



DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
 CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
 DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
 KEEP LOCKED UP

Nufarm

Revolver®

Herbicide

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 135 g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
 115 g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE**

GROUP **L** HERBICIDE

For control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Can be utilised in crop establishment programs. Contains non-ionic wetter.

READ COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

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APVMA Approval No.: 59311/0210

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINT

DO NOT spray plants which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.

DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results.

DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.

For ground application only - DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA - FULL DISTURBANCE.

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING with full combine or with cultivation before spraying or with cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including: Winter Canola, Chickpeas, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale), Field (continued)	<u>Seedling grasses</u>		2-3 leaf	0.6-0.8L/ha	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1) In WA apply after the Autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed until Winter or where narrow points are fitted or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range 1.2-2.4 L/ha. For dense mature swards over 2 months old or Spring crops use rates up to 2.4L/ha. (continued)
	Annual ryegrass,	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	0.8-1.6L/ha		
	Barley grass	<i>Hordeum spp</i>	mid to fully tillered	1.6-2.4L/ha		
	Brome grass	<i>Bromus spp</i>				
	Volunteer cereals,					
	Wild oats	<i>Avena spp</i>				
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia spp</i>	2-3 leaf	0.6-0.8L/ha [†]		
			4 leaf to early tiller	0.8-1.6L/ha [†]		
			mid to fully tillered	1.6-2.4L/ha [†]		
	<u>Seedling Brassica weeds</u>		1-5 cm diam	0.8-1.2L/ha		
	Ball mustard	<i>Neslia paniculata,</i>	5-10 cm diam	1.2-1.6L/ha		
	Charlock	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	10-20 cm diam	1.6-2.4L/ha		
Indian hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>					
Long fruited wild turnip	<i>Brassica toumefortii</i>					
Muskweed	<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>					
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>					
Short fruited wild turnip	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>					
Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>					
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>					
Volunteer canola including Roundup Ready® varieties	<i>Brassica napus</i>	4 leaf	1.8L/ha			
		6 leaf	2.4L/ha			

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
(continued from previous page)	<u>Other seedling broadleaved weeds</u>		1-4 leaf or 1-4cm diam	0.8-1.2L/ha	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	(continued from previous page) ‡ For control of vulpia (silvergrass) add a wetter such as Nufarm Activator® at 160mL/100L or Nufarm Chemwet 1000 at 100mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) - cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds are sprayed again. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3-5 days to obtain maximum root release. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) - cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linseed (Linola), Lupins, Vetch	Bedstraw	<i>Gallium tricomutum</i>	4-8 leaf or 4-8cm diam	1.2-1.6L/ha		
Spring/Summer Fodder Rape, Pigeon peas, Safflower, Sorghum Soybeans, Sunflower	Bifora	<i>Bifora testiculata</i>				
Pasture Clover, Grass, Lucerne, Medic	Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	1-10leaf or 1-10cm diam	0.8-1.2L/ha		
	Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
	Ivy-leaf speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>				
	Lincoln weed	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>				
	Medic	<i>Medicago</i> spp				
	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	<i>Emex australis</i>				
	Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>				
	Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot)	<i>Erodium</i> spp				
	Sub clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>				
	Vetch (tares)	<i>Vicia</i> spp				
	Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>				
	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp				
	Melilotus	<i>Melilotus</i> spp				
	Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis</i> spp				
	Poppy	<i>Papaver</i> spp				
	Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>				
	Sheepweed	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>				
	Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1-5 leaf	1.2-1.6L/ha		
	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1-4 leaf	0.8-1.2L/ha		
	Marshmallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	1-12 leaf	0.8-1.2L/ha + Striker® 75mL/ha		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins		1-6 leaf	0.8-1.2L/ha + Associate 5g or 0.8-1.2L/ha + Nufarm Kamba® 500 200mL/ha		

