with the cane plants. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions. <b>Warning:</b> Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS:**

**GRAZING: Canola:**

**PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**OTHER CROPS (except CANOLA): DO NOT APPLY TO AREAS THAT WILL OR MAY BE GRAZED OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**HARVEST: All Crops:**

**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

<b>METHOD OF APPLICATION TABLE: For Dryland or irrigated Sorghum, Millet and Forage Sorghum, Maize and Sweet Corn.</b>		
<b>Type of Application</b>	<b>Critical Comments</b>	<b>Incorporation</b>
A. Pre-plant application – followed by Post-emergence application.	Apply after establishment of the seed bed and up to two weeks prior to sowing. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. If using this technique on irrigated crops then a Post-emergence spray must be applied as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and developed 2-3 leaves.	If applied to dry soil, lightly harrow to incorporate this product into the soil not more than 4 cm deep.
B. Pre-emergence – followed by post-emergence application	Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. If using this technique on irrigated crops then a post-emergence spray must be applied as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and developed 2-3 leaves.	As above.
C. At sowing application	Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. <b>Note:</b> Applying the total amount of preparation as a pre-emergence application increases the risk of crop damage.	As above.
D. Post-emergence application	Application must be made to seedling broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not more than 1 cm high. Normally the crop is then at the 2-3 leaf stage. Soil should be moist and rain or irrigation should follow application. Add Wetspray® at a rate of 250 mL per 100 L of spray for applications in sorghum, broom millet and saccaline, and 5.5 L/ha of crop oil for maize and sweet corn.	
<b>Note:</b> Should weeds develop after a pre-plant or pre-emergence application a shallow cultivation may assist control. Avoid deep cultivation which may throw untreated soil over the sprayed areas, as this may seriously reduce weed control.		
<b>Eucalyptus/Pinus radiata plantations</b>		
<b>Type of Application</b>	<b>Critical Comments</b>	
Pre-planting	Graze area heavily and apply the tank mixture no more than 2 weeks before planting.	
Post-planting	Apply tank mixture either immediately after or within one month of planting. Application must be made before the spring commences. Avoid spraying the seedlings by using directed spray.	

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FARMOZINE 900 WG Herbicide is a pre- and post-emergence herbicide that controls weeds from seed and weed seedlings. However, established perennial species, large annuals and large broadleaf weeds are not satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and particular weed species.

The maximum rate of atrazine application in all crops except plantation forestry is limited to an amount of product equivalent to 3 kg a.i. atrazine per hectare per year. DO NOT exceed this limit, especially when applying an atrazine herbicide post-emergence, where an atrazine herbicide has been applied pre-emergence.

The maximum rate of application in plantation forestry is an amount of product equivalent to 4.5 kg a.i. atrazine per hectare per year in sandy soils and those defined as highly erodible, and product equivalent to 8 kg a.i. atrazine per hectare per year in clay loam and heavier textured soils.

#### RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

FARMOZINE 900 WG is a member of 

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
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 herbicides. This product has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management FARMOZINE 900 WG is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to FARMOZINE 900 WG and other Group C herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by FARMOZINE 900 WG or other Group C herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of FARMOZINE 900 WG to control resistant weeds.

Any incidents of resistance must be reported to Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department or an Adama representative.

#### INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT-CANOLA

An Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola (the Strategy) has been developed and funded by the Canola Association of Australia in cooperation with certain companies including Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. The Strategy outlines recommendations, measures and options for weed management, including management of herbicide resistance in weed populations.

The Strategy is available from an Adama representative and the Canola Association of Australia. A program has been developed that outlines sound agronomic practices and integrated weed management programs designed to optimise the performance of TT-Canola. It is advised that consultation on IWM be undertaken with an accredited agronomist prior to use of FARMOZINE 900 WG on TT-Canola.

#### TO MINIMISE HERBICIDE RESISTANCE:

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage.
- Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure:

**Broadleaf Weeds and Ryegrass:** Use SIMAZINE 900 or FARMOZINE 900 WG plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or FARMOZINE 900 WG may be necessary.

**Broadleaf Weeds only:** Use FARMOZINE 900 WG post-emergence.

- DO NOT use FARMOZINE 900 WG or SIMAZINE 900 if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.
- Watch for escapes, especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C herbicide use.
- DO NOT use Group C herbicides in consecutive years.

