

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

CHEMAG
RALLY 750 SG
HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
750 g/kg CLOPYRALID
present as the potassium salt

GROUP I HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds
in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures
and fallow land as specified in the
Directions for Use table.

**IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET
BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

APVMA Approval No: 61636/0208

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DIRECTION FOR USE

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate for the weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

Restraints:

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT apply immediately before sowing susceptible crops or sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous year with ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide until after the required plantback period has elapsed- see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section.

DO NOT apply this product by air or mister within a Chemical Control Area in Victoria without a valid permit.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely with 3 hours.

DO NOT apply later than the 8 leaf stage of canola or the 1st node stage of winter cereals.

DO NOT compost material from treated plants or crops before reading the PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section.

Table 1 - Winter cereals and canola: Pre-sowing knockdown herbicide

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Chickpea (volunteer), Faba bean (volunteer), Sub clover and Vetch	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10cm diameter.	60 plus a knockdown herbicide	Pre-sowing: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of Paraquat/Diquat or Glyphosate.

Table 2 - Winter Cereals and canola: Post-sowing Pre-emergence to 3 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (In cereals only, WA only)	Pre-emergence to 8 leaf and maximum 10cm diameter.	60 plus Diuron at 300 mL/ha	Post sowing pre-emergence to 3 leaf: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with Diuron for control of transplants.
Capeweed, Faba bean (volunteer) and Sub clover	Pre-emergence	120- 240	Rates of 120 –200 g/ha give good suppression (reduce seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240 g/ha is required for good control of capeweed and sub-clover. Apply to moist soil and time treatment for major germination of weeds Good soil moisture and application close to time of weed germination is essential for best control.

Cereals: Early Post-emergence 2 leaf to 1st node crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (WA only)	Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5cm diameter	60	Early post-emergent: Weeds should be young, actively growing and not larger than listed size. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application, although final results may not show for some weeks.
Capeweed Soldier thistle St Barnabys thistle	Up to 10cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120	
Chickpea Lentils and Safflower (volunteers)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba Bean and Lupins (volunteers)	Up to 4 leaf	100	Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.
Field pea (volunteers)	Maximum 10cm high or 6 nodes	60	
Medic and Lucerne seedling (volunteers)	Up to 8 leaf	60-80	For best control of hairy leaved medics such as snail medic, add 500ml Uptake Spraying Oil /100 L of water.
Sub clover (volunteers)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners up to 10cm and maximum 16 leaf.	40	

Table 4. - Winter cereals: Post-emergence tank mixtures WA, SA, Vic, NSW only (unless specified)

Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Where a rate range is listed use low rate mixtures for small weeds to 5cm across and higher rate mixtures for weeds up to 10cm across. Use a surfactant such as BS-1000 for granular herbicides or the recommended adjuvant on the partner herbicide label.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed	Up to 4 leaf, 10cm diameter	80-120 plus 20 g/ha Glean	Glean mixes – 2 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.35- 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE	Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 st node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 g/ha Ally + 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE	Ally/ MCPA LVE mixes 4 to 5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
		40 plus 0.75 L/ha Tigrex	Tigrex mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage, but not on barley or Kulin wheat in WA.
Field peas (volunteer) Vetch (volunteer)	Up to 6 node, 10cm diameter	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7L/ha Bromoxynil/ MCPA	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
	40 plus 5 g/ha Ally + 0.35 L/ha MCPA LVE or 30 plus 0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE	Use 30 g/ha only in combination with MCPA LVE. ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide + MCPA LVE mixes – 4 to 5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.	

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WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpea (volunteer), Faba bean (volunteer), Lupin (volunteer), Sub clover (volunteer), Prickly lettuce Medic (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch 10cm diameter	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7 L/ha Bromoxynil/ MCPA	Bromoxynil/ MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
	Up to 4 node, 10cm tall		
	Up to 6 leaf, 10cm tall		
	Up to 5 trifoliolate, 5cm diameter	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.35 -0.5 L/ha MCPA	Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 st node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
	Up to 6 leaf, max. 10cm diameter		
	Up to 6 leaf, max. 5cm diameter	40 plus 5 g/ha Ally + 0.35 -0.7 L/ha MCPA	Ally/MCPA LVE mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
Prickly lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max. 10cm diameter	60 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide + MCPA LVE mixes – 4 to 5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
Thistles including: Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender, Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to 10 cm max in diameter.	20 plus 1 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 20 + 700 ml/ha MCPA LVE	<u>For thistle control</u> , ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide rate will depend on density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur. MCPA or 2,4 -D mixes apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
St Barnabys thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10cm across	20-40 + 2,4-D amine 0.5 – 1 L/ha or MCPA amine 1 – 1.5 L/ha	

