

POISON

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

Resilience[®]

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **212 g/L FLUAZIFOP-P**

present as the BUTYL ESTER

SOLVENT: 636 g/L HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

GROUP **A** HERBICIDE

For the control of certain grasses in
crops as per Directions for Use table



ADAMA

Formulation type

Suspension
Concentrate

SC

adama.com

CONTENTS: 1 L, 5 L, 10 L, 20 L, 110 L, 120 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE RESTRAINTS

DO NOT treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. Under such conditions the biological processes of the weeds slow down and RESILIENCE[®] Herbicide transport in the weed can be drastically reduced, resulting in an incomplete kill or suppression only of the weeds.

DO NOT allow annual grass weeds to reach the late tillering stage before application.

DO NOT apply at flowering stage of weeds.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE(S)	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS
					HARVEST	GRAZING	
Lupins	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 2 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250 mL#	All States	17 weeks	21 days	Apply in no less than 50 L/ha. Use the higher rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions.
	As above	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL#				
Canola, Linseed	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 2 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250 mL#		5 weeks	5 weeks	Apply in no less than 50 L/ha. Use the 500 mL rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions.
Faba Beans							
Field Peas, Chickpeas	Brome Grasses		300 mL#	7 weeks	7 weeks	Canola – DO NOT apply to crop beyond the 6 leaf stage.	
White and Subterranean Clover, Snail and Barrel Medic, Pastures and Vetches (<i>Vicia</i> spp.)	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL#	-		21 days	Volunteer Cereals – DO NOT apply once weed has reached the jointing stage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE *Cont.*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE(S)	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS
					HARVEST	GRAZING	
Pigeon Peas	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, <i>Panicum</i> sp., Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	NT, Qld only	17 weeks	17 weeks	Follow-up spraying will be necessary if new germinations occur.
	As above plus Innocent Weed	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL*				As above. Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	1 L*				Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
		Beyond the 6 leaf stage					Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences					
Lucerne (Seedling and Established)	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Rhodes grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	All States	-	21 days	Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Apply when lucerne is past the 2 to 3 trifoliate leaf stage.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L				These rates will only control Couch Grass seedlings and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and established from seed.
	Innocent Weed, and seedlings, of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*				
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (Rope Twitch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) after a cut, when weeds are exposed and are growing actively	2 or 4 L*				Apply in no less than 200 L/ha. Use the higher rate for well-established weed infestations or when greater control is required in the one season. Tasmania –only partial control can be expected.
Forage Crops and Seed Crops Axillaris, Wynn Cassia, Kenya, White Clover, Greenleaf Desmodium, Silverleaf, Desmodium, Bargo	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass and Rhodes Grass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Qld only	26 weeks	Apply as a post-emergent application at least 3 weeks after sowing (crop seedlings with a minimum of 2 to 6 true leaves). Some initial chlorotic mottling of leaves may occur at high application rates in some crops.	
	As above plus Giant Paspalum (seedling) and Green Panic (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				
Jointvetch, Glenn Jointvetch, Lotononis, Lotus, Pintos Peanut, Shrubby Stylo, Creeping Vigna	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum, and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L*				

