Chlorsulfuron

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 750g/kg CHLORSULFURON

GROUP **B** HERBICIDE

A dry flowable herbicide
for the control of
Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass
and certain broadleaf weeds
in Winter Cereal Crops.

THIS BOOKLET IS PART OF THE LABEL

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Generex Chlorsulfuron

Protection of Crops, Native and Other Non-target Plants

DO NOT use under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures. As desirable plants could be affected by root uptake ensure that any emptying, draining or flushing operations are not carried out in the vicinity of such plants.

Protection of Wildlife, Fish, Crustacea and Environment

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

Storage and Disposal

Ensure lid is put back on container when not being used, primarily to avoid spills. Store in the closed original container in a dry, well ventilated area, as cool as possible, but out of direct sunlight.

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Break, crush, puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not available bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of water ways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

STORE IN A LOCKED ROOM or place away from children, animals, food foodstuffs, seed and fertilisers.

Safety Directions

May irritate eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale dust or spray mist. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water.

First Aid

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed, and if more than 15 minutes from a hospital, induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup APF.

For further information refer to Material Safety Data Sheet.

Terms of Sale

Generex Australia Pty Ltd. will not be held liable for any loss, injury or damage, indirect or consequential, arising from the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The product is not to be used for any purpose nor in any way contrary to label instructions.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use Generex Chlorsulfuron on soils with pH 8.6 or higher.

Resistant Weeds Warning

Generex Chlorsulfuron Herbicide is a member of the Sulfonylureas group of herbicides. Generex Chlorsulfuron has the inhibitor of acetolactate synthase (ALS) mode of action. For weed resistant management Generex Chlorsulfuron is a Group B herbicide.

Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Generex Chlorsulfuron and other acetolactate synthase inhibitor herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate and weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Generex Chlorsulfuron or other acetolactate synthase inhibitor herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistance weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Generex Australia Pty. Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Generex Chlorsulfuron to control resistant weeds.

How to handle problems of potential weed resistance

Where Annual Rye-grass has demonstrated resistance to "grass specific" herbicides, have a resistance test conducted prior to using Generex Chlorosulfuron so that chlorsulfuron's ability to control can be established. Use Generex Chlorsulfuron in tank mixes and/or on a rotation basis with those herbicides that have a dissimilar mode of action to the sulfonylurea groups.

Check paddocks after spraying to determine if large numbers of healthy weeds have survived.

If the above has occurred take steps to prevent seed set.

Do no apply an ALS inhibitor type herbicide to a crop more than once irrespective of the use method.

If it is suspected that an ALS inhibitor weed is present, refrain from using an ALS inhibitor type herbicide.

Consult local Department of Agriculture staff for further details of minimal risk strategies, if in doubt.

Crop Safety

DO NOT apply Generex Chlorsulfuron in any of the following situations:-

Winter Cereals (all)

- ★ Soils with pH 8.6 or higher
- ★ Furrow or flood irrigated cereals
- ★ Crops that are under stress because of:-
  1. **Extreme Weather Conditions**
     Some examples would be: drought, waterlogging, frost, prolonged cold periods.
  2. **Poor Soil Conditions**
     Some examples would be: poor nutrient levels, excessive alkalinity, excessive acidity.
  3. **Pest Problems**
     Some examples would be: nematodes, foliar insects and fungal diseases.
- ★ To light sandy ridges that are low in organic matter.
- ★ Crops other than Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Cereal Rye.
- ★ Winter Cereal Crops undersown to legume pasture crops such as clovers and medics.

Wheat situations

★ Pre-sowing or incorporated by sowing to the varieties Avocet, Durati, or Banks variety on soils of pH 5.5 or less.
★ The variety Vulcan may suffer yield reduction if grown on acid soils and stress conditions. Such conditions would be frosts, waterlogging, trace element toxicities e.g. Aluminium, Manganese.
★ Do not apply to Milling variety.

Oats and Barley situations

★ Before 2 leaf state (all States except South Australia)
★ In South Australia before the 3 leaf stage.
★ The use of Generex Chlorsulfuron in waterlogged conditions may lead to Barley yields being reduced. However, if spraying is not undertaken weed competition as well as weed seed carry over could cause greater reductions in yield.

Grazing Concerns

There is no need to remove stock from treated areas, however it is advisable to keep stock clear of treated areas for 1-2 days to give the product a chance to be absorbed by the weeds.

Rainfall Effects

When spraying established weeds, i.e. post-emergent rather than pre-emergent application, avoid spraying if rain could occur in the next 3-4 hours.

Soil Persistence and Crop Rotation Information

Because Generex Chlorsulfuron is a residual herbicide, its presence in the soil can impact, by varying degrees, subsequent crops planted in the treated area.

Other than the crops listed on page 4 of this booklet, no other crops should be rotated on the treated areas. If other crops are intended to be planted, then planting on a small scale and grown to maturity should be undertaken before enlarging planted area.

