

**READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING**



**Dow AgroSciences**

# **Broadstrike™**

## **Herbicide**

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 800 g/kg FLUMETSULAM**

**GROUP B HERBICIDE**

A water dispersible granule formulation for the post-emergence and salvage control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereals (including those undersown with clover, lucerne or medics); clover, fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, medic, serradella, and vetch (Popany only) seed crops and pastures; chickpeas, field peas, lentils, maize, peanuts; and for the pre-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in maize and soybeans as specified in the Directions For Use.

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**Dow AgroSciences**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### RESTRAINTS

**DO NOT** apply to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme temperature (less than 5°C or greater than 30°C), moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

**DO NOT** apply to plants which have suffered frosting for extended periods. Allow at least 2 days frost free prior to treatment.

**DO NOT** apply post-emergence treatments if rain is likely within 4 hours.

**DO NOT** irrigate (any method) treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application.

**DO NOT** apply to crops affected by disease or by previous herbicide treatment (eg triazines or sulfonylureas).

**TABLE 1A: CHICKPEAS, FIELD PEAS, LENTILS, FENUGREEK, LATHYRUS, VETCH (POPANY ONLY) AND SERRADELLA**

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXES
Chickpeas	4-6 branches (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	Broadstrike Herbicide usually causes some transient crop yellowing and can cause reddish discolouration and height suppression. Flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	<b>DO NOT</b> use any spray additives, or tank mix any other chemicals with Broadstrike Herbicide when using on chickpeas and field peas.
Field Peas	2 to 6 nodes (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	Broadstrike may cause transient crop yellowing and height suppression. On light soils in dry seasons flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	
Lentils	4-8 fully expanded leaves <b>DO NOT</b> apply later than 6 weeks after crop emergence	Broadstrike may cause transient height reduction, crop discolouration and delayed flowering, although yields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after application (eg. frost, drought, nutrient deficiency, disease) may lengthen the time needed for lentils to recover. In seasons where a dry spring occurs, yields may be suppressed. Tank mixes with other products may result in growth suppression and delayed flowering which can result in yield suppression.	Uptake™ Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L may be applied with Broadstrike to lentils.
Fenugreek Lathyrus Vetch (Popany only)	3 fully expanded leaves onwards		Use Broadstrike or Broadstrike plus a wetter only. Tank mixtures with other herbicides are not recommended.
Serradella	3 fully expanded leaves onwards		Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or BS-1000® at 200 mL/100 L may be applied with Broadstrike to serradella.



**TABLE 1B: WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 1A CROPS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)		
<b>CONTROLLED</b>				
Amsinckia (Yellow burrweed)	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	25	Where recommended, use of either a wetter or Uptake Spraying Oil with Broadstrike will provide better weed control.
Ball mustard	6 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Charlock	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		Spray charlock as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.
Indian hedge mustard	6 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Lupins	10 leaf	10 cm high		
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Pheasant's eye	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Shepherd's purse	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Three-horned bedstraw	6 whorls	10 cm high		
Turnip weed	8 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Volunteer canola	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Ward's weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Wild turnip	6 leaf	5 cm diameter		



**TABLE 1B: WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 1A CROPS** *continued*

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)		
<b>SUPPRESSED</b>				
Capeweed (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25	Under ideal growing conditions, Broadstrike will provide useful suppression of capeweed and doublegee. Best results will be achieved when a pre-emergence herbicide has already been used.
Doublegee (Spiny emex) (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter		Under ideal growing conditions, Broadstrike without an adjuvant will give a biomass reduction of 50% - 70% of wild radish. Surviving plants may flower and set viable seed. Best results will occur with treatment in conditions of >5°C with bright sunny conditions and use of higher water rates of 75-100 L/ha with fine-medium quality spray droplets to get excellent spray coverage.
Wild radish	4 leaf	5 cm diameter		

**TABLE 2A: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE (INCLUDING THOSE UNDERSOWN WITH CLOVER, LUCERNE OR MEDICS), CLOVER, LUCERNE AND MEDIC CROPS AND MIXED GRASSES/LEGUME PASTURES**

CROP/SITUATION	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXES
Wheat	3 leaf until start of jointing (Zadoks 13-31)		Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.
Barley Oats	Early post-tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 21-31)	Transient stem shortening and crop discolouration may occur, although yields are normally unaffected. Where barley and oats are undersown, a vigorous legume component may lengthen the time needed for the cereal to recover, especially if the cereal is stressed by lack of moisture, trace element deficiency or disease. In severe cases, yields may be suppressed.	Use only with a wetting agent such as BS-1000 when either applying Broadstrike alone or with partner products in barley and oats.
Stirling barley (WA only)	Apply no earlier than Zadoks 31.		