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WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sowthistle (common) (WA, SA, Vic, NSW, QLD and Tas)	Young rosettes up to 8 true leaves	40 + 0.8 L/ha Tordon 242 or 5 g/ha Ally + 0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE	Apply to actively growing young rosettes. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 ml/100 of water for improved control with Tordon 242 tank mixes or BS-1000 with ALLY/MCP A LVE tank mixes. Apply tank mixes from 4 – 5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.
Skeleton weed (NSW, Vic, SA, WA only)	5 to 15 cm rosettes	200 plus 1 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Weeds should be a minimum 5 cm in diameter, and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season. Apply from 4 – 5 leaf to 1 st node crop stage.

Table 5.
Herbicide Tolerant Canola: Post-emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Cotula, Saffron thistle, Skeleton weed, Soldier thistle	Up to 10cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120	<p>Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton weed will only be controlled until harvest.</p> <p>For the control of annual grasses: ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide is compatible with Haloxyfop 520. Uptake Spraying Oil Should be added to this tank-mix for best grass control. ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide + Haloxyfop 520 + Uptake Spraying Oil is compatible and selective to canola.</p> <p>Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed. For best control of hairy leaved medics such as snail medic, add 500 mL Uptake Spraying Oil / 100L water. Will not control woolly pod vetch.</p>
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba beans and Lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf		
Field peas (volunteer)	Maximum 10cm high or 6 Nodes	60	
Medics and Lucerne seedlings (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf		
Sub clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners to 10 cm max. 16 leaf	40	
St Barnabys thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10cm diameter	60-120	<p>ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide rate will depend on weed density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur.</p>

Table 6.
Herbicide Tolerant Canola: Post-emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Clearfield Canola			
Cotula (common), Capeweed	Up to 6 leaf	60+40g OnDuty	Where capeweed is a significant component of the weed spectrum, a tank-mix with ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide may be needed post-emergence. DO NOT exceed this rate as reduced control of grass weeds may occur.
Triazine tolerant Canola			
Capeweed, Lupins (volunteer), Saffron thistle, Skeleton weed, Soldier thistle and weeds from conventional canola	Up to 6 leaf.	120	ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide is compatible with Atrazine and simazine for use in triazine tolerant canola. Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100L of water should be added to this mix for best grass and broadleaf weed control. For the control of annual grass weeds ChemAg Rally 750 SG + Atrazine + Haloxypop 520 + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to triazine tolerant canola.

**Table 7. Pastures and fallow Land- Post-emergence
(Established perennial grass and sub-clover Based Pastures)
(Boom spray application is not specified)**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	State	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hardhead thistle (creeping Knapweed, Russian Knapweed)	Actively growing plants.	Hand gun: 200 g/100L of water Boom spray: 800 or 1600 g/ha	Vic & Qld only.	<p>See CRITICAL COMMENTS below for spraying thistles in pastures and fallow land.</p> <p>Only use the 1600 g/ha rate in Qld by boom spray.</p>
St Barnabys thistle	5 to 8 leaf and 5 to 10 cm diameter.	20 or 40 plus 0.5-1 L/ha, 2,4-D amine or 1.5-2.5 L/ha, 2,4-DB or 1 L/ha Gramoxone or 1-1.5 L/ha, Simazine + 1 L/ha 2,4DB.	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	
Thistle including: Nodding, Scotch, Spear, Slender Saffron, St Barnabys, Variegated	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation.	20 or 28 g/ha plus 1-1.5 L/ha, MCPA amine (500 g/L)/ha Drench gun: 20 g/l L of water. Hand gun: 100 g/100 L of water.	WA, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only.	
Nodding thistle	Rosettes up to 20cm diameter	40	NSW only	<p>Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. DO NOT apply to thistle over 20cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20cm in diameter use ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide plus MCPA (referred to above).</p> <p><i>continued next page</i></p>

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	State	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Nodding thistle <i>continued...</i>	Rosettes up to 20cm diameter	40	NSW only	Clover damage: Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage from ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to sub clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. DO NOT use for spot treatment.
Californian thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	Hand gun: 100 g/100 L of water. Boom Spray: 800 g/ha	Vic, and Tas only.	Addition of wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Re-treatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. NOTE: Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least 1 year.
Lucerne	30 to 40cm high pre-flowering	120 plus 1.5-2 L/ha roundup, CT Broadacre + either 2 L/ha MCPA amine or 2 L/ha 2,4-D amine or 2 L/ha 2,4-D ester.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA.	Treat healthy, actively growing lucerne in early spring prior to flowering. After grazing or cutting, allow lucerne to regrow for approx. 4 weeks before treatment. For best control, do not re-graze for >2 weeks after application. For complete control of lucerne in pastures, cultivate approx 1 month after herbicide treatment.