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA	<u>Seedling grasses</u>		2-3 leaf	1.0-1.2L/ha	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In WA apply after the Autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with narrow points. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed until Winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4-3.2L/ha. For dense swards or Spring application use rates in the range 2.4-3.2L/ha. ‡ For control of vulpia (silvergrass) add a wetter such as Nufarm Activator® at 160mL/100L or Nufarm Chemwet 1000 at 100mL/100L.
DIRECT DRILLING with minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) or	Annual ryegrass	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2-2.4L/ha		
	Barley grass	<i>Hordeum</i> spp				
	Brome grass	<i>Bromus</i> spp				
FALLOWs cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops: Winter Canola, Chickpeas, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale), Field beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linseed (Linola), Lupins, Vetch	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<i>Avena</i> spp	mid to fully tillered	2.4-3.2L/ha		
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia</i> spp	2-3 leaf	1.0-1.2L/ha ‡		
			4 leaf to early tiller	1.2-2.4L/ha ‡		
Spring/Summer Fodder rape, Pigeon peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower (continued)			mid to fully tillered	2.4-3.2L/ha ‡		
	<u>Seedling Brassica weeds</u>		1-5cm diam	1.2-1.8L/ha		
	Ball mustard	<i>Neslia paniculata</i>	5-10cm diam	1.8-2.4L/ha		
	Charlock	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>				
	Indian hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	10-20cm diam	2.4-3.2L/ha		
	Long fruited wild turnip	<i>Brassica toumefortii</i>				
	Muskweed	<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>				
	Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	4 leaf	1.8L/ha		
	Short fruited wild turnip	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>				
	Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>				
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	6 leaf	2.4L/ha			
Volunteer canola including Roundup Ready® varieties	<i>Brassica napus</i>					
	<u>Other seedling broadleaved weeds</u>	1-4 leaf or 1-4cm diam	1.2-1.8L/ha			
	Bedstraw	<i>Gallium tricomutum</i>				
	Bifora	<i>Bifora testiculata</i>				
	Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>				
	Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>				
	Ivy-leaf speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>				
	Lincoln weed	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>				
	Medic	<i>Medicago</i> spp				

(continued)

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
<p>(continued from previous page)</p> <p>Pasture Clover grass, Lucern, Medic</p>	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	<i>Emex australis</i>	4-8 leaf or 4-8cm diam	1.8-3.2L/ha	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	<p>(continued from previous page)</p> <p>Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) - cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days.</p> <p>Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) - cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing, but 3 days before the crop emerges.</p> <p>TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.</p>
	Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>				
	Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot)	<i>Erodium spp</i>				
	Sub clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>				
	Vetch (tares)	<i>Vicia spp</i>				
	Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	1-10 leaf or 1-10cm diam	1.2-3.2L/ha		
	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria spp</i>				
	Melilotus	<i>Melilotus spp</i>				
	Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis spp</i>				
	Poppy	<i>Papaver spp</i>				
	Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>				
	Sheepweed	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>				
	Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1-5 leaf	1.8-3.2L/ha		
	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1-4 leaf	1.2-3.2L/ha		
	Marshmallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	1-12 leaf	1.2-1.8L/ha + Striker 75mL/ha		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins		1-6 leaf	1.2-1.8L/ha + Associate 5g or 1.2-1.8L/ha + Nufarm Kamba 500 200mL/ha		
	Medic Sub. Clover	<i>Medicago spp</i> <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	1-4 leaf or 1-4cm diam	1.2-1.8L/ha plus 200mL Nufarm Kamba 500		
		4-8 leaf or 4-8cm diam	1.8-3.2L/ha plus 5 g Associate			
Split application for: Sub. clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	1-8 leaf or 1-8cm diam	1.2L/ha followed by 1.2L/ha			
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2L/ha followed by 1.2L/ha			
		mid to fully tillered	1.6L/ha followed by 1.6L/ha			
Most annual weeds		Weeds higher than 10cm	2.4-3.2L/ha			
Potato weed	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	1-15cm 15-30cm	1.2-1.6L/ha 1.6-2.4L/ha	SA only	For use in Summer fallows only. Add 275g/ha Nufarm Diuron 900 DF to enhance control of larger weeds.	

