

CAUTION

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

Transit[®] 750 Herbicide

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

GROUP **1** HERBICIDE

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

READ COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

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APVMA Approval No.: 65239/61851

DIRECTIONS 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 Transit 750 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 within 3 hours.

DO NOT spray 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	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, chickpea (volunteers), faba bean (volunteers), vetch and sub-clover	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10cm diameter	60g/ha plus 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	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (In cereals only, WA only)	Pre-emergence to 8 leaf and maximum 10cm diameter	60g/ha plus Diurex at 165g/ha	Post-sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with Diurex for control of transplants.
Capeweed, faba beans (volunteer) and sub-clover	Pre-emergence	120-240g/ha	Rates of 120-200g/ha give good suppression (reduced seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240g/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.

Table 3. Winter Cereals: Early Post-Emergence 2 leaf to 1st node crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (WA only)	Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5cm diameter	60g/ha	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 Barnaby's thistle	Up to 10cm diameter (4-8 leaf)	120g/ha	
Chickpea, lentils and safflower (volunteers)	Up to 6 leaf	100g/ha	
Faba bean and lupins (volunteers)	Up to 4 leaf	100g/ha	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	60g/ha	For best control of hairy leaved medics such as Snail medic, add 500mL Uptake *Spraying Oil/100L of water.
Medic and seedling lucerne (volunteers)	Up to 8 leaf	60-80g/ha	
Sub-clover (volunteers)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteers)	Runners up to 10cm and maximum 16 leaf	40g/ha	

Table 4. Winter Cereals: Post-Emergence tank mixtures WA, SA, Vic, Tas, 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 BS1000 for granular herbicides or the recommended adjuvant on the partner herbicide label.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed	Up to 4 leaf, 10cm diameter	80-120g/ha plus 20g/ha Lusta	Lusta® mixes - 2 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40g/ha plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse + 305-440mL/ha Polo 570	Eclipse*/Polo 570 mixes - 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 440mL/ha Polo 570 added apply from 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage
		40g/ha plus 5g/ha Associate + 440mL/ha Polo 570	Associate®/Polo 570 mixes - 4 to 5 leaf to 1st st node crop stage.
		40g/ha plus 0.75L/ha Nugrex	Nugrex® mixes - 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage, but not on Barley or Kulin wheat in WA.
Field peas (volunteer)	Up to 6 node, 10cm diameter	40g/ha plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7L/ha Bromicide MA	Bromicide® MA mixes - 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Vetch (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10cm diameter	40g/ha plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse + 305-440mL/ha Polo 570	Eclipse/Polo 570mixes - 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 440mL/ha Polo 570 added apply from 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40g/ha plus 5g/ha Associate + 305mL/ha Polo 570 or 30g/ha plus 615mL/ha Polo 570	Use 30g/ha only in combination with Polo 570. Transit® + Polo 570 mixes - 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Chickpea (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10cm diameter	40g/ha plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7L/ha Bromicide MA	Bromicide MA mixes - 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Faba bean (volunteer)	Up to 4 node, 10cm tall	40g/ha plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse + 305-440mL/ha Polo 570	Eclipse/Polo 570 mixes - 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 440mL/ha Polo 570 added apply from 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage
Lupin (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, 10cm tall		
Sub-clover (volunteer)	Up to 5 trifoliolate, 5cm diameter	40g/ha plus 5g/ha Associate + 305-615mL/ha Polo 570	Associate/Polo 570 mixes - 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Prickly lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max. 10cm diameter	60g/ha plus 615mL/ha Polo 570	Transit 750 + Polo 570 mixes - 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Medic (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, max. 5cm diameter		
Thistles including: Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender, Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to 10cm maximum diameter	20g/ha plus 660mL/ha Thistle-Killem 750 or 20g/ha + 615mL/ha Polo 570	For thistle control , Transit 750 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 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
	St Barnaby's thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10cm across	
Sowthistle (Common) (WA, SA, Vic, Tas, NSW and QLD)	Young rosettes up to 8 true leaves	40g/ha + 0.8L/ha Jab® 242 or 5g/ha Associate + 615mL/ha Polo 570	Apply to actively growing young rosettes. Use Uptake* Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L of water for improved control with Jab 242 tank-mixes or BS1000 with Associate/Polo 570 tank-mixes. Apply tank-mixes from 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Skeleton weed (NSW, Vic, SA and WA only)	5 to 15cm rosettes	200g/ha plus 660mL Thistle Killem 750	Weeds should be minimum 5cm in diameter, and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season. Apply from 4 to 5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.