DIRECTIONS FOR USE *Cont.*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE(S)	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS
					HARVEST	GRAZING	
Soybeans	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, <i>Panicum</i> sp., Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Qld, NSW Vic and NT only	17 weeks	17 weeks	Follow-up spraying will be necessary if new germinations occur.
	As above plus Innocent Weed	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL*				As above. Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	1 L*				Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
		Beyond the 6 leaf stage					Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Pigeon Grass seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences					
Blueberries	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Stinkgrass, Urochloa Grass (Liverseed Grass, <i>Urochloa panicoides</i>)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL	Qld only	4 weeks	-	Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum re-established from seeds or fragments rhizomes	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				
	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 or 4 L				Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Use higher rate for well-established infestations where greater control is required in one season.
Blackcurrants	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass and Brome Grasses	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering	500 mL*	Vic, Tas only	10 weeks		For blackcurrants apply in no less than 100 L/ha.
Hops	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	1 L*				Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2 or 4 L*				Apply in no less than 200 L/ha. Use the higher rate for well-established weed infestations or when greater control is required in the one season.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE *Cont.*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE(S)	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS
					HARVEST	GRAZING	
Broad Beans, Green Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicums, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Celery, Carrots	Barnyard Grass, Crownsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Stinkgrass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL	All States	5 5 6 6 6 6 11 4 4 8 7 weeks	5 5 - - - - - - - - 7 weeks	Use only 200 mL Agral ¹ or 120mL WETSPRAY [®] 1000 per 100L spray solution. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha.
	<i>Panicum</i> sp., Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, Paspalum and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L				Apply in no less than 200 L/ha.
	Green Summer Grass			Qld, NSW, Tas and WA only			
Peas (including freezer peas)	Seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Summer Grass (Crabgrass) and Innocent Weed	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	7 weeks	7 weeks	These rates will only control perennial grass weed seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
Peanuts	Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*	Qld and NT only	6 weeks	6 weeks	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Follow up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
Peanuts, Navy Beans, Cotton	Barnyard Grass, Crownsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Innocent Weed, <i>Panicum</i> sp., Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*	Qld, NSW and NT only	6 5 14 weeks	6 5 - weeks	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
Sunflowers	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*	All States	14 weeks	14 weeks	As above. Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
		Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	750 mL*				Apply in no less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
		Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage	1 L*				Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
Leucaena	Seedlings of perennial grasses only	-	1 L*	Qld Only	17 Weeks	26 Weeks	Does not control Blady Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>). Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
	Or pasture grasses regrowing from seed or fragmented stems		2 L*				