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA - FULL DISTURBANCE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Common Name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling grasses		2-3 leaf	0.8-1.2L/ha	Qld, Nthn NSW NT only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (7a) Apply in 50-100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions (delta T should be less than 8) or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6-2.4L/ha.
	Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp				
DIRECT DRILLING with full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including:	Buffel grass	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2-1.6L/ha		
	Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x alnum</i>				
	Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	mid to fully tillered	1.6-2.4L/ha		
	Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>				
	Mossman river grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>				
	Paradoxa grass	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>				
	Rhodes grass	<i>Chloris gayana</i>				
	Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>				
	Sweet Summer grass	<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>				
	Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>				
Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>					
Wild oats	<i>Avena ludoviciana</i> , <i>A. fatua</i>					
Broadacre crops –Winter						
Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale), Canola, Chickpeas, Field beans						
Broadacre crops –Summer						
Cotton, Maize, Millet,						
Mungbeans, Navy beans, Peanuts, Pigeon peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower						
	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2-3 leaf only	0.8-1.2L/ha		
	Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>				
	Seedling broadleaved weeds					
	African turnip weed + Annual saltbush	<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i> + <i>Atriplex muelleri</i>	1-4 leaf	0.8-1.6L/ha		
	Australian bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>				
	Australian bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	4-8 leaf	1.6-2.4L/ha		
	Blackberry nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>				
	Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>				
	Bellvine	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>				
	Black pigweed	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>				
	Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>				
	Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>				
	Caustic weed	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp				
	Climbing buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>				
	Cowvine	<i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i>				
	Cudweeds	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp				
	Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>				
	European bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>				
	Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>				
	Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>				
	Fleabanes	<i>Conyza</i> spp				
	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp				
	Hogweed	<i>Zaleya galericulata</i>				
	Malvastrum	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>				
	Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone</i> spp				
	Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>				
	Mungbean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>				
	Native rosella	<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i>				
	New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>				
	Noogora burr	<i>Xanthium pungens</i>	8-12 leaf	2.4L/ha		
	Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>				
	Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium</i> spp				
	Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp				
	Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca seriola</i>				
	Prickly paddymelon	<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>				
	Red pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>				
	Rhynchosia	<i>Rhynchosia</i> spp				
	Sesbania pea + Sida	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i> + <i>Sida</i> spp				
	Smooth cucumber	<i>Cucumis</i> spp				
	Soft roly poly	<i>Salsola kali</i>				
	Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i> spp				
	Soybean	<i>Glycine</i> max				
	Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>				
	Sunflower +	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> +				
	Thornapples	<i>Datura</i> spp				
	Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>				
	Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>				

TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section.
+ For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.4-0.8L Nufarm Amicide® 625. Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Common Name				
Cont from previous	Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	1-4 leaf	1.2-1.6L/ha	Qld, Nthn NSW NT only	Cont from previous
			4-8 leaf	1.6-2.4L/ha		
	Annual ground cherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	1-4 leaf	1.2-1.6L/ha		
	Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	1-4 leaf	1.2-1.6L/ha		
	Boggabri	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>	1-8 leaf	0.8-1.2L/ha		
	Hexham scent +	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> +	1-8 leaf	0.8-1.2L/ha		
	Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	1-8 leaf	0.8-1.2L/ha		
	Speedy weed	<i>Flaveria australasica</i>	1-8 leaf	0.8-1.2L/ha		

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STATE S	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Common Name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	<u>Seedling grasses</u> (not regrowth or rhizomes)		2 leaf to pre-tillering	1.2-1.6L/ha	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	Refer to Procedures (5), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control use higher rates in the range 1.6-2.4L/ha. Apply in 50-100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions (delta T should be less than 8). Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. + For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.4-0.8L Nufarm Amicide® 625 - Refer to relevant label for plant-back period. TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section.
DIRECT DRILLING with minimum disturbance or FALLOWS cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing or maintaining a fallow or the establishment of crops including Broadacre crops – Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale), Chickpeas Broadacre crops – Summer Cotton, Maize, Millet, Mungbeans, Safflower, Sorghum	Banyard grass Liverseed grass Paradoxa grass Stink grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> , <i>A. fatua</i>	Early tillering	1.6-2.4L/ha		
	<u>Seedling broadleaved weeds</u>		1-4 leaf	1.6-2.4L/ha		
	Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fireweed	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>				
	Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean + New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea + Smooth cucumber Sunflower + Thornapples Volunteer Cotton (including cotton containing theRoundup Ready® gene) Wild gooseberry	<i>Fumaria</i> spp <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> + <i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> + <i>Cucumis</i> spp <i>Helianthus annuus</i> + <i>Datura</i> spp <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>				
	Volunteer Cotton (including cotton containing theRoundup Ready® gene)	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	5-9 leaf	2.4-3.2L/ha		
Soybeans Sunflower	Boggabri Hexham scent + Wild carrot Phyllanthus	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i> <i>Melilotus indicus</i> + <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> <i>Phyllanthus</i> spp	1-8 leaf	1.6-2.4L/ha		
As an aid in post harvest weed control – after Winter cereals	Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Bladder ketmia Milk thistle New Zealand spinach	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> <i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	1-4 leaf	1.6-2.4L/ha		Refer to Procedure 5 DO NOT spray under hot, dry conditions (delta T should be less than 8) or when weeds are covered with dust and/or trash. Application is best carried out following rain.