**TABLE 2A: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE (INCLUDING THOSE UNDERSOWN WITH CLOVER, LUCERNE OR MEDICS), CLOVER, LUCERNE AND MEDIC CROPS AND MIXED GRASSES/LEGUME PASTURES** *continued*

CROP/SITUATION	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES
Triticale Cereal rye	Early post-tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 21-31)		Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.
Medic, lucerne, and clover seed crops, and pastures, including; Barrel medic Snail medic Spineless burr medic Subterranean clover White clover	2 to 3 trifoliolate leaves onwards	<b>Medic, lucerne and subterranean clover</b> - When Broadstrike is applied at 25 g/ha + Uptake or wetter, yield reduction may occur when treating Serena or Paraggio medic or Nungarin sub-clover.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply to lucerne seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering.	Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.  <b>In lucerne DO NOT use with MCPA.</b> <b>In medics DO NOT use with MCPA.</b>
Grazing lucerne - high rate	4 trifoliolate leaves onwards	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.	
Fence lines, Stock camps, Stockyards, Commercial areas and pastures including medic, lucerne and clover pastures.	2 to 3 trifoliolate leaves onwards (see crop tolerance)		Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.
<b>SALVAGE SPRAY</b>			
Cereals: Wheat Barley Oats Triticale Cereal rye	Flowering (anthesis) to early dough (Zadoks, 61-83)	Do not use more than 25 g/ha	
Pastures Lucerne Clover Medics	Advanced seedlings or re-growth after cutting or grazing.		



**TABLE 2B: WEEDS CONTROLLED IN TABLE 2A CROPS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)		
Amsinckia (Yellow burrweed)	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Ball mustard	6 leaf	5 cm diameter		
Buchan weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	<b>Lucerne and/or clover only</b> 25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliolate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
			<b>Grazing lucerne only</b> 50 + Uptake or wetter	
Calepina (White ball mustard)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Capeweed	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L) or 25 + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 100 mL/ha	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.
Charlock	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	Spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.
Cotula (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.



**TABLE 2B: WEEDS CONTROLLED IN TABLE 2A CROPS** *continued*

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)		
Doublegee (Spiny emex)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 100 mL/ha	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.  Broadstrike + bromoxynil tank mix – use Uptake Spraying Oil or a wetter.  Broadstrike + 2,4-DB or Broadstrike + diuron tank mixes – only use a wetter.
	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L)  <b>or</b> 25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha  <b>or</b> 25 + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 1 L/ha for <b>Mature lucerne only</b>	
Dwarf marigold (Poverty weed)	10 leaf	15 cm high	15 + Uptake or wetter	
Fat hen	15 leaf	20 cm high	<b>Spring/summer pasture and lucerne only</b> 25 + Uptake or wetter	Spring and summer pasture and lucerne application only.
			<b>Grazing lucerne only</b> 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliolate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
Fumitory	6 leaf	8 cm diameter	25 + 300 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L) + wetter	Broadstrike + terbutryn tank mixes – only use a wetter.
Hedge mustard Indian hedge mustard	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake	Note: This mixture is only approved for use in NSW, Vic and Tasmania on pastures.
Lupins	10 leaf	10 cm high	25 + Uptake or wetter	
WA blue and narrow leaf lupins (WA only)	4 to 8 leaf		10 + Uptake or wetter	