CRITICAL COMMENTS Thistle control in pastures.

1. Hardhead thistle – DO NOT USE HANDGUN APPLICATION ON LUCERNE, CLOWERS AND MEDICS AS THEY WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. **Vic only:** Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of hardhead thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250L of water/ha.

2. BOOM SPRAYING: use the higher rates of ChemAg Rally 750 SG plus MCPA on multi-crowned plants or rosettes larger than 30cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early winter or spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. DO NOT spray flowering thistles.

3. PRE-SPRAYING MANAGEMENT: The pastures should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left 7 days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.

4. POST-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT: Response of thistles to treatment with the ChemAg Rally 750 SG plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.

5. CLOVER DAMAGE: ChemAg Rally 750 SG plus MCPA or 2,4-D mixtures can be damaging to clover. The low rate is no more damaging than the label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. Use 20 g/ha mixes when clover is at the 6 trifoliate leaf stage to just prior to flowering. The 28g/ha mix will reduce the clover component of the pastures for about 2 months. Use the 28 g/ha mix from 6 trifoliate leaf stage to flowering to minimise clover injury, and when clover has reached the 6 to 8 trifoliate leaf stage where thistles are large due to early germination. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth. If clover damage is the major consideration, use the lower ChemAg Rally 750 SG rate to minimise damage.

6. Gramoxone mixes are for lucerne pasture use only: Simazine mixes are for silver grass control and for lucerne based pastures only.

7. HANDGUN (Spot spray): Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.

8. DRENCHGUN: Apply 10 mL to rosette crown. To multi-crown plants, apply 10 mL to each crown.

Table 8 - Agricultural Non-crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-Way-Stem Injection Application on Acacia Species.

Mix 200g ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide with 2.5Lt of water and apply the diluted mix as directed below.

WEED GROWTH STAGE	APPLICATION RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Single stems less than 25cm diameter at base.	1mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13cm centres	Apply to waist high cuts. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS Application section for application method details.
Multiple stems or more than 25cm diameter at base.	2mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13cm centres.	DO NOT exceed the recommended spacings from the centre of the next cut. Inject each stem of a multistem tree where possible.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Pastures and Fallow Land: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cereals and Canola: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Forests: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING: Measure the required quantity of granules by weighing on scales.

ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide granules are highly soluble in water and will dissolve rapidly once added to fast moving water. *Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying.*

Spray rigs with premix hoppers.

For spray rigs that have a drop down chemical induction hopper, three-quarter fill this hopper with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add the ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide and when dissolved, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.

Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation.

For spray rigs that have limited bypass agitation, then as for most granulated formulation, pre-dissolve the ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide while stirring until the granules have dissolved.

Tank-mixes: The following order should be followed:

1. **Quarter** fill the spray-tank maintaining agitation.
 2. Add ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide granules, using the mixing procedure above.
 3. Add Haloxyfop 520 if it is to be used in the tank-mix.
 4. Add water to half fill the spray tank.
 5. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates.
 6. Add other emulsifiable concentrates including other selective grass herbicides.
 7. If Uptake Spraying Oil is to be used add this when spray tank is half full.
 8. If other adjuvants or a wetting agent is to be used, add these according to their label.
 9. Add water to bring to the final spray volume.
- Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.

COMPATIBILITY

- **Conventional Canola:** ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide + Haloxyfop 520 + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.
- **Triazine Tolerant Canola:** Atrazine + ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide + Haloxyfop 520 + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.
- **Clearfield Canola:** On Duty + ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide are compatible and selective.

ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide is compatible with the following:

BROADLEAF HERBICIDES: Starane 200, Ally, Bromoxynil, Bromoxynil/MCPA LVE, chlorsulfuron, diuron, glyphosate, MCPA amine, Broadstrike, Eclipse. Paraquat, spray-seed, MCPA LVE, terbutryn, 2,4-D amine, Eclipse/MCPA LVE, Ally/MCPA LVE, Garlon 600, atrazine, tordon 242 and tigrex.

GRASS HERBICIDE ON BROADLEAF CROPS: Haloxyfop 520 herbicide, Select, On Duty, atrazine, simazine.

GRASS HERBICIDES IN CEREAL CROPS: Diclofop methyl, Achieve WG, wildcat, Topik 240EC, Tristar.

Compatibilities for each herbicide and key grass weeds can be obtained from Imtrade Australia on 1800 171 799.

ADJUVANTS: Uptake Spraying Oil, BS-1000.