A guideline to replanting intervals for various crops at varying pH levels is as follows:-

At a pH level of 6.5 or less (applies to ALL States)

Crops	Replanting intervals expressed as months after product application
Wheat, Triticale	Zero
Cereal Rye	3
Oats	6
Barley	9
Medics and sub clovers (planted and regenerated) Faba Beans, Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Rapeseed and Safflower	12
Maize, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower	18

At a pH level of 6.6 - 7.5 (applies to ALL States except where specifically indicated)

Crops	Replanting intervals expressed as months after product application
Wheat, Triticale	Zero
Cereal Rye	3
Barley, Oats	9
Millet (White French, Japanese and Panicum), Sunflowers, Sorghum, Maize	15* (Qld, SA, WA, Tas only)
Cotton, Soybeans	18* (Qld, SA WA, Tas only)
Medics and sub clovers (planted and regenerated) Faba Beans, Field peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Rapeseed and Safflower	22* (Qld, SA, WA, Tas only)
Maize, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower	26 (NSW, Vic only)

* MINIMUM OF 70mm OF RAINFALL REQUIRED in Qld, SA, WA, Tas)

At a pH level of 7.6 - 8.5
(applies to ALL States except where specifically indicated)

Crops	Replanting intervals expressed as months after product application
Wheat, Triticale	Zero
Millet (White French, Japanese and Panicum), Sunflowers, Sorghum, Maize	15* (Qld, SA, WA, Tas only)
Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye	18* (Qld, SA, WA, Tas only)
If crops other than cereals are intended to be planted, then only plant if small areas have been planted and grown to maturity in previous season.	24 months or longer *(Qld, SA, WA, Tas only)

* MINIMUM OF 700mm OF RAINFALL REQUIRED (Qld, SA, WA, Tas)

DO NOT USE GENEREX CHLORSULFURON ON SOILS ABOVE A pH OF 8.5

Application Equipment

Boom sprays and aerial equipment can be used to apply the product.

Ground Spray:- Apply the chemical in a minimum of 30 litres of water per sprayed hectare by boom. Keep speed and coverage, constant and set nozzle so that spray pattern doesn't overlap. If spraying is allowed to continue while stationery, slowing, etc. overdosing can occur, which in turn can lead to crop damage. Cut off the spray in these circumstances.

Aerial Spraying:- The product should be applied in a minimum of 20 litres of water per sprayed hectare. When using this form of application give consideration to the fact that the product is capable of damaging sensitive crops through either foliage or root uptake. (Refer to crop rotation segment). Seek ideal conditions in which to spray so as to reduce drift.

Spray Tank Preparation

Having established the rate of product per hectare required by referring to the preceding instructions:-

1. Establish what area the spray tank will cover based on a minimum of 30 litres of water per hectare for ground application and 20 litres of water for aerial application.
2. When this is done measure out the correct amount of product to go in the spray tank by pouring the "Sand like" formulation into the measuring cup which is calibrated in grams. Tap the side of the cup, so that product settles with a level surface.
3. Partially fill the spray tank and engage agitator.
4. Add the measured amount of product to the tank.
5. Add the rest of the water to bring up to correct volume. Keep the agitator running.

NB:
- ★ Only use the calibrated cup provided to measure this product..
- ★ Only use a wetting agent if emerged weeds are present.
- ★ Use the wetting agent at its labelled rates.
- ★ If mixing with other herbicides or insecticides, refer to "Compatibility" section of this leaflet. In such instances ensure the Generex Chlorsulfuron is in suspension prior to the other product or wetting agent being added.
- ★ If using in conjunction with liquid fertilisers, slurry the product in

water before mixing the slurry into the liquid fertiliser. Do not add surfactants and check with the Department of Agriculture for compatibility.

- ★ Thoroughly re-agitate if for some reason the spray mix has been allowed to stand.
- ★ Do not leave Generex Chlorsulfuron standing in a suspension with other products for more than 1 day or alone for 2 days, otherwise breakdown of product may occur.
- ★ Refer to information in "Application Equipment" Section on page 4 of this booklet.

Compatibility

Generex Chlorsulfuron is compatible with most commonly used broadacre broadleaf herbicides such as 2, 4-D amine and 2,4-D ester, MCPA, Bromoxynil etc. Direct drill herbicides such glyphosate and paraquat/diquat mixtures, insecticides such as dimethoate, chlorpyrifos, synthetic pyrethroids etc. and grass herbicides such as trifluralin. Refer to Dept. of Agriculture for specific details as a wide range of products are available for the above mentioned users.

If, Generex Chlorsulfuron is used with products already incorporating a wetting agent, then no additional wetting agent is needed.

Use of Wetting Agents/ Surfactants

Use non-ionic products at recommended rates for post-emergent applications.

See "compatibility" section above on wetting agents/surfactants when mixtures with other products such as insecticides and broadleaf herbicides are intended.

Do not use a wetting agent if product is being mixed with products that already have a wetting agent incorporated in their formulation. DO NOT use spraying oils.

Sprayer Cleaning Procedures (after use)

Traces of chemical left in the spray tank after spraying has been completed could contaminate subsequent spray mixtures and cause injury to crops other than wheat, barley, oats, cereal rye and triticale.