**TABLE 2B: WEEDS CONTROLLED IN TABLE 2A CROPS** *continued*

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)		
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) seedlings	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter <b>or</b> 15 + wetter + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil-MCPA (200 g/L + 200 g/L), <b>or</b> 15 + wetter + 350 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L) + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Broadstrike + MCPA/terbutryn or Broadstrike + bromoxynil-MCPA tank mixes – only use a wetter.  Only use bromoxynil/MCPA and terbutryn + MCPA mixes in cereals that are NOT undersown with clovers, medics or lucerne.
	10 leaf	20 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	For older plants see Weeds Suppressed. Broadstrike + 2,4-DB tank mixes – only use a wetter.
			<b>Grazing lucerne only</b> 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliolate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L) <b>or</b> 25 + wetter + terbutryn (500 g/L) 300 mL/ha <b>or</b> 25 + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 1L/ha + for <b>Mature lucerne only</b>	In pasture, larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. With terbutryn, apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha from the ground or 50 L/ha from aircraft.  Broadstrike + diuron tank mixes – only use a wetter.



**TABLE 2B: WEEDS CONTROLLED IN TABLE 2A CROPS** *continued*

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)		
Peppercress seedlings	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
	10 leaf	15 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	
Pheasant's eye	7 leaf	10 cm high	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Shepherd's purse	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Three-horned bedstraw	6 whorls	10 cm high		
Turnip weed	8 leaf	5 cm diameter	15 + Uptake or wetter	
	12 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Volunteer canola	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Ward's weed				
Wild radish	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter + 700 mL ha bromoxynil (200 g/L) <b>or</b> 25 + wetter + MCPA amine (500 g/L) 500 mL/ha <b>or</b> 25 + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 1 L/ha for <b>Mature lucerne only</b>	



**TABLE 2B: WEEDS CONTROLLED IN TABLE 2A CROPS** *continued*

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)		
Wild radish (cereals)	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	<p>15 + wetter + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil/MCPA (200 g/L + 200 g/L)</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>15 + Uptake or wetter + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>15 + wetter + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) + 350 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L)</p>	<p>When conditions at spraying are less than ideal (see RESTRAINTS above), or when the crop is not competitive, some radish plants may survive to flower and set viable seed.</p> <p><b>DO NOT use MCPA amine in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne.</b></p> <p><b>In lucerne DO NOT use MCPA. In medics DO NOT use MCPA.</b></p> <p>Broadstrike + MCPA amine tank mixes – use Uptake Spraying Oil or a wetter.</p> <p>Broadstrike + MCPA/terbutryn or Broadstrike + bromoxynil/MCPA tank mixes – only use a wetter.</p> <p><b>DO NOT use MCPA amine or MCPA amine + terbutryn in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne.</b></p>
Wild turnip	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Wireweed	10 leaf	15 cm diameter	<p><b>Pasture and lucerne only</b></p> <p>25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L)</p> <p>1.5-2.5 L/ha</p>	Undersown clovers and lucerne, spring and summer sown pasture and lucerne crops only.



**TABLE 2C: WEEDS SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 2A CROPS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE		RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)		
Buchan weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	Broadstrike + 2,4-DB tank mixes – only use a wetter.
Deadnettle	6 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	
Doublegee (Spiny emex)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	<b>Grazing lucerne only</b> 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliolate leaves onwards.
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow)	5-8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	<b>DO NOT</b> apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.
New Zealand spinach	4 leaf	5 cm diameter		Broadstrike + 2,4-DB tank mixes – only use a wetter.
Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		
Peppergrass	10 leaf	15 cm diameter		
Stagger weed	6 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	
Wild radish	4 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	

**TABLE 3: SALVAGE SPRAY IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE, MIXED GRASS/LEGUME PASTURES, LUCERNE, CLOVER AND MEDICS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wild radish Turnip weed Paterson's curse	Early flowering of the youngest weeds to early pod formation of the oldest weeds	25 or 50 + Uptake or wetter <b>Use 50 g/ha only in established grazing lucerne clover, medic and legume/grass pastures</b>	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L. For prevention of wild radish and turnip weed seed set, <b>apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha from the ground or 50 L/ha from aircraft.</b> Some re-growth may occur when wet conditions prevail after treatment. Do not use this technique if you have already applied a Group B herbicide to the crop or pasture this season. Only use this salvage spray technique with Broadstrike once per cropping cycle to minimise the development of herbicide resistance. If you suspect herbicide resistance in broadleaved weeds do not use this technique. <b>DO NOT</b> use a Broadstrike salvage spray in pastures for seed production. <b>WARNING: Weeds that have not started to flower at application time may not be controlled by the salvage spray technique. For wild radish, time treatment to coincide with green, soft pods prior to embryo maturation in seeds.</b> Squeeze pod between finger nails to see if any "green/white seeds" are present. Best time to treat is before seeds are visible. <b>Use 50 g/ha only in established grazing lucerne clover, medic and legume/grass pastures.</b>