Table 5. Canola Post-Emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Cotula, Saffron thistle, Skeleton weed, Soldier thistle	Up to 10cm diameter (4-8 leaf)	120g/ha	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.
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100g/ha	For the control of annual grasses: Transit 750 is compatible with Exert® 520, Uptake *Spraying Oil should be added to this tank-mix for best grass control. Transit 750 + Exert 520 + Uptake * Spraying Oil is compatible and selective to canola.
Faba beans and Lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf		
Field peas (volunteer)	Maximum 10cm high or 6 nodes	60g/ha	Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.
Medics and Lucerne seedlings (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf	40g/ha	For best control of hairy leaved medics such as Snail medic, add 500mL Uptake *Spraying Oil /100L water. Will not control Woolly pod vetch.
Sub-clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners to 10cm, maximum 16 leaf		
St Barnaby's thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10cm diameter	60-120g/ha	Transit 750 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.

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

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
CLEARFIELD® Canola			
Common Cotula, Capeweed	Up to 6 leaf	60g/ha + 40g/ha OnDuty®	Where capeweed is a significant component of the weed spectrum, a tank-mix with Transit 750 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	120g/ha	Transit 750 is compatible with Atragranz and Simagranz for use in triazine tolerant canola. Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L of water should be added to this mix for best grass and broadleaf weed control. For the control of annual grass weeds Transit 750 + Atragranz + Exert 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 if not specified).

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hardhead thistle (creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed)	Actively growing plants	Hand gun: 200g/100L of water. Boom spray: 800 or 1600g/ha	Vic & Qld only	See Critical Comments below for spraying thistles in pastures and fallow land. Only use the 1600g/ha rate in Qld by boom spray.
St Barnaby's thistle	5 to 8 leaf and 5 to 10cm diameter	20 or 40g/ha plus 400-800mL Amine 625 or 1.5-2.5L/ha Trifolamine® or 1L/ha Shirquat® or 550-830g/ha Simagranz + 1L/ha Trifolamine	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	
Thistles including: Nodding, Variegated Scotch, Spear, Slender Saffron, St Barnaby's	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation	20 or 28g/ha plus 660mL-1L Thistle-Killem 750 Drench gun: 20g/1L of water Hand gun: 100g/100L of water	WA, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	
Nodding thistle	Rosettes up to 20cm diameter	40g/ha	NSW only	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. DO NOT apply to thistles over 20cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20cm in diameter use Transit 750 plus Thistle-Killem® 750 (referred to above). Clover Damage: Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with Thistle-Killem 750 alone and less than damage from Transit 750 plus Thistle-Killem 750 mixtures. Damage to sub-clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. DO NOT use for spot treatment.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Californian thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	Hand gun: 100g/100L of water. Boom spray: 800g/ha	Vic and Tas only	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Retreatment 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 one year.
Lucerne	30 to 40cm high, preflowering	120g/ha plus 1.5-2L/ha Gladiator® 450 + either 1.3L/ha Thistle-Killem 750 or 1.6L/ha Amine 625 or 1.8L/ha LV Ester 680	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 regraze for > 2 weeks after application. For complete control of lucerne in pasture, cultivate approx. 1 month after herbicide treatment.

Critical Comments - Thistle control in pasture.

- 1. Hardhead thistles - DO NOT USE HANDGUN APPLICATION ON LUCERNE, CLOVERS AND MEDICS AS THEY WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. Victoria 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 a 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 200-250L of water/ha.
- 2. BOOM SPRAYING:** Use the higher rates of Transit 750 plus Thistle-Killem 750 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-SPRAY MANAGEMENT:** The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.
- 4. POST- TREATMENT MANAGEMENT:** Response of thistles to treatment with the Transit 750 plus Thistle-Killem 750 mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with Amine 625 or Thistle-Killem 750. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.
- 5. CLOVER DAMAGE:** Transit 750 plus MCPA or 2,4-D mixtures can be damaging to clover. The low rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. Use 20g/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 pasture for about two months. Use the 28g/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 and 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 Transit 750 rate to minimise damage.
- 6. Shirquat mixes are for lucerne pasture use only:** Simagranz 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 10mL to rosette crown. To multi crown plants, apply 10mL 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 Transit 750 with 2.5L 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 one cut to the centre of the next cut. Exceeding the recommended spacing may result in incomplete kill. Inject each stem of a multistem tree where possible. Uninjected stems may survive.