To avoid this happening, carry out the following procedure as soon as spraying is completed:

a. Drain tank.
b. Flush tank, boom and hoses for at least 10 minutes with clean water.
c. Fill tank with clean water.
d. Add 300 mL of chlorine bleach (4% chlorine) per 100 litres of water.
e. Flush through boom and hoses and allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitator running.
f. Drain tank.
g. Repeat steps c, d, e and f.
h. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.
i. To remove traces of the chlorine bleach, rinse tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

WARNING: Chlorine bleach should not be used in the presence of Ammonia, as the mixture will release a gas with a chlorine odour which can irritate eyes, nose, throat and lungs. If traces of liquid fertiliser containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulphate are present, rinse it from the mixing and application equipment with water prior to using the chlorine bleach. Work in an open area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For New South Wales only

Crops - Wheat and Triticale only

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat & Triticale	African Turnip Weed (Sisymbrium thellungi)	20	
	Amsinckia (Amsinckia spp)	15	
	Annual Phalaris (Phalaris paradoxa)	20 + 1 litre/ha Trifluralin (a.i. 400 g/L)	For best results spray and sow in one pass or if the equipment is not set up for that, spray and then sown within 4 hours.
	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	Light/medium soils; less than 7pH use 20g. Light/medium soils; 7 - 8.5pH use 15 OR 20g* Heavy soils; 8.5pH or less use 20g	* The higher rate to be used where paddock history indicates a heavy weed infestation may occur. Refer to "Critical comment (all weeds)" (to the left of the table) for ideal conditions and timing of application.,
	Barley grass (Hordeum leporinum)	20 + 1 litre/ha Trifuralin (a.i. 400 g/L)	Refer to critical Comment for Annual Phalaris
	Brome grass (Bromus spp)	20	Will give suppression only if populations are 20 plants/square metre or less
	Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula)	20	The length of control may be reduced in wet seasons if the pH is less than 5.5
	Corn Gromwell	20	
	(Buglossoides arvense)		
	Dead Nettle (lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Paddock history of the degree of infestation will dictate higher or lower choice of rate.
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	20	
	Double Gee (Emex australis)	20	
	Fat Hen (Chenopodum album)	20	
	Fumitory (Fumaria officianalis)	15 or 20	Refer to critical comments for Dead Nettle
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Indian Hedge Mustard (Sisymbrium orientale)	15	
	Mint weed (Salvia reflexa)	20	
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media) Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15 15	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	PImpernels (Anagallis arvensis)	15	
	Rough Poppy (Papaver hybridum)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Saffron Thistle (Carthamus lanatus)	20	Only suppression can e expected
	Saltbush (Atriplex muelleri)	20	
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Sheepweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	15 or 20	Refer to critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Slender Celery (Apium leptophyllum)	20	
	Three Cornered Jack (Emex australis)	20	
	White Ironweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead nettle
	Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia spp)	15	

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

Restraints DO NOT store a suspension of Generex Chlorsulfuron for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.
DO NOT store tank mixes of Generex Chlorsulfuron with other materials for more than 24 hours as product breakdown may occur.
DO NOT spray for post-emergent weed control if rainfall is expected within 4 (four) hours.
Method of Use Product applied to soil prior to sowing the crop and then incorporating the product into the soil as you sow. (g/ha refers to grams of product to be applied to an area of one sprayed hectare) (Pre-sowing incorporated by sowing)
Critical Comments (all weeds) For conventionally sown Cereals: Where soil pH is less than 7.0 the product should be sprayed onto the soil at time of sowing or if equipment set up is not suitable for this just before sowing. On soils greater than pH 7.0, timing of the spray prior to sowing is not as important. Prior to spraying, soil preparation should be such that large clods are broken down and ridges levelled out. If applying to dry soil and undetermined period is expected prior to sowing, ensure product is incorporated after spraying to prevent loss through wind blowing product away with the surface soil.
For Direct Drilled Cereals: Spray in a tank mix with either Glyphosate or Paraquat/Diquat at manufacturer's label recommendations.
For all situations best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying. When incorporating by sowing do so at speeds of around 10kph, use 10cm combine points and light harrows.
Critical Comments/Crops: Do not use more than once per season in any one crop.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For New South Wales only

Crops - Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats & Cereal Rye	African Turnip Weed (Sisymbrium thellungi)	20	Spray at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage
	Amsinckia (Amsinckia spp)	15	
	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	Light/medium soils; < 7pH use 20 or 25*. Light/medium soils; 7 - 8.5pH use 15 OR 20g* Heavy soils; 8.5pH or less use 20 or 25*	* Use the higher rate where heavy weed infestation is present. DO NOT apply later than the 3 leaf stage. Applications at 2 leaf stage or later with water volumes of less than 50L/ha may be less effective
	Black Bindweed (Fallopia convolvulvus)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage)
	Charlock (Sinapsis arvensis)	15	
	Climbing Buckwheat (Fallopia convolvulus)	20	Refer to Critical Comment for Black Bindweed
	Corn Gromwell (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage). If applied later, only suppression will occur.
	Dead Nettle (Lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Use the higher rate under heavy weed infestation
	Dense Flower Fumitory (Fumaria densiflora)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage)
	Fat Hen (Chenopodum album)	20	
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Mint Weed (Salvia reflexa)	20	Spray when weeds are at cotyledon to 4 leaf growth stage
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media)	15	
	Mustards (Sisymbrium spp)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	

	Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha Critical Comments
	Pimpernels (Anagallis arvensis)	15	
	Rough Poppy (Papaver hybridum)	20	
	Saltbush (Atriplex muelleri)	20	Spray at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Sheepweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Refer to Critical Comments for Corn Gromwell
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	20	
	Slender Celery (Apium leptophyllum)	20	Spray at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage
	Soursob (Oxalis pes-caprae)	20	Spray when most have emerged
	Staggerweed (Stachys arvensis)	20	
	Turnip Weed (Rapistrum rugosum)	15	
	Wild Radish (Raphanus raphanistrum)	15 or 20	Spray the higher rate if outbreak is dense. Follow-up treatments with suitable herbicides may be necessary to control any further germinations.
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia spp)	15	

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

Method of Use Product applied after the crop and weeds have emerged through the soil. (Post crop and weed emergence).

Critical Comments/All Weeds

- ★ Refer comments for specific weeds on the Weeds List on the right.
- ★ For ALL CEREALS confine sprays to once per season.
- ★ For **Wheat, Triticale and Cereal Rye** only - best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying, and weeds are small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensure. For Annual Rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage. For Black Bindweed refer to specific recommendations.
- ★ Ensure **Barley and Oats** are between 2 leaf stage and early tillering stage. Weeds should be small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensue. For Annual rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage. For Black Bindweed refer to specific recommendations.

Always add a wetting agent at recommended label rates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Queensland only

Crops - Wheat and Triticale only

Restraints

DO NOT store a suspension of Generex Chlorsulfuron for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.

DO NOT store tank mixes of Generex Chlorsulfuron with other materials for more than 24 hours as product breakdown may occur.

DO NOT spray for post-emergent weed control if rainfall is expected within 4 (four) hours.

Method of Use

Product applied to soil prior to sowing the crop and then incorporating the product into the soil as you sow. (g/ha refers to grams of product to be applied to an area of one sprayed hectare)

(Pre-sowing incorporated by sowing)

Critical Comments (all weeds)

For conventionally sown Cereals: Where soil pH is less than 7.0 the product should be sprayed onto the soil at time of sowing or if equipment set up is not suitable for this just before sowing. On soils greater than pH 7.0, timing of the spray prior to sowing is not as important.

Prior to spraying, soil preparation should be such that large clods are broken down and ridges levelled out. If applying to dry soil and undetermined period is expected prior to sowing, ensure product is incorporated after spraying to prevent loss through wind blowing product away with the surface soil.

For Direct Drilled Cereals: Spray in a tank mix with either Glyphosate or Paraquat/Diquat at manufacturer's label recommendations.

For all situations best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying. When incorporating by sowing do so at speeds of around 10kph, use 10cm combine points and light harrows.

Critical Comments/Crops: Do not use more than once per season in any one crop.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat & Triticale	African Turnip Weed (Sisymbrium thellungi)	20	
	Black Bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus)	20	For best results spray onto a dry soil on which sowing is to take place, before rains arrive. Mechanical incorporation is not needed.
	Climbing Buckwheat	20	Refer to Critical Comment for Black Buckweed
	(Fallopia convolvulus)		
	Corn Gromwell (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Indian Hedge Mustard (Sisymbrium orientale)	15	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Mint Weed (Salvia reflexa)	20	
	New Zealand Spinach (Tetragonia tetragonoides)	20	
	Paradoxa Grass (Phalaris paradoxa)	20	Refer to Critical Comments for Black Bindweed
	Saffron Thistle (Carthamus lanatus)	20	Only suppression can be expected
	Saltbush (Atriplex muelleri)	20	
	Slender Celery (Apium leptophyllum)	20	
	Turnip Weed (Rapistrum rugosum)	15	
	White Ironweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Refer to Critical Comments for Corn Gromwell
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Hogweed

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Queensland only

Crops - Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat

Method of Use

Product applied after the crop and weeds have emerged through the soil.
(Post crop and weed emergence).

Critical Comments (all weeds)

- ★ Refer comments for specific weeds on the Weeds List on the right.
- ★ For ALL CEREALS confine sprays to once per season.
- ★ For **Wheat, Triticale and Cereal Rye** only - best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying, and weeds are small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensure. For Annual ryegrass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage. For Black Bindweed refer to specific recommendations.
- ★ Ensure Barley and oats are between 2 leaf stage and early tillering stage. Weeds should be small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensue. For annual ryegrass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage. For Black Bindweed refer to specific recommendations.