**TABLE 4: AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Caltrop Capeweed Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) (suppression) Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane) Wild radish	Rosette stage prior to running up to flower	<b>Spot spray:</b> 25 g/100 L	Apply to actively growing rosettes. To ensure complete coverage, spray to the point of runoff. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.



**TABLE 5A: SEED CROPS (Tasmania only): SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, ARROWLEAF CLOVER AND LUCERNE**

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXES
Seed crops of Subterranean clover Red clover White clover Arrowleaf clover Lucerne	1 to 3 trifoliolate leaves onwards	<b>DO NOT apply to lucerne or clover seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering.</b> <b>DO NOT apply at 40 g/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.</b>	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.  In <b>clover and lucerne</b> , Broadstrike may be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB and/or bromoxynil at their respective label rates for complete control of suppressed weeds.

**TABLE 5B: WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 5A CROPS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>			
Charlock	Up to 3½ leaf stage	25 + Uptake or wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.
Fat hen Lesser swinecress Mustards Shepherd's purse Wild radish Wild turnip	Beyond 3½ leaf stage and up to 10 leaf stage	40 + Uptake or wetter	
<b>WEEDS SUPPRESSED</b>			
Capeweed Chickweed Fumitory Spurrey Wireweed	Beyond 3½ leaf stage and up to 10 leaf stage	40 + Uptake or wetter	In <b>clover and lucerne</b> , seedlings of these weeds will be <b>suppressed</b> with Broadstrike alone. In <b>clover and lucerne</b> , Broadstrike may be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB and/or bromoxynil at their respective label rates for complete control of suppressed weeds. Only use a wetting agent at 200 mL/100 L with these tankmixes.



**TABLE 6A: SOYBEANS, LUCERNE, MAIZE AND PEANUTS**

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	APPLICATION METHODS	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXES	CROP TOLERANCE
Maize	Post-plant pre-emergence (PPPE)	Apply Broadstrike after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with pendimethalin.	Some transitory crop yellowing and height suppression should be expected but yields will be unaffected.
	Post-emergent Up to 8 leaf stage		Apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L spray volume or with a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetter such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.	
Soybean	Pre-plant Incorporated (PPI)	Incorporate into the soil within 4 hours by making two passes in opposite directions using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with Treflan 480 or pendimethalin.	
	Incorporated By Sowing (IBS)	Ensure the planting operation is done within 4 hours of application, using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with Treflan 480 or pendimethalin.	
	Post-plant Pre-emergent (PPPE)	Apply Broadstrike after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with pendimethalin.	
Lucerne	Post-emergent Up to 6 trifoliolate leaf stage		<b>DO NOT</b> apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.	
Peanuts	Post-emergent Up to 6 leaf stage		Apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L spray volume or with a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetter such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.	

**TABLE 6B: WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 6A CROPS**

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>			
Volunteer cotton (including Roundup Ready® Cotton)	Pre-emergence	50	<b>Cotton</b> (including Roundup Ready Cotton) – may be banded (>40% over the row or broadcast).
Caltrop Fat hen Turnip weed Wild radish	Post-emergent Up to 4 leaf	25 or 50 + Uptake or wetter	
<b>WEEDS SUPPRESSED</b>			
Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Cobbler's-pegs	Pre-emergent	25 or 50	<b>WEED CONTROL:</b> <b>Minimum spray volume 150 L/ha for optimum results.</b> In pre-emergent situations use the higher rate for longer soil residual effect and better suppression of more tolerant weeds (see WEEDS SUPPRESSED). In post-emergent situations use 25 g/ha on weeds up to 2 leaf stage and 50 g/ha on larger weeds up to 4 leaf stage and where more residual control is required.
Annual ground cherry Anoda weed Bladder ketmia Boggabri weed Fierce thornapple (Qld only) Red pigweed Wild gooseberry	Post-emergent Up to 4 leaf	25 or 50 + Uptake or wetter	