DIRECTIONS FOR USE *Cont.*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE(S)	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS
					HARVEST	GRAZING	
Apples, Pears	Barnyard Grass, Crow'sfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass and Prairie Grass	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*	All States	-	-	Apply in no less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/vine. Crop Safety Stone Fruit, especially peaches and nectarines: Apply as a directed spray avoiding contact of spray with foliage of trees. DO NOT spray over-the- top of young trees. Suppression only at the 5 leaf stage.
Grapes					4 Weeks		
Stone Fruit							
Citrus							
	Innocent Weed and Stinkgrass	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1.5 L*				
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage only					
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot when growing actively	2 or 4 L*				As above. Use the Higher rate for well established infestations or where greater control is required in one season.
Avocados, Bananas, Custard Apples, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmons	Barnyard Grass, Crow'sfoot Grass, Summer Grass, Stinkgrass, Giant Paspalum (seedling), Green Panic (seedling), Rhodes Grass, Johnson Grass, Prairie Grass and Para Grass	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*	Qld, NSW, WA and NT only	14 days		Apply in no less than 200 L/ ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/ vine. Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
Akee, Black Sapote, Breadfruit- Caimito (Star Apple), Canistel, Casimoroa (White Sapote), Cherimoya, Durian, Feijoa, Granadilla, Guava, Jackfruit, Longan, Mamee Apple, Mamey, Sapote, Mangostein, Plantain, Pomegranate, Prickly Pear (Cactus Fruit), Rambutan, Santol, Sapodilla, Soursop, Sweetsop, Yellow Mombin	Established plants of Couch Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Guinea Grass, Carpet Grass and Para Grass	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot when growing actively	2 or 4 L*	Qld, NT and WA only			As above. Use the higher rate for well established infestations or where greater control is required in one season.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE *Cont.*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE(S)	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS	
					HARVEST	GRAZING		
Onions	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Cereals and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	All States	5 weeks	-	Apply in no less than 100 L/ha	These rates will only control Couch and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed. Suppression only for Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Stinkgrass and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch		750 mL*					
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)		1.5 L*					
	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Stinkgrass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass (seedling) and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	Apply in no less than 200L/ha					
Potatoes (15 cm or less in height)	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, Johnson Grass (seedling), and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	All States	10 weeks	-	Apply in no less than 100 L/ha	These rates will only control perennial grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed or fragmented stems.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*					
		Plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively and have 3 to 6 leaves per shoot				2 L*	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE *Cont.*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ha	STATE(S)	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS	
					HARVEST	GRAZING		
Cucurbits Rockmelon, Pumpkin, Honeydew Melon, Watermelon, Zucchini, Squash, Cucumber, Gherkin	Barnyard Grass, Crownsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Guinea Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Cereals, seedlings of Couch Grass and Water Couch, Johnson Grass (seedling) and Paspalum (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL	All States	5 Weeks	-	DO NOT apply before the 5 true leaf stage of the crop. NOTE: Use only 200 mL Agra!® or 120 mL WETSPRAY® 1000 per 100L spray solution. DO NOT apply in water volumes higher than 200L/ha. This rate will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum seedlings that are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.	
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L		21 Days			
Strawberries	Barnyard Grass, Crownsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Stinkgrass, Guinea Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), and Water Couch, Johnson Grass (seedling) and Paspalum (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*		4 Weeks		Apply in no less than 100 L/ha	These rates will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum Seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				Apply in no less than 200 L/ha	
Pineapples	Barnyard Grass, Crownsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass and Rhodes Grass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Qld and NT only	14 days		-	
	As above plus Giant Paspalum (seedling) and Green Panic (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.	
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re- established from seed or fragmented stems	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L*				As above. Apply in 100 to 500 L/ha. For spot spraying rates see separate sections.	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE *Cont.*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/ ha	STATE(S)	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS
					HARVEST	GRAZING	
Potted and open grown ornamental shrubs and trees in: roadside, farm and fenceline plantings, nurseries, parks and gardens.	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Guinea Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), and Water Couch, Johnson Grass (seedling) and Paspalum (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL or 1 L	All States	-	-	Use higher rate for more established weed infestations
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass, Kikuyu Grass and Kentucky Bluegrass	Actively growing	2 or 4 L				Use the higher rate for well- established weed infestations or where greater control is required in one season. Apply in no less than 200 L/ha
Plantations of <i>Pinus caribaea</i> (Caribbean Pine), <i>Pinus elliotii</i> (Slash Pine), <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Stinkgrass, Urochloa Grass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*	Qld only		18 months	Apply using sprinkler sprayers in 50 L water/ha. Use subject to Queensland Forest Service Code of Practice.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum re-established from seeds or germinated rhizomes	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				
	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3 to 8 leaves per shoot	2 or 4 L*				
Bushland	Veldt Grass	Growing actively and unstressed	2 to 4 L	WA only		-	Use the higher rate in dense undergrowth or on older, less vigorous weeds. Where veldt grass is dense 250 L water per ha should be applied.
Tea-Trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Annual Grasses (except <i>Poa annua</i> and <i>Vulpia</i> spp.)	Apply to actively growing weeds	1 to 2 L	NSW only			Use higher rate when grasses fully tillered.
Oilseed Poppies	Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Summer Grass (Crabgrass)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Tas only	12 weeks		Apply in 100 to 200 L/ha. DO NOT tank mix with Reglone¹ as severe crop injury may occur. Annual Ryegrass regrowth may occur if sprayed beyond the early tillering stage.
Duboisia	Established plants of Couch Grass, Water Couch, Kikuyu, Johnson Grass and Paspalum	Young vegetative growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2 L*	Qld only	-		Apply in no less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray toward the ground under the tree canopy.