SUGARCANE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STAT ES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Common Name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUGAR CANE ESTABLISHMENT AND FALLOWS PRIOR TO SUGAR CANE PLANTING cultivated or non-cultivated As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane	<u>Seedling grasses</u> (not regrowth or rhizomes)				Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	SUGAR CANE: prior to planting or for establishing or maintaining a fallow – refer to Procedure (6) and following Cultivated fallow - where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10cm high use rates of 1.6-2.4L/ha in a spray volume of 150-200L water /ha plus a wetter such as Nufarm Chemwet 1000 at 120mL/ha or Nufarm Activator® at 200mL/100L. ^{††} Non-cultivated fallow – to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4-3.2 L/ha in a spray volume of 400L water/ha plus a wetter such as Nufarm Chemwet 1000 at 120mL/ha or Nufarm Activator® at 200mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Nufarm Diuron 900 DF as per label instructions and if vines are present add Nufarm Amicide 625. A split application of Revolver 10-12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4-5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions (delta T should be less than 8). TANK MIX: see Compatibility section. Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3-4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7-10 days. In plant cane between the 3-4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The Irvin spray boom is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem which is resistant to Revolver, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense, more mature weeds. Revolver can be mixed with Nufarm Nu-trazine 900 DF to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. It may also be mixed with Nufarm Diuron 900 DF for residual control. To enhance activity of Revolver under favorable growing conditions and rates. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5cm high use a minimum of 250L spray solution/ha, increase to 350L/ha for weeds up to 10cm high. Use a spray volume of 400L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Nufarm Activator® at 200mL/100L or Nufarm Chemwet 1000 at 100mL/100L.
	Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp	2 leaf to pre - tillering	1.2-1.6L/ha		
	Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	early tillering	1.6-2.4L/ha		
	Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	mature annual grasses *	2.4-3.2L/ha ^{††}		
	<u>Seedling broadleaved weeds</u>					
	Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	1-4 leaf	1.6-2.4L/ha		
	Bellvine	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>				
	Black pigweed	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>				
	Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>				
	Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>				
	Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>				
	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp	mature broadleaf weeds *	2.4-3.2L/ha ^{††}		
	Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>				
Mungbean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>					
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>					
Prickly paddymelon	<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>					
Sesbania pea	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>					
Smooth cucumber	<i>Cucumis</i> spp					
Thornapples	<i>Datura</i> spp					
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>					
Volunteer Cotton (including cotton containing the Roundup Ready® gene)	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	1-4 leaf	1.6-2.4L/ha			
		5-9 leaf	2.4-3.2L/ha			
Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp	1-8 leaf	1.6-2.4L/ha			
		mature broadleaf weeds	2.4-3.2L/ha ^{††}			
SUGARCANE - PLANT & RATOON	Most seedling broadleaf weeds including				Qld, NSW & WA only	
	Sicklepod	<i>Senna (Cassia) obtusifolia</i>	up to 5cm high	1.2-1.6L/ha		
	Bluetop	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	up to 50cm high			
	Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp	up to 15cm high			
	Calopo	<i>Calapogonium muconoides</i>	up to 15cm high			
	and		3-5 leaves			
	Most seedling grasses including					
	Awnless barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	up to 5cm high	1.2-1.6L/ha + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at label rates		
	Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>				
	Guinea grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>				
Hamil grass	<i>Panicum maximum cv Hamil</i>					
Green Summer grass	<i>Brachiaria miliiformis</i>					
all above grasses		up to 10cm high	1.2-1.6L/ha + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at label rates			
all above grasses		> 10cm high & seeding	1.6L/ha + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at label rates			

COTTON

CROP / SITUATION	USE	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
COTTON Dry land and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	1.2-1.6L/ha	Qld, NSW only	Apply by groundrig only. Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50-100L of water/ha. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. Revolver can damage immature green bolls.