APPLICATION

BOOM SPRAYING CROP and PASTURES:

- Apply ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground-rig aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less 20L/ha for aerial applications.
- Hardhead thistle Use a spray volume of 200 to 250L/ha of water.

HIGH VOLUME HANDGUN:

- Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense pasture weeds should be 10 to 15Lt of spray per 100 m² (10m x 10m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 1000 to 1500Lt per infested hectare.

STEM INJECTION:

- To make a stem injection pocket at waist height, use a ¾ length axe with a blade width of 5-7cm. The axe cut must be through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood.
- The chemical must be applied immediately after the injection pocket is made. Apply chemical with a Phillips 5 mL vaccinator fitted with a tree injector kit which can be accurately calibrated. Set vaccinator to deliver 1 mL of diluted mix.
- When treating regrowth less than the width of the axe, ensure chemical does not run out the sides of the cut, as reduced control will result. This can be overcome by using the corner of the axe to make the pocket in the stem.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

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

PARTIAL CLEANING (before spraying crops that are selective to ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide):

- After using ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

COMPLETE CLEANING (before spraying crops that are susceptible to Rally 750 SG residues):

- After using ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain.
- Quarter fill the tank again and add an alkali detergent (e.g. Surf, Omo, Drive) at 500mL/100 L water or 500g/100L water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent use 250g (or mL)/100L water. Do not use chlorine based cleaners.
- Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water. Chlorine based cleaners are not recommended.

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

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I Herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group I Herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds.

Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your chemical supplier, consultant or Imtrade Australia representative.

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

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

Composts and mulches- Do not apply ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide to crops or pastures that will be used for the production of compost or mulches or mushroom substrate. Such compost or mulch made from plant materials treated with ChemAg Rally 750 SG may cause damage to susceptible crops and plants.

Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clovers, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, vetches and wattles. Field peas, Faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide at 200 g/ha.

Where ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide residue carryover from use rates of less than 200 g/ha is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:

- Field bioassay- where rain allows, plants a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).
- Pot bioassay- where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).

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

Planting crops following use of ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide in previous crop- planting crops dry without significant rain (see below) in the autumn break increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided, or only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal, or canola. In severely dry conditions, where less than 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain has fallen between application and planting the next year, only plant a winter or summer cereal or canola.

PLANT BACK PERIODS FOR SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA WINTER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Sth NSW, VIC, SA, WA): Required rainfall- A minimum 25mm rain event in the post harvest summer to autumn period, with a subsequent extended period of at least 1 week where the top 10 cm of the soil stays moist is required to enable breakdown of soil residues. Fastest residue breakdown will occur under good soil moisture and warm conditions, which promote microbial activity. Where significant rain (<25mm) has fallen in summer to autumn, with soil wetting for at least 1 week, the following plant-back periods apply:

Following Crops	Rate (g/ha) used previously and Plant Back Interval	
	Up to 120	9 months
Clover, chickpea, faba bean, field pea, lentils, lupins, medics, and vetch.	> 120-200	12 months
	>200	24 months
Barley, Canola. Wheat, Oats	All label rates	1 week

PLANT BACK PERIODS FOR NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUMMER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Nth NSW, QLD):

Required rainfall before plant-back:

If planting susceptible summer crops- at least 100mm.

If planting susceptible winter crops- at least 150mm.

This rain or irrigation should wet the soil for extended periods (at least 1 week). This is essential for breakdown of soil residues prior to planting susceptible crops.

If planting a cereal or canola crop- At least 50mm of rain or irrigation is required to enable soil wetting for at least 1 week. Where these requirements have been met the following periods apply:

Following crops	Rate (g/ha) used previously and Plant Back Interval	
	Up to 30 g/ha	>30 g/ha 120 g/ha
Chickpea, cotton, soybean, sunflower	3 months	6 months
Lucerne	9 months	9 months
Maize, sorghum	1 week	2 weeks
Wheat, barley, oats, canola	1 week	1 week

Note: Susceptible crops should not be sown for at least 2 years where ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide at more than 120 g/ha has been used in Northern Australia.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

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

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

ChemAg Rally 750 SG Herbicide has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage for all containers

Store in the closed original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in area sheltered from rainfall. **DO NOT** store near food, feedstuffs, fertilizers or seed. This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the DrumMUSTER logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray-tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed, it will then be acceptable for recycling at any DrumMUSTER collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

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

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (Refer STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section).

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and will irritate the eyes. When using the prepared spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. Wash hands after every use. After each days use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26). If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a Doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from your supplier or from www.imtrade.com.au.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label. This product must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

**In a Transport Emergency Dial
000
Police or Fire Brigade**

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS)
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN AUSTRALIA 1800 033 822
(Local Call Fee Only)