SPOT SPRAYING

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/10 L	STATE(S)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Onions, Lucerne, Hops, all Cucurbits, Apples, Pears, Stone Fruit, Grapes, Broad Beans, Green Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicums, Tomatoes, Carrots, Lettuce, Celery, Strawberries, Blackcurrants, Blueberries, Tropical Fruit, as per label Potted and open grown ornamental shrubs and trees	Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Brome Grasses, Barley Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Barnyard Grass and Perennial Grass seedlings, including Couch Grass, Paspalum, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Bent Grass and Green Summer Grass	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	12.5 mL or 25 mL	As for main section of this label	Use the higher rate for more established weed infestations. Thoroughly wet target weeds. Always follow critical comments for specific crops. Always add water and surfactants at rates recommended for individual crop situations as in specific label segments.
	Established plants of Perennial Grasses, Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Bent Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum, Para Grass, Guinea Grass and Carpet Grass	Established and growing actively	50 mL or 100 mL		
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, English couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Paspalum, Johnson Grass, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragments stems		25 mL or 50 mL		

Note: RESILIENCE® Herbicide does NOT control Winter Grass (*Poa annua*), Silver Grass (*Vulpia bromoides*), Nutsedge (*Cyperus* spp.) and broadleaf weeds.

* ALWAYS ADD 350 mL AGRAL[†] OR 200 mL WETSPRAY® 1000 PER 100 L OF SPRAY SOLUTION UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ADD 2 L DC TRATE[†] OR 200 mL WETSPRAY® 1000 PLUS 2 L RULVAPRON[†] PER 100 L SPRAY SOLUTION.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD EARLIER THAN THE NUMBER OF DAYS OR WEEKS SHOWN AFTER APPLICATION:

CLOVER, LUCERNE, LUPINS, MEDICS, CANOLA, LINSEED, VETCHES:	21 DAYS
BROAD, GREEN, FABA AND NAVY BEANS:	5 WEEKS
PEANUTS:	6 WEEKS
CHICK, FIELD AND GREEN VEGETABLE PEAS, CARROTS:	7 WEEKS
SUNFLOWERS:	14 WEEKS
SOYBEANS, PIGEON PEAS:	17 WEEKS
LEUCAENA FORAGE AND SEED CROPS:	26 WEEKS

DO NOT SPRAY THE FOLLOWING CROPS LATER THAN THE NUMBER OF DAYS OR WEEKS SHOWN BEFORE HARVEST:

CUSTARD APPLES, KIWIFRUIT, LYCHEE, MANGOES,	
PASSIONFRUIT, PAWPAW, PERSIMMONS, PINEAPPLES:	14 DAYS
CUCUMBER, GHERKIN, SQUASH, ZUCCHINI:	21 DAYS
BLUEBERRIES, BLACKCURRANTS, GRAPES, LETTUCE,	
STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES:	4 WEEKS
CUCURBITS: HONEYDEW, ROCK AND WATERMELON,	
PUMPKIN, ONIONS, BROAD, GREEN, FABA AND NAVY BEANS:	5 WEEKS
BRASSICA (BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER,	
BROCCOLI, CABBAGE) PEANUTS:	6 WEEKS
CHICK, FIELD AND GREEN VEGETABLE PEAS, CARROTS:	7 WEEKS
CELERY:	8 WEEKS
HOPS, POTATOES:	10 WEEKS
CAPSICUMS:	11 WEEKS
OILSEED POPPIES	12 WEEKS
COTTON, SUNFLOWERS:	14 WEEKS
LUPINS, CANOLA, SOYBEANS, PIGEON PEAS, LINSEED, LEUCAENA:	17 WEEKS

WITHHOLDING PERIOD TO HARVEST NOT REQUIRED: STONE FRUIT, POME FRUIT, CITRUS

ANIMALS ARE NOT TO BE SENT FOR SLAUGHTER FOR 7 DAYS AFTER GRAZING ON TREATED PASTURES.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

RESILIENCE® HERBICIDE is rapidly absorbed by leaves and green stems (is rainfast within one hour) and translocated throughout the plant. It accumulates at growing points, both above ground and in the roots, rhizomes and stolons of grass weeds. Weed growth and hence competition with the crop stops within 48 hours. First symptoms are not evident for at least a week after application. Growing points turn brown and rot, shoot tips can be easily pulled out after 2 to 3 weeks. Young leaves turn yellow or reddish soon after, but more mature leaves may remain green for extended period. Weed control is usually complete 3 to 5 weeks after spraying.