Always add a wetting agent at recommended label rates.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats & Cereal Rye	African Turnip Weed (Sisymbrium thellungi)	20	Spray at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage
	Black Bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage)
	Climbing Buckwheat (Fallopia convolvulus)	20	Refer to Critical Comment for Black Buckweed
	Dead Nettle (Lamium amplexicaule)	15-20	Use the higher rate under heavy weed infestation
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Mint Weed (Salvia reflexa)	20	Spray when weeds are at cotyledon to 4 leaf growth stage.
	Mustards (Sisymbrium spp)	15	
	New Zealand Spinach (Tetragonia tetragonoides)	20	
	Saltbush (Atriplex muelleri)	20	Spray at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Slender Celery (Apium leptophyllum)	20	Spray at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage.
	Staggerweed (Stachys arvensis)	20	
	Turnip Weed (Rapistrum rugosum)	15	
	Wild Radish (Raphanus raphanistrum)	15 or 20	Spray the higher rate if outbreak is dense. Follow-up treatments with suitable herbicides may be necessary to control any further germinations.
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Victoria only

Crops - Wheat and Triticale only

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat & Triticale	Amsinckia (Amsinckia spp)	15	
	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	Light/medium soils; less than 7pH use 20g. Light/medium soils; 7 - 8.5pH use 15 OR 20g* Heavy soils; 8.5pH or less use 20g	* The higher rate to be used where paddock history indicates a heavy weed infestation may occur. Refer to "Critical Comment (all weeds)" (to the left of the table) for ideal conditions and timing of application.
	Brome grass (Bromus spp)	20	Will give suppression only if populations are 20 plants/square metre or less
	Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula)	20	The length of control may be reduced in wet seasons if the pH is less than 5.5
	Corn Gromwell (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Dead Nettle (lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Paddock history of the degree of infestation will dictate higher or lower choice of rate.
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	20	
	Double Gee (emex australis)	20	
	Fumitory (Fumaria officianalis)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Indian Hedge Mustard (Sisymbrium orientale)	15	
	King Island Melilot (Melilotus indicus)	15	
	Loosetrife (Lythrum spp)	15	
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	
	Pimpernels (Anagallis arvensis)	15	
	Prickly Lettuce (Lactuca serriola)	20	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Saffron Thistle (Carthamus lanatus)	20	Only suppression can be expected where populations are light
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Sheepweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Storksbill (Erodium spp)	15	
	Three Cornered Jack (Emex australis)	20	
	White Ironweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Wild Geranium (Erodium spp)	15	
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia spp)	15	

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

Restraints DO NOT store a suspension of Generex Chlorsulfuron for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.
DO NOT store tank mixes of Generex Chlorsulfuron with other materials for more than 24 hours as product breakdown may occur.
DO NOT spray for post-emergent weed control if rainfall is expected within 4 (four) hours.
Method of Use Product applied to soil prior to sowing the crop and then incorporating the product into the soil as you sow. (g/ha refers to grams of product to be applied to an area of one sprayed hectare) (Pre-sowing incorporated by sowing)
Critical Comments (all weeds) For conventionally sown Cereals: Where soil pH is less than 7.0 the product should be sprayed onto the soil at time of sowing or if equipment set up is not suitable for this just before sowing. On soils greater than pH 7.0, timing of the spray prior to sowing is not as important. Prior to spraying, soil preparation should be such that large clods are broken down and ridges levelled out. If applying to dry soil and an undetermined period is expected prior to sowing, ensure product is incorporated after spraying to prevent loss through wind blowing product away with the surface soil.
For Direct Drilled Cereals: Spray in a tank mix with either Glyphosate or Paraquat/Diquat at manufacturer's label recommendations.
For all situations best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying. When incorporating by sowing do so at speeds of around 10kph, use 10cm combine points and light harrows.
Critical Comments/Crops: Do not use more than once per season in any one crop.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Victoria only

Crops - Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats & Cereal Rye	Amsinckia (Amsinckia spp)	15	
	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	Light/medium soils; < 7pH use 20 or 25*. Light/medium soils; 7 - 8.5pH use 15 OR 20g* Heavy soils; 8.5pH or less use 20 or 25*	* Use the higher rate where heavy weed infestation is present. DO NOT apply later than the 3 leaf stage. Applications at 2 leaf stage or later with water volumes of less than 50L/ha may be less effective Refer to "Critical Comment (all weeds)" (to the left of this table) for ideal conditions and timing of application.
	Charlock (Sinapsis arvensis)	15	
	Corn Gromwell (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage). If applied later, only suppression will occur.
	Dead Nettle (Lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Use the higher rate under heavy weed infestation
	Dense Flower Fumitory (Fumaria densiflora)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage)
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	15	
	Hoary Cress (Cardaria draba)	20	Spray when plant is fully emerged
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media)	15	
	Mustards (Sisymbrium spp)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	
	Pimpernels (Anagallis arvensis)	15	
	Prickly Lettuce (Lactuca serriola)	20	
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Sheepweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Refer to Critical Comments for Corn Gromwell

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	20	
	Soursob (Oxalis pes-caprae)	20	Spray when most have emerged
	Stemless Thistle (Onoppordium accaulon)	25	
	Storksbill (Erodium spp)	15	
	Tree Hogweed (Polygonum patulum)	20	
	Wild Geranium (Erodium spp)	15	
	Wild Radish (Raphanus raphanistrum)	15 or 20	Spray the higher rate if outbreak is dense. Follow-up sprays with suitable herbicides may be necessary to control any further germinations.
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia spp)	15	

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Method of Use

Product applied after the crop and weeds have emerged through the soil.
(Post crop and weed emergence).