Table 9. Forestry: Pre-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application.

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia maculata</i> AND <i>Pinus radiata</i>				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Thistles, Volunteer legumes, Flatweed, Fleabanes	Pre-emergent	All	800-2400g/ha	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (> 3 months).
<i>Pinus radiata</i> only				
WEEDS SUPPRESSED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver wattle (suppression)	Pre-emergence from seeds	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and Tas only	2400g/ha	For best results apply Transit 750 to bare soil just prior to Spring rain or when wattles are expected to germinate. Avoid application to heavy trash situations. A high level of suppression may not be achieved where rain does not fall for an extended period after application (> 1 month), or where very high rainfall occurs after application (> 1200mm/yr).

Table 10. Forestry: Post-Planting: High Volume Spraying by Hand Gun.

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia maculata</i> AND <i>Pinus radiata</i>				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Groundsel bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	Qld, NSW and ACT only	130 or 200g/100L water	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2m tall or when growth is slow.
Ragwort	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	All	80-120g/100L water	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multicrown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200g/L) at 1L/100L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where Shirquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Silver wattle	Active growth Spring to Summer	NSW, ACT, SA, Tas and Vic only	200g/100L water	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. HANDGUN: Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant (e.g. Pulse®) at 200mL/100L for optimum results.
Cape ivy	Any growth stage	Vic and Tas only	1300g/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application. For application by hand held weed wiper or C.D.A. use at dilutions with water of 100g/L

Table 11. Forestry: Post-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application.

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia maculata</i> AND <i>Pinus radiata</i>					
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Capeweed, Flatweed, Thistles (except Hardhead thistle), Volunteer legumes, Skeleton weed	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15cm diameter or height	All	200-400g/ha	<p>Only use rates above 600 g/ha in Eucalypt forests in direct spraying operations. When using rates above 2400 g/ha use directed spraying in all plantations.</p> <p>Cupping of the tip leaves and 'weepy leader' symptoms may occur on certain <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Corymbia maculata</i> and are generally transient and do not result in long-term injury. These symptoms may be more obvious at rates of 400g/ha or higher or where mixtures are used on blue gum, shining gum and spotted gum. Where 'weepy leader' effect is a concern use a directed spray.</p> <p>Use the 200g rate until 3 months post-planting and the 400g rate for trees 3 months and older. Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds.</p> <p>For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses Transit 750 can be tank mixed with Exert 520 Herbicide. See also comments on mixing in Directions for Use. Uptake *Spraying Oil should not be used in tank mixes with Exert 520 and Transit 750 on sensitive species such as blue gum, shining gum or spotted gum where rates of Transit 750 are more than 800g/ha. Use a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000 at 0.1% v/v instead.</p>	
Capeweed, Flatweed, Fleabanes, Thistles including Hardhead thistle, Volunteer legumes, Skeleton weed	Active growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering		800g/ha		
Californian thistle	From early bud to flowering (December to February)		For best control of Californian thistle use a wetter such as BS1000 at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also be required for best control.		
Ragwort	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	NSW, ACT, SA, Tas and Vic only	400g/ha or 800g/ha	<p>Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended.</p> <p>Add diquat (200g/L) at 1L/100L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.</p>	
Sorrel (suppression only)	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15cm diameter or height		2400-3400g/ha		Higher rates give better suppression. At rates greater than 2400g use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Silver wattle	Active growth Spring to Summer (0.5-2m tall)		2000g/ha		<p>For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. For boom spraying apply in 150-200L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant oil such as Ulvapron. Mix Transit 750 and water first and then add Ulvapron. Maintain continuous agitation.</p> <p>In <i>Eucalypt</i> spp. forests use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.</p>
	Active growth Spring to Summer (2-4m tall)	2800g/ha			
	Active growth Spring to Summer (4-8m tall)	3400g/ha			

Table 12. Forestry: Post-Planting: Boom and Aerial application

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES: <i>Pinus radiata</i>				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fleabane (<i>Conyza canadensis</i>)	Actively growing up to stem elongation and before flowering	All	200-800g/ha plus 0.2%v/v Pulse Penetrant	Use lower rate from small weeds (200-400g/ha). When fleabane is 15cm use 600g/ha and up to 30cm use 800g/ha for suppression only (When flowering structure is visible or the stem of the weed is woody).

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.