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

### HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, maize, peanuts and soybeans: **NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

Winter cereals (barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat): **DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**

### GRAZING/STOCK FOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Winter cereals (barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat), chickpeas, field peas, lentils, peanuts, soybeans and popany vetch: **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: This 4 week WHP covers the use of Broadstrike tank mixed with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) on cereals.**

Maize: **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

Fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, medic, serradella: **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR HARVEST FOR SEED FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: When tank mixing Broadstrike with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) a 2 week WHP is required.**

Pastures (unless otherwise specified): **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: When tank mixing Broadstrike with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) a 2 week WHP is required.**

### LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, that the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold for export slaughter.

### EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 7 days:

After observing the withholding period for grazing or cutting for stock food, livestock that have been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 7 days prior to slaughter.



## EXPORT ANIMAL FEED INTERVAL (EAFI) – 28 days (Fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, pasture and serradella only):

A minimum period of 28 days must elapse between the application of Broadstrike Herbicide and grazing or cutting the treated pasture as stockfeed for livestock intended for export.

## MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS

Broadstrike is broken down in the soil by microbial activity. Warm, moist soil conditions favour highest microbial activity and quickest residue breakdown. For the recropping periods NNSW & Qld refers to summer dominant rainfall areas, where crops are grown on deep black earth soils (vertisols), with no impermeable sub-horizon in the top 30 cm. SNSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA refers to winter dominant rainfall areas on soils with no impermeable sub-horizon in the top 30 cm. Also see the comments on **rainfall** and **soil type** below.

CROP	RATE (g/ha)	REGION	
		NNSW, Qld	SNSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA
Cereal rye, medics, triticale, wheat, maize or soybeans	25 or 50	May be planted at any time after Broadstrike application	May be planted at any time after Broadstrike application
Barley, chickpeas, clover, field peas, lucerne, oats and peanuts	25	3 months	3 months
	50	6 months	9 months
Sorghum or sunflowers	25	6 months	-
	50	9 months	-
Cotton	25 or 50	24 months	-
Canola, faba beans, fenugreek, lathyrus, lentils, lupins, serradella or popany vetch	25	6 months	9 months
	50	9 months	12 months

**Rainfall** – is required to maintain soil wetness for at least one week over the warm months to enable microbial degradation of herbicide residues to allow safe planting of sensitive crops. For SNSW, Victoria, Tasmania, SA and WA a minimum of 25 mm and preferably 50 mm or more rain must have fallen over the warm months of the year. For NNSW and Qld a minimum of 50 mm and preferably 100 mm rain or more must have fallen over the warm months of the year.

**Soil type** – on shallow, duplex, low organic matter soils with an impermeable sub-horizon within the root zone (30 cm deep or less) and alkaline surface soil, sensitive crops should NOT be planted until 2 years after application of Broadstrike at either 25 or 50 g/ha. (For crops grown in NNSW and Qld on soils other than vertisols, call Dow AgroSciences or your local reseller for more advice).

**Where BROADSTRIKE residue carryover is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:** Where rain or irrigation allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a winter cereal.

**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 test 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a cereal crop.

Canola and cotton are highly sensitive to BROADSTRIKE and therefore are a good test species for a bioassay.





## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Broadstrike granules readily disperse in water and will do so once added to fast moving water. *Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying. Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.*

## MIXING

### 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 Broadstrike granules and when they are dissolved and the granules are dispersed, 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

When Broadstrike is added to the spray tank for spray rigs that have limited bypass agitation, then as for most granulated formulations, pre-disperse the Broadstrike in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add Broadstrike while stirring until the granules have dispersed.

### Tank mixes – this order should be followed:

1. Quarter fill the spray tank and agitate
2. Add Broadstrike using the mixing procedure above
3. Add Verdict™ 520 if to be used
4. Half fill the spray tank
5. Add wettable powders, dry flowables, suspension concentrates, soluble liquids and/or emulsifiable concentrates
6. Add Uptake Spraying Oil when half full
7. Other adjuvants add according to their label
8. Add water to fill the spray tank

Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no-spray zones, CRITICAL COMMENTS and SAFETY DIRECTIONS for the tank mix products.