LUCERNE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
LUCERNE - established (at least 1 year old) - for improved grazing or oversowing	Most annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium	1.6L/ha	All States	Spray in Autumn after weeds germinate. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2-4cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
- for improved grazing, hay or seed production or oversowing	Most annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium	2.4L/ha		Spray in Winter. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2-4cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
- for enhanced control of some broadleaf weeds	as above plus Paterson's curse and Shepherd's curse	2.4L/ha + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF 1kg/ha		For improved control of Paterson's curse and Shepherd's curse mix with Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at 1kg/ha in late Winter. DO NOT use the tank mix if oversowing.
- for short term residual weed control	Most annual weeds including Capeweed, Erodium, Paterson's curse and Shepherd's curse	2.4L/ha + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF 1.9kg/ha		For short term residual control, tank mix with Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at 1.9kg/ha in late Winter. Length of control may be shorter on heavy soils or under irrigation. DO NOT use the tank mix if oversowing. WARNING -continued use of Revolver alone in certain areas, has resulted in the selection of resistant barley grass <i>Hordeum glaucum</i> , <i>H leporinum</i> , capeweed and silver grass <i>Vulpia</i> spp. Where resistant barley grass is confirmed it may be controlled with Fusilade® or Fusion®. The use of the tank mix with Nufarm Diuron 900 DF will assist in control of resistant capeweed and silver grass and is recommended as a general weed resistance strategy for lucerne.

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE		CRITICAL COMMENTS
			High Volume or power sprayer		
			L/ha	/100L (Spot Spray)	
Public Service Areas, Rights of Way, Market Gardens and Nurseries Orchards (including Bananas), Vineyards, and Forests – Ring weeding around trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	All States	2.4-3.2 (a) see below	240-320mL (b) see below	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Striker at 250mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Striker. Refer to the Striker label. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: water volume 250L/ha: use 960-1280mL/100L water volume 500L/ha: use 480-640mL/100L water volume 750L/ha: use 320-430mL/100L OR Measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100m ² using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 24-32mL of Revolver in this volume.
Precrop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germinations occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See Note on spot spray rate above.
Long term weed control					Revolver can be mixed with soil residual herbicides Nufarm Diuron 900 DF, Nufarm Nu-trazine 900 DF, Nufarm Simazine 900 DF. (For further information see General Instructions) See Note on spot spray rate above.
Potatoes - weed control - weed destruction prior to digging					After planting and hilling up, wait until 10-25% of potato shoots are emerged then blanket spray with Revolver. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See Note on spot spray rate above.
			3.2 (a) see below	320mL (b) see below	Spray 3-7 days before digging after all tops have died down. See Note on spot spray rate above. Note: DO NOT use Revolver for Potato haulm desiccation.

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE		CRITICAL COMMENTS
			High Volume or power sprayer		
			L/ha	/100L(Spot Spray)	
Avocados, Custard apples, Lychees, Mangoes	Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses	All States	-	120-240mL (b) see below	Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from Summer to Autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See Note on Spot spray rate above. WARNING: Avoid spray drift onto trees.

Wetting agent:

(a) if volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200mL Nufarm Activator® or 120mL Nufarm Chemwet 1000/100L of additional water