STRESS CONDITIONS

Moisture stress is a particular problem, whether caused by drought or short term stresses, resulting from a combination of high temperatures and low humidity or by prior use of pre-emergence herbicides resulting in stunted root growth of weeds. Irrigation or an effective rainfall must occur immediately before or after spraying if these conditions exist. Other stress situations to avoid include frost, waterlogging and extended cold conditions. DO NOT spray if any stress conditions are evident.

MIXING

Add the required amount of product directly to the spray tank which should be 50 to 75% full. The agitation system should be running during mixing and spraying. If agitation ceases and settlement occurs, agitate thoroughly before spraying. Adjuvants are essential and the following may be utilised: Agral[†] at 350mL/100 L of water OR Wetspray® 1000 at 200mL/100L of water OR 2 L DC Trate[†]/100 L of water OR Wetspray®1000 at 200 mL plus 2 L Rulvapon[†]/100 L of water, unless otherwise stated.

TIME OF APPLICATION

To obtain the maximum benefits of this product, weeds should be sprayed when young and actively growing. Grasses establishing from seed should be sprayed before tillering occurs. Higher rates will be necessary once tillering commences. For annual grass weeds, spraying must take place before the late tillering stage if a complete kill is desired. Unless otherwise specified in the Critical Comments application may be made at any stage of crop growth but allowing sufficient time for the prescribed withholding period.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Good spray coverage is essential for maximum results. Spray equipment must be checked and calibrated accurately prior to application.

Boom spraying: Check height of boom above the target weeds to ensure the spray is evenly distributed and a double overlap pattern is obtained. When spraying grass weed targets, an even distribution of droplets with no less than 50% of the spray volume in the 150 to 300 micron range is desirable.

Broadacre use: Water volumes per hectare will depend on nozzle selection and should be in the range of 50 to 100 L/ha. 110° fan nozzles are preferred for use with this product. Use higher volumes of spray to achieve full coverage of dense, vigorous weed infestations.

Band spraying: Ensure sufficient coverage by using two nozzles (one either side of the plant row) when the crop is beyond the 2 leaf stage.

Aerial Application: Flying height, pressure, nozzle size and positioning of the aircraft should be such to minimise spray drift. Avoid spraying in high winds or under temperature inversion conditions. Special care must be taken to avoid drift onto adjacent crops such as cereals, maize or sorghum. Apply in not less than 30 L/ha.

Spot Spraying: On smaller areas use a knapsack sprayer suitably calibrated.

Cleaning Up: After use, clean equipment thoroughly and rinse several times prior to re-use.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with Agral[†] and Wetspray® 1000, DC Trate[†], Rulvapon[†], Sertin[†], Imidan[†], Karate[†] and Aphidex®. DO NOT tank mix with other pesticides without prior reference to an Adama representative.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

RESILIENCE® HERBICIDE is a member of the aryloxyphenoxypropionate (fops) group of herbicides. RESILIENCE® HERBICIDE has the inhibitors of acetyl CoA carboxylase mode of action. For weed resistance management RESILIENCE® HERBICIDE is a Group A Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to RESILIENCE® HERBICIDE and other Group A 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 RESILIENCE® HERBICIDE or other Group A Herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of RESILIENCE® HERBICIDE to control resistant weeds.

GROUP **A** HERBICIDE

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. DO NOT plant cereal crops for a period of 12 weeks after application of RESILIENCE® Herbicide.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Moderately hazardous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a well-ventilated area, as cool as possible and away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical 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 point or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 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 and product.

For Refillable containers (110 L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing spray and using the product wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves.

FIRST AID

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

SDS

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Safety Data Sheet. A Safety Data Sheet for RESILIENCE® is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of RESILIENCE® being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purposes for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the Directions for Use or not. Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

[™] Pending trademark of an Adama Group Company

[®] Registered trademark of an Adama Group Company

[†] Other registered trademark.

UN NO. 3082
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,
LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS FLUAZIFOP-P)
MARINE POLLUTANT
PACKING GROUP II
HAZCHEM 2X