Critical Comments/All Weeds

★ Refer comments for specific weeds on the Weeds List on the right.
★ For ALL CEREALS confine sprays to once per season.
★ For **Wheat, Triticale and Cereal Rye** only - best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying, and weeds are small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensure. For Annual Rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage.
★ Ensure **Barley and Oats** are between 2 leaf stage and early tillering stage. Weeds should be small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensue. For Annual rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage.

Always add a wetting agent at recommended label rates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For South Australia only

Crops - Wheat and Triticale only

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat & Triticale	Amsinckia (Amsinckia spp)	15	
	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	Light/medium soils; less than 7pH use 20g. Light/medium soils; 7 - 8.5pH use 15 OR 20g* Heavy soils; 8.5pH or less use 20g	* The higher rate to be used where paddock history indicates a heavy weed infestation may occur. Refer to "Critical Comment (all weeds)" (to the left of the table) for ideal conditions and timing of application.
	Ball Mustard (Neslia paniculata)	15	
	Brome Grass (Bromus spp)	20	Will give suppression only if populations are 20 plants/square metre or less
	Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula)	20	The length of control may be reduced in wet seasons if the pH is less than 5.5
	Charlock (Sinapsis arvenis)	15	
	Corn Gromwell (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Dead Nettle (lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Paddock history of the degree of infestation will dictate higher or lower choice of rate.
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	20	
	Double Gee (emex australis)	20	
	Fumitory (Fumaria officianalis)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Indian Hedge Mustard (Sisymbrium orientale)	15	
	King Island Melilot (Melilotus indicus)	15	
	Lincoln Weed (Diplotaxis tenuifolia)	15	
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	
	Pimpernels (Anagallis arvensis)	15	
	Prickly Lettuce (Lactuca serriola)	20	
	Rough Poppy (Papaver hybridum)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Saffron Thistle (Carthamus lanatus)	20	Only suppression can be expected where populations are light
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Sheepweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Soursob (Oxalis pes-caprae)	15	Only spray on soils with a pH of 7.5 or above. Spray only after majority of Soursobs have emerged. Leave soil undisturbed for 1 - 4 weeks prior to cultivation
	Stemless Thistle (Onopordium acaulon)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Storksbill (Erodium spp)	15	
	Three Cornered Jack (Emex australis)	20	
	Tree Hogwood (Polygonum patulum)	20	
	Turnip Weed (Rapistrum rugosum)	15	
	White Ironweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Wild Geranium (Erodium spp)	15	
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia spp)	15	

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Method of Use Product applied to soil prior to sowing the crop and then incorporating the product into the soil as you sow. (g/ha refers to grams of product to be applied to an area of one sprayed hectare) (Pre-sowing incorporated by sowing)

Critical Comments (all weeds) For conventionally sown Cereals: Where soil pH is less than 7.0 the product should be sprayed onto the soil at time of sowing or if equipment set up is not suitable for this just before sowing. On soils greater than pH 7.0, timing of the spray prior to sowing is not as important.

Prior to spraying, soil preparation should be such that large clods are broken down and ridges levelled out. If applying to dry soil and undetermined period is expected prior to sowing, ensure product is incorporated after spraying to prevent loss through wind blowing product away with the surface soil.

For Direct Drilled Cereals: Spray in a tank mix with either Glyphosate or Paraquat/Diquat at manufacturer's label recommendations. For all situations best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying. When incorporating by sowing do so at speeds of around 10kph, use 10cm combine points and light harrows.

Critical Comments/Crops: Do not use more than once per season in any one crop.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For South Australia only

Crops - Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats & Cereal Rye	Amsinckia (Amsinckia spp)	15	
	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	Light/medium soils; < 7pH . use 20 or 25* Light/medium soils; 7 - 8.5pH use 15 OR 20g* Heavy soils; 8.5pH or less use 20 or 25*	* Use the higher rate where heavy weed infestation is present. DO NOT apply later than the 3 leaf stage. Applications at 2 leaf stage or later with water volumes of less than 50L/ha may be less effective Refer to "Critical Comment (all weeds)" (to the left of this table) for ideal conditions and timing of application.
	Ball Mustard (Neslia paniculata)	15	
	Carrot Weed (Cotula australis)	25	
	Corn Gromwell (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage). If applied later, only suppression will occur.
	Dead Nettle (Lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure
	Dense Flower Fumitory (Fumaria densiflora)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage)
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	15	
	Hoary Cress (Cardaria draba)	20	Spray when plant is fully emerged
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Lincoln Weed (Diplotaxis tenuifolia)	20	
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media)	15	
	Mustards (Sisymbrium spp)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	
	Rough Poppy (Papaver hybridum)	20	
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Sheepweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Refer to Critical Comments for Corn Gromwell
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	20	
	Soursob (Oxalis pes-caprae)	20	Spray when most have emerged
	Turnip Weed (Rapistrum rugosum)	15	
	Wild Radish (Raphanus raphanistrum)	15 or 20	Spray the higher rate if outbreak is dense. Follow-up sprays with suitable herbicides may be necessary to control any further germinations.
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia spp)	15	

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Method of Use

Product applied after the crop and weeds have emerged through the soil.
(Post crop and weed emergence).