(b) Add 170mL Nufarm Activator® or 100mL Nufarm Chemwet 1000 per 100L

LUCERNE

CROP / SITUATION	SITUATION / WEEDS	STATES	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Rice DO NOT apply if rice has emerged	Annual weeds	NSW only	1.6-3.2L/ha	Refer to Direct Drilling Procedure - Rice (2)
	Annual weeds including Barnyard grass		1.7-2.2L/ha	On rice stubbles after burning
	Clover control		2.2L/ha plus 200mL/ha Nufarm Kamba® 500 as tank mix	Well grazed clover dominant pastures
	Annual Pasture		3.2L/ha	Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pastures	To suppress growth to over sow Winter feed.	NSW only	2.4L/ha	Spray in Autumn after grazing or slashing to 2-4cm
			3.2L/ha	For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed
Established Pastures Perennial grass crops, Cocksfoot, Perennial ryegrass, Phalaris and Emeter fescue	Control of annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	1.6L/ha	Spray in Autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid Winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2-4 cm. (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage)
			2.4L/ha	Spray in late Winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12mths old. Continuously graze pasture to maintain length 2-4cm.
Pasture Improvement	To increase the Perennial grass and/or the Sub clover or White clover content of the pasture.	Vic, NSW, Tas, SA & WA only	1.2L/ha	Spray in Winter. Sub-clover should be past 6 true leaf stage. Only suppresses annual weeds. (All States except Western Australia) and perennial weeds (Western Australia).
Grasses (particularly Annual ryegrass)	To control grass seed set (SprayTop technique)	WA & SA only	Boom-spray: 800mL/ha in a minimum of 50L clean water	Apply at the end of growing season. HEAVILY GRAZE paddocks during the Spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. REMOVE all stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to emerge evenly. Set boom spray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern AT THE TOP of the pasture being sprayed.
			1.5L/ha	HAY FREEZING for maximum retention of protein for Summer grazing
Duboisia	Annual weeds	Qld and NT only	2.4-3.2L/ha OR Spot Spraying 240-320mL per 100L	Apply as directed spray on to weeds around Duboisia plants. This treatment is most effective when applied to young weed seedlings. Product may be mixed with Nufarm Simazine 900 DF or Nufarm Diuron 900 DF or applied alone. Thoroughly wet foliage. It is essential to obtain good leaf/coverage and spray volumes of 50-200L/ha are recommended, depending on density of weed cover. Refer to General Instructions for addition of wetter.
Tea-trees (Melaleuca alternifolia)	Grasses and broadleaf weeds	NSW only	1.6-3.2L/ha	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION
FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Revolver quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and DO NOT leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds which germinate after spraying. Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticide treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing. Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with Revolver to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of Revolver with other herbicides.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	L	HERBICIDE
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Revolver Herbicide is a member of the bipyrindyls group of herbicides. Revolver has the inhibitors of photo-synthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management Revolver is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Revolver and other Group L 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 Revolver or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Revolver to control resistant weeds.

MIXING

The recommended rate of Revolver should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

WATER VOLUME

It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2cm	50-100L/ha	Small plants (2-5 leaf) and well separated.
Plant height up to 2-5cm	100-150L/ha	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30-50 % ground cover.
Plant height up to 6-10cm	150-200L/ha	Advanced growth, dense and/or tall weed stands.
Above 10cm	Use split application to remove excess growth. Use 150L/ha	Very dense and tall weed growth.

NOTE:

- (1) If the volume is increased above 100L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200mL/100L of Nufarm Activator® or 120mL/100L Nufarm Chemwet 1000 per 100L of additional water.
- (2) Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.

APPLICATION**(1) Boomspray**

Use only through a properly calibrated boomspray which should be fitted with appropriate spray tips and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed.

It is essential to obtain good spray coverage of the leaf while minimizing production of driftable droplets. Spray tips, speed and pressure should be adjusted to deliver a MEDIUM size droplet (using BCPC specifications and in accordance to ASAE Standard S-572.) at the target.

Spray tips chosen should be operated within their manufacturer's specified operating pressure range.

Environmental conditions can significantly influence boomspray application, droplet survival and off-target drift. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6-10km/hr. Improved results may occur when delta T is less than 8.

DIRECT DRILLING PROCEDURE (1)

Use of Revolver in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

STEP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1. Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation - optional	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2cm. This will encourage early even germination of weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots which will assist seed bed formation.
4. Remove stock 2-3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up - important for maximum uptake of Revolver. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow 3-5 days after spraying	A rigid tyne Spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3-5cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertiliser rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3-5 days.