## APPLICATION

- Ground Application: Apply Broadstrike in 50 to 150 litres of water per hectare through a calibrated sprayer that delivers at least medium quality spray as defined by the ASAE Standard S572.
- **DO NOT** apply Broadstrike under conditions likely to cause drift onto waterways, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops. Unsuitable conditions are dead calm, excessive wind and/or small droplets.

- Best results are achieved where applications are made on warm (greater than 5°C), sunny days applying more than 50 L/ha of total spray volume (preferably more than 75 L/ha) and where spray coverage is maximised.

## COMPATIBILITY

Always allow 7 days between application of a grass herbicide and Broadstrike in chickpeas and field peas.

In lentils, adjuvant, broadleaf or grass herbicide, insecticide and foliar fertiliser tank mixes may result in transient height reduction, crop discolouration and delayed flowering, although yields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after application (eg. frost, drought) may lengthen the time needed for lentils to recover and in years where a dry spring occurs, yields may be suppressed.

Broadstrike is compatible with the following:

### Adjuvants

Uptake™ Spraying Oil, Hasten® Spray Adjuvant, BS-1000

### Broadleaf herbicides

Atrazine	Diuron (liquid or wettable granule)	Spinnaker® Herbicide
Basagran® Herbicide	Lontrel™ 750 SG Herbicide Lontrel Herbicide	Starane™ Advanced
Bromoxynil	MCPA amine	Stomp® 330E Herbicide
2,4-DB	MCPA ester	Terbutryn
Diflufenican (lentils and field peas only)	MCPA sodium salt	Tordon™ 242 Cereal Herbicide
Jaguar® Herbicide	Metsulfuron	Treflan™ 480

### Grassweed herbicides

Clethodim (lentils only)	Simazine	
Hoegrass® Selective Herbicide (ryegrass only)	Treflan™ 480	Tristar® Advance Selective Herbicide
Paraquat	clodinafop	Verdict™ 520 Herbicide
Wildcat® Selective Herbicide (wild oats only)		



## Insecticides

Dimethoate, esfenvalerate (lentils only), Lorsban™  
Insecticides, omethoate

## Fungicides (lentils only)

Carbendazim, chlorothalonil, Dithane™ Rainshield™  
Neo Tec™ Fungicide

## Foliar Fertilisers

Broadacre zinc (lentils only)

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## CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Broadstrike, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Drain the tank and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines and nozzles.

**To rinse:** After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

**To decontaminate:** Before spraying sensitive crops (which include canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent at 500 mL/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Chlorine based cleaners are not recommended.

Nufarm Tank and Equipment Cleaner® is not recommended.

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

## RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

### GROUP B HERBICIDE

Broadstrike Herbicide is a broadleaf herbicide with no annual ryegrass activity and is a member of the triazolopyrimidine sulfonanilide (sulfonamide) group of herbicides. The product has the acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group B herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group B herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population.

The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group B herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences 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 Dow AgroSciences representative.

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

Refer to MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS for crop rotation information. Crops susceptible to Broadstrike include but are not limited to canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers.

**DO NOT flood irrigate any treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application. Where other types of irrigation are used, for example sprinklers, DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 48 hours after application.**

**DO NOT** apply to waterlogged soils or if heavy rain is expected within 48 hours of application.

Dangerous to aquatic plants and susceptible crops. **DO NOT** contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the product or its containers.

**DO NOT** apply under weather conditions, such as dead calm or excessive wind, or from spraying equipment producing small droplets that may cause spray to drift onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies, watercourses, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops.

## PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

**DO NOT** graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under withholding periods.

Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying, therefore livestock should be kept out of the area until the plants have died down.

## PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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



## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep Out of Reach of Children.

Store in the closed, original container in a securely locked, dry, cool, well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight.

DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

## 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

- Product will irritate the eyes.
- When handling the granules avoid contact with eyes.
- If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water.
- Wash hands after use.

## 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 on the Material Safety Data Sheet for **BROADSTRIKE™ HERBICIDE** which is available from Dow AgroSciences on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or visit [www.dowagrosciences.com.au](http://www.dowagrosciences.com.au)

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Specimen Label