Critical Comments/All Weeds

- ★ Refer comments for specific weeds on the Weeds List on the right.
- ★ For ALL CEREALS confine sprays to once per season.
- ★ For **Wheat, Triticale and Cereal Rye** only - best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying, and weeds are small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensure. For Annual Rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage.
- ★ Ensure **Barley and Oats** are between 3 leaf stage and early tillering stage. Weeds should be small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensue. For Annual rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage.

Always add a wetting agent at recommended label rates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Western Australia only

Crops - Wheat and Triticale only

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat & Triticale	Amsinckia (Amsinckia spp)	15	
	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	Light/medium soils; less than 7pH use 20g. Light/medium soils; 7 - 8.5pH use 15 OR 20g* Heavy soils; 8.5pH or less use 20g	* The higher rate to be used where paddock history indicates a heavy weed infestation may occur. Refer to "Critical Comment (all weeds)" (to the left of the table) for ideal conditons and timing of application.
	Brome Grass (Bromus spp)	20	Will give supression only if populations are 20 plants/square metre or less
	Cape Tulip (Homeria spp)	20	
	Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula)	20	The length of control may be reduced in wet seasons if the pH is less than 5.5
	Corn Gromwell (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Dead Nettle (Lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Paddock history of the degree of infestation will dictate higher or lower choice of rate.
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	20	
	Double Gee (emex austrlais)	20	
	Fumitory (Fumaria officianalis)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15	
	Indian Hedge Mustard (Sisymbrium orientale)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Commetns for Dead Nettle
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	
	Rough Poppy (Papaver hybridum)	15	
	Saffron Thistle (Carthamus lanatus)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Sheepweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Storksbill (Erodium spp)	15	
	Three Cornered Jack (Emex autrallis)	20	
	Wild Geranium (Erodium spp)	15	
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia spp)	15	

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Method of Use Product applied to soil prior to sowing the crop and then incorporating the product into the soil as you sow. (g/ha refers to grams of product to be applied to an area of one sprayed hectare) (Pre-sowing incorporated by sowing)

Critical Comments (all weeds) For conventionally sown Cereals: Where soil pH is less than 7.0 the product should be sprayed onto the soil at time of sowing or if equipment set up is not suitable for this just before sowing. On soils greater than pH 7.0, timing of the spray prior to sowing is not as important. Prior to spraying, soil preparation should be such that large clods are broken down and ridges levelled out. If applying to dry soil and undetermined period is expected prior to sowing, ensure product is incorporated after spraying to prevent loss through wind blowing product away with the surface soil.

For Direct Drilled Cereals: Spray in a tank mix with either Glyphosate or Paraquat/Diquat at manufacturer's label recommendations.

For all situations best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying. When incorporating by sowing do so at speeds of around 10kph, use 10cm combine points and light harrows.

Critical Comments/Crops: Do not use more than once per season in one one crop.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Western Australia only

Crops - Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats & Cereal Rye	Amsinckia (Amsinckia spp)	15	
	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)	Light/medium soils; . < 7pH use 20 or 25* Light/medium soils; 7 - 8.5pH use 15 OR 20g* Heavy soils; 8.5pH or less use 20 or 25*	* Use the higher rate where heavy weed infestation is present. DO NOT apply later than the 3 leaf stage. Applications at 2 leaf stage or later with water volumes of less than 50L/ha may be less effective Refer to "Critical Comment (all weeds)" (to the left of this table) for ideal conditions and timing of application.
	Cape Tulip (Homeria spp)	20	
	Corn Gromwell (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage). If applied later, only supression will occur.
	Dense Flower Fumitory (Fumaria densiflora)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage)
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	15	
	Guildford Grass (Romulea rosea)	15	
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Matricaria (Matricaria spp)	20	
	Mustards (Sisymbrium spp)	15	
	Onion Grass (Romulea rosea)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	
	Rough Poppy (Papaver hybridum)	20	
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Sheepweed (Buglossoides arvense)	20	Refer to Critical Comments for Corn Gromwell
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	20	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Soursob (Oxalis pes-caprae)	20	Spray when most have emerged
	Stagger Weed (Stachys arvensis)	20	
	Storksbill (Erodium spp)	15	
	Wild Radish (Raphanus raphanistrum)	15 or 20	Spray the higher rate if outbreak is dense. Follow-up sprays with suitable herbicides may be necessary to control any further germinations.
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	
	Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia spp)	15	

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Method of Use

Product applied after the crop and weeds have emerged through the soil. (Post crop and weed emergence).