DIRECT DRILLING (SOD SEEDING) PROCEDURE - RICE (2)

STEP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1. Graze pasture heavily	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about 1 week. Watering may be required. Where rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
2. Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6-3.2L Revolver per hectare. Use 1.7-2.2L/ha for weeds, particularly Barnyard grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2L/ha for well grazed pastures plus 0.5L/ha Nufarm Kamba® 500 as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100L clean water/ha per cm growth.
3. Direct drill rice	Drill at 2-3cm depth within a few hours of spraying. DO NOT delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT WITH A CULTIVATION AFTER SPRAYING. CROP ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURE (3)

STEP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1. Graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seed bed formation.
2. Remove stock 2-3 days before spraying	Allows the weeds to freshen up to important for maximum uptake of Revolver. Spraying can take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with a boomspray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for use".
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seed bed may be improved if cultivation commences 3-5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT WITH A CULTIVATION BEFORE SPRAYING. CROP ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURE (4)

STEP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the Autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4-6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after Autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seed bed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seed bed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4-6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2-3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up - important for maximum uptake of Revolver.
5. Spray with a boomspray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for Use".
6. Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth. NOTE: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3-5 days.

NOTE:

For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer or Nufarm Territory Manager.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED FALLOWS - NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY**USE OF REVOLVER FOR WEED CONTROL AFTER CEREAL HARVEST PROCEDURE (5)**

New Zealand spinach, Bladder ketmia and Milk thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6-2.4L/ha of Revolver in at least 100L of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy. The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.

USE OF REVOLVER FOR THE CONTROL OF WEEDS DURING THE FALLOW. PROCEDURE (6)

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also exposes the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist soil conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth holds the soil in clods.

Revolver provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the label.

a) Seedling Weeds:

Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1.0-3.2L/ha Revolver in 50-100L of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7-21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.

b) Advanced weed growth:

While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of Revolver many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. Revolver rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material, a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of Revolver in 100-200L of clean water.

Control of transplanted weeds: Weeds transplanted by unsuccessful cultivation present an extremely difficult problem. If there is a risk that cultivation will result in weeds being transplanted (particularly under moist soil conditions) it is recommended that the weeds be sprayed with Revolver prior to cultivation (see previous section). Weeds partly covered by soil and clods provide poor conditions for successful chemical weed control. The best results will be achieved by allowing the weeds to make some regrowth to provide an adequate chemical targets. Apply the highest rate of Revolver preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

USE OF REVOLVER FOR THE CONTROL OF SEEDLING WEEDS IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SOWING. PROCEDURE (7)**a) Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)**

The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8-2.4L of Revolver depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.

b) Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-till planters):

A higher rate of Revolver is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use Revolver at 1.0-3.2L/ha in southern Australia; 1.2-3.2L/ha in northern Australia (Qld, ntnh NSW & NT only).

COMPATIBILITY

Revolver is compatible with any one of the following herbicides: Associate® (metsulfuron methyl), Nu-trazine 900 DF, Avadex® Xtra, Nufarm Kamba® 500, Nufarm Amicide® 625, Nufarm LV Ester 600, Nufarm Estercide® 800, Devrinol*, Nufarm Diuron 900 DF, Diurex* WG, Dual* Gold, Frenock*, Glean/Nufarm Lusta® (chlorsulfuron), Nufarm Striker®, Logran*, Logran* B Power, Lontrel*, Nufarm MCPA 500, Nufarm LVE MCPA, Reglone*, Solicam* DF, Nufarm Simazine 900 DF, Spinnaker®, Nufarm Rifle®, Stomp®, Stomp Xtra, Surflan*, Nufarm TriflurX®, Yield*. Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts Revolver to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA.

Refer to the manufacturers label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility.

Revolver is compatible with any one of the following insecticides: Dominex*, Imidan*, Karate*, Le-mat*, Talstar*, Fastac® Duo and Nufarm Dimethoate. Revolver is compatible with Nufarm Activator®, Nufarm LI 700® and Chemwet 1000 surfactants. Revolver is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON TARGET PLANTS

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Domestic pets and poultry - keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

10, 20 and 200 L only

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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 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.

Refillable containers 110L, 500L & 1000L

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles, half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. DO NOT inhale spray mist. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

Note to Physicians

For additional advice on the treatment of paraquat poisoning please consult the booklet, "Paraquat Poisoning: A Practical Guide to Diagnosis, First Aid and Hospital Treatment." (Available from major hospitals or the Poisons Information Centres)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or from the Nufarm website – www.nufarm.com.au


In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498 Ask for shift supervisor. Toll free 24 hours.

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BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDES LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains paraquat and diquat)	
UN NO. 3016	
PACKING GROUP III	
HAZCHEM 2 X	
IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY DIAL 000 POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 498 ALL HOURS – AUSTRALIA WIDE