FOREST HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD: None required when used as directed

FOREST GRAZING/STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT graze or cut treated plants for stockfeed for 14 days after application.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

MIXING:

Measure the required quantity of granules by weighing on scales.

Transit 750 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 Transit 750 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 formulations, pre-dissolve the Transit 750 in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add Transit 750 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 Transit 750 granules, using the mixing procedure above.
3. Add Exert 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 than 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:** Transit 750 + Exert 520 + Uptake * Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.
- **Triazine Tolerant Canola:** Atragranz + Transit 750 + Exert 520 + Uptake * Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.
- **CLEARFIELD® Canola:** Outduty + Transit 750 and Intervix® + Transit 750 are compatible and selective.

Transit 750 is compatible with the following:

BROADLEAF HERBICIDES: Decoy® 400, Comet® 400, Associate®, Bromicide® MA, Lusta®, Diurex®, Gladiator® 450, Thistle-Killerm® 750, Polo 570, Shirquat®, Revolver®/Spray*Seed*, Igran® 500 (terbutryn), Amine 625, Broadstrike®, Eclipse®, Eclipse/Polo 570, Associate®/Polo 570, Grando®, Atragranz, Atradex, Simagranz, Jab® 242, Nugrex®.

GRASS HERBICIDES ON BROADLEAF CROPS:

Exert® 520, Havoc®, Intervix®, Atragranz, Atradex, Simagranz.

GRASS HERBICIDES IN CEREAL CROPS:

Nugrass®, Achieve® WG, Wildcat*, Matter*, Tristar*. Compatibilities for each herbicide and key grass weeds can be obtained from Crop Care Australasia.

ADJUVANTS: Uptake *Spraying Oil, BS1000

APPLICATION

BOOM SPRAYING CROPS, PASTURES AND PLANTATION TREES:

- Apply Transit 750 in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20L/ha for aerial applications.
- Hardhead thistle - Use a spray volume of 200-250L/ha of water.
- Silver wattle - Use a spray volume of 150-200L/ha of water by ground boom spray and a minimum spray volume of 50L/ha by aircraft.

HIGH VOLUME HAND GUN:

- Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6-8 tip at 700-1500kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense pasture weeds should be 10-15L of spray per 100m² (10m x 10m) of infestation. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense two meter high silver wattle should be 30-40L of spray per 100m² (10m x10m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 1000-1500L per infested hectare.

STEM INJECTION

- To make a stem injection pocket at waist height, use a 3/4 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 5mL vaccinator fitted with a tree injector kit which can be accurately calibrated. Set vaccinator to deliver 1mL of the 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 Transit 750):

- After using Transit 750, 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 Transit 750 residues):

- After using Transit 750, 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/100L water or 500g/100L water and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen 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 water courses.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	HERBICIDE
I	

Transit 750 Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, Transit 750 is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Transit 750 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 Transit 750 or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Care Australasia 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 farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Crop Care Australasia 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 Transit 750 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 material treated with Transit 750 may cause damage to susceptible crops and plants.

Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clover, 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 Transit 750 at 200g/ha.

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

- *Field bioassay* - where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4-6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a 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 4-6 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 a 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 or Summer cereal or canola.

Planting crops following use of Transit 750 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 crop 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.

PLANTBACK 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 10cm 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 one week, the following plantback periods apply:

Following Crops	Rate used previously	Plantback Interval
Clover, chickpea, faba bean, field pea, lentils, lupins, medics and vetch	Up to 120g/ha	9 months
	>120-200g/ha	12 months
	>200g/ha	24 months
Barley, canola, wheat, oats	All label rates	1 week

PLANTBACK PERIODS FOR NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUMMER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Nth NSW, QLD):**Required rainfall before plantback:**

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 one 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 one week. Where these requirements have been met the following plantback periods apply:

Following Crops	Rate and plantback interval	
	Up to 30g/ha	>30-120g/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 Transit 750 at more than 120g/ha has been used in northern Australia.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

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

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

- Transit 750 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

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 feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm 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 products.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (see Storage and Disposal section).

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When mixing and loading wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, and chemical resistant gloves. If applying by hand wear cotton overalls, or equivalent clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia **13 11 26**.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from your supplier or from the Crop Care website –

www.cropcare.com.au

In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 498 ALL HOURS – AUSTRALIA WIDE
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Conditions of sale

Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd) the refund of the price paid and is conditional upon a claim being made in writing and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd within thirty days of delivery.

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