Critical Comments/All Weeds

- ★ Refer comments for specific weeds on the Weeds List on the right.
- ★ For ALL CEREALS confine sprays to once per season.
- ★ For **Wheat, Triticale and Cereal Rye** only - best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying, and weeds are small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensure. For Annual Rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage.
- ★ Ensure **Barley and Oats** are between 2 leaf stage and early tillering stage. Weeds should be small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensue. For Annual rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage.

Always add a wetting agent at recommended label rates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Tasmania only

Crops - Wheat and Triticale only

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat & Triticale	Barley Grass (Hordeum leporinum)	20 + 1 litre/ha Trifluralin (a.i. 400g/L)	For best results spray and sow in one pass. If the equipment is not set up for this, spray and then sow within four hours.
	Brome Grass (Bromus spp)	20	Will give supression only if populations are 20 plants/square metre or less
	Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula)	20	The length of control may be reduced in wet seasons if the pH is less than 5.5
	Charlock (Sinapsis arvensis)	15	
	Dead Nettle (Lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Paddock history of the degree of infestation will dictate higher or lower choice of rate.
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	20	
	Fumitory (Fumaria officianalis)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Commetns for Dead Nettle
	Indian Hedge Mustard (Sisymbrium orientale)	15	
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	
	Pimpernels (Anagallis arvensis)	15	
	Rough Poppy (Papaver hybridum)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Saffron Thistle (Carthamus lanatus)	20	Only supression can be expected where infestations are light
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle
	Silver Grass (Vulpia spp)	20 + 1 litre/ha Trifluralin (a.i. 400 g/L)	For best reuslts spray and sow in one pass. if the euqipment is not set up for this, spray and then sow within four hours. Delay may cause inferior weed control.
	Storksbill (Erodium spp)	15	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Slender Thistle (Carduus tennuiflorus)	20	
	Spear Thistle (Cirsium vulgare)	20	
	Wild Geranium (Erodium spp)	15	
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	15 or 20	Refer to Critical Comments for Dead Nettle

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Method of Use Product applied to soil prior to sowing the crop and then incorporating the product into the soil as you sow. (g/ha refers to grams of product to be applied to an area of one sprayed hectare) (Pre-sowing incorporated by sowing)

Critical Comments (all weeds) For conventionally sown Cereals: Where soil pH is less than 7.0 the product should be sprayed onto the soil at time of sowing or if equipment set up is not suitable for this just before sowing. On soils greater than pH 7.0, timing of the spray prior to sowing is not as important. Prior to spraying, soil preparation should be such that large clods are broken down and ridges levelled out. If applying to dry soil and undetermined period is expected prior to sowing, ensure product is incorporated after spraying to prevent loss through wind blowing product away with the surface soil.

For Direct Drilled Cereals: Spray in a tank mix with either Glyphosate or Paraquat/Diquat at manufacturer's label recommendations.

For all situations best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying. When incorporating by sowing do so at speeds of around 10kph, use 10cm combine points and light harrows.

Critical Comments/Crops: Do not use more than once per season in one one crop.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Tasmania only

Crops - Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Oats & Cereal Rye	Charlock (Sinapsis arvensis)	15	
	Dead Nettle (Lamium amplexicaule)	15 or 20	Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure
	Dense Flower Fumitory (Fumaria densiflora)	20	Spray at early growth stage (Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage)
	Docks (Rumex obtusifolius)	15	
	Fat Hen (Chenopodum album)	20	
	Hoary Cress (Cardaria drabe)	20	
	Hogweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	Spray when plant is full emerged
	Matricaria (Matricaria spp)	20	
	Mouse Ear Chickweed (Stellaria media)	15	
	Mustards (Sisymbrium spp)	15	
	Paterson's Curse (Echium plantagineum)	15	
	Pimpernels (Anagallis arvensis)	15	
	Prickly Lettuce (latuca serriola)	20	
	Rough Poppy (Papaver hybridum)	20	
	Salvation Jane (Echium Plantagineum)	15	
	Shepherd's Purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)	20	
	Spear Thistle (Curcium vulgare)	20	
	Stagger Weed (Stachys arvensis)	20	
	Storksbill (Erodium spp)	15	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Wild Radish (Raphanus raphanistrum)	15 or 20	Spray the higher rate if outbreak is dense. Follow-up sprays with suitable herbicides may be necessary to control any further germinations.
	Wild Turnip (Brassica tournefortii)	15	
	Wireweed (Polygonum aviculare)	20	

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Method of Use

Product applied after the crop and weeds have emerged through the soil. (Post crop and weed emergence).

Critical Comments/All Weeds

- ★ Refer comments for specific weeds on the Weeds List on the right.
- ★ For ALL CEREALS confine sprays to once per season.
- ★ For **Wheat, Triticale and Cereal Rye** only - best results occur when soil is moist to a depth of around 6cm for approximately one month after spraying, and weeds are small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensure. For Annual Rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage.
- ★ Ensure **Barley and Oats** are between 2 leaf stage and early tillering stage. Weeds should be small (no more than 5cm in height or diameter for broad leaves), and in active growth, otherwise suppression only may ensue. For Annual rye-grass the plants should not be beyond the 3 leaf stage.

Always add a wetting agent at recommended label rates.

THIS BOOKLET IS PART OF THE LABEL

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