#### RESISTANT WEEDS REPORTING

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

#### TO AVOID TRIAZINE CARRY-OVER

**On acid soils (pH less than 6.5)** – The maximum rate of FARMOZINE 900 WG or SIMAZINE 900 or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 2.2 kg/ha.

**On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5)** – The maximum rate of FARMOZINE 900 WG or SIMAZINE 900 or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 1.1 kg/ha.

**Post-emergence use** – It is recommended that FARMOZINE 900 WG only be used, and at rates of 1.1 kg/ha or less, on both acid or alkaline soils.

#### MIXING

Fill spray tank no more than 25% full with clean water before adding FARMOZINE 900 WG. Begin agitating vigorously and continue agitation during the entire mixing and spraying operation. Pour required amount of product steadily into the spray tank. Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product.

DO NOT dump product into spray tank all at once. After adding required quantity of product and obtaining complete dispersion, continue to fill tank to desired level for spraying. Seal part used container immediately. Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue during the entire spraying operation. Spray solution should not be left standing in the tank overnight.

DO NOT mix, load or apply within 20 m of any well, sink holes, intermittent or perennial stream or river.

## COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with Post-emergent knockdown herbicides containing paraquat and other residual herbicides such as Diuron. In sugar cane only, addition of Sodium 2,4-D will assist in short term suppression of Nut Grass and other sedges.

## APPLICATION

By low volume boom or aircraft. With aircraft application the need for good soil moisture at the time of application and follow up rain or irrigation within 10 days is most critical. Suggested minimum volumes of spray mixture per hectare:

**Aircraft:** 20 to 30 litres per hectare

**Boom:** 50 to 100 litres per hectare

Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum band width should be 30 cm.

DO NOT use human flaggers in aerial spraying, unless protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

## TT-CANOLA: APPLICATION

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

## INCORPORATION (PRE-PLANT AND AT SOWING APPLICATION)

This product acts mainly by root absorption. Its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made immediately after application to provide appropriate weed control. Delay in activation of the product may result in some weed growth.

In flood or furrow irrigation situations complete and continued activation of the product may not occur due to a thin band of dry soil on the surface during or after irrigation. Mechanical incorporation after application, using light harrows to incorporate the product into the soil not more than 4 cm deep is required to ensure the irrigation water activates the product.

**Always** apply the product to an even unridged seedbed.

## SORGHUM, BROOM MILLET, SACCALINE AND FORAGE SORGHUM

Heavy rains immediately following an application tend to result in excessive concentrations of herbicide in seed furrow, thus encouraging possible crop injury. This is most likely to occur when a Pre-plant or Pre-emergence application is made using rates in excess of 2 kg per hectare. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury use technique (A), (B), or (D) set out in "Method of Application Table".

## MAIZE & SWEET CORN

For Post-emergence application add Crop Oil at the rate of 5.5 litres per hectare if grasses are the major problem. Spray mixture must be continually agitated.

DO NOT apply mixtures containing Crop Oil to stressed crops, inbred lines or breeding stock as injury may occur. Where broadleaved weeds only are present add 250 mL Wetspray per 100 litres of spray mixture.

**NON-CROP:** It is preferable to apply the spray to the bare ground before weeds commence growth, or apply to weed seedlings before they reach 15 cm in size. Application should be timed with seasonal rainfall to allow movement of herbicide into the weed root zone area of the soil. Apply this product in sufficient water to ensure even application, at least 550 litres and preferably 1100 litres per hectare.

## PRECAUTION

**Re-Entry Period:** DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried.

## PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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.

DO NOT use in channels and drains.

DO NOT apply 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.

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 6 months following treatments of this product at rates up to 1.4 kg/ha and 18 months following treatments of 1.4-3.3 kg/ha.

## PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This product is very highly toxic to algae and aquatic macrophytes.

DO NOT apply within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams.

DO NOT use in channels and drains.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from equipment which could be expected to cause drift of this product or spray mix onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake empty bag into spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves. 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.

## FIRST AID

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

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for FARMOZINE 900 WG is available from Adama on request. Call Customer Service on (02) 9431 7800.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE:** The use of FARMOZINE 900 WG Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia Pty. Ltd., regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever from the use of this product.

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## NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE.

**Adama Australia Pty. Ltd.** ABN 55 050 328 973

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APVMA Number: 46810/57402

Batch No.

Date of Manufacture