



CAUTION

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

Nufarm

Glyphosate CT

Broadhectare Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 450 g/L GLYPHOSATE (present as the isopropylamine salt)

GROUP **M** HERBICIDE

For the control of annual and perennial weeds prior to sowing winter and summer crops, to control sorghum re-growth, for ratoon control in sugarcane and to assist in pasture renovation and management.

READ COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

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APVMA Approval No.: 31398/0510

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

To ensure herbicide absorption, DO NOT disturb treated weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds.

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as drought, water logging, disease, insect damage or following frost.

DO NOT treat weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. DO NOT apply if rainfall is likely within 6 hours of application.

| SITUATION | STATE | WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tined implement | WA SA VIC NSW ACT only | Barley grass, Brome grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats | 400-800mL/ha pre tillering 800mL-1L/ha post tillering | Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. RATE SELECTION Increase to higher rates late in the season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. FULL DISTURBANCE with a cultivation or sowing with a tined implement may start 1 day after treatment (7 days if Dock, Phalaris, Skeleton weed, Soursob or Sorrel are present) and should occur within 21 days after treatment. Where cultivation or sowing does not occur within 21 days, new weed growth may require further treatment. When treating light infestations or seedling annual grasses (pre-tillering) and annual broadleaf weeds (less than 8cm dia/height), cultivation or sowing may start 6 hours after treatment and should occur within 21 days. CROP ESTABLISHMENT Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment section for directions. ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES Addition of Wetter TX at 200mL/100L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use nozzles designed to give MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70L/ha or more is recommended to improve spray coverage. Good coverage of Silvergrass is critical for control. TANK MIXTURES For improved control of clover add Kamba® 500 (dicamba). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. PERENNIAL WEEDS For Soursob, Perennial phalaris, Skeleton weed and Sorrel, this product will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers. |
| | | Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Annual ryegrass, Silver grass, Winter grass | 800mL-1L/ha pre tillering 1-1.2L/ha post tillering | |
| | | Calomba daisy, Capeweed, Doublegee (Spiny Emex) | 400-800mL/ha less than 8cm diameter 800mL-1.2L/ha greater than 8cm diameter | |
| | | Amsinckia, Fumitory, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Volunteer lupins, Wild turnip | 800mL-1L/ha less than 12cm diameter 1-1.2L/ha greater than 12cm diameter | |
| | | Dock (seedling) | 800mL-1.2L/ha | |
| | | Perennial phalaris, Sorrel, Sub-clover, Soursob, Skeleton weed - fully emerged rosettes (NSW only) | 1.2L/ha | |

| SITUATION | STATE | WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement (cont.) | TAS only | All the above weeds | 1.2–2.4L/ha | TASMANIA Use 1.2L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. Added surfactant is recommended at all spray volumes. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 400mL/ha Kamba® 500 (Dicamba). Observe Kamba® 500 label directions and plant-back periods. |
| SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance | NSW ACT VIC SA WA only | Barley grass, Wild oats, Volunteer cereals, | 800mL–1.2L/ha | Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing of mature plants has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. Increase to higher rates in Spring or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. AERIAL APPLICATION Use the higher rates. See Aerial Equipment. ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES: Add Wetter TX at 200mL/100L spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass use nozzles designed to give MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. Good coverage of Silvergrass is critical for control. TANK MIXTURES For improved control of Dock, Sorrel, and Sub-clover, add Kamba® 500 (Dicamba). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, and safety directions for the tank mix products. Addition of Liase (ammonium sulphate) at 2L/100L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. See Tank Mixtures for directions. PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence one day after treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for 3 days where annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment. AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING: Delay seeding until trash is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertilizer and insecticides and follow-up management is undertaken as required. |
| | | Brome grass, Canary grass (Annual Phalaris), Capeweed, Variegated thistle, Winter grass | 1-1.6L/ha | |
| | | Annual ryegrass, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Silvergrass, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip | 1.2–1.6L/ha | |
| | | Erodium, Plantain, Perennial phalaris, Perennial ryegrass, Sorrel, Sub-clover, Yorkshire fog | 1.5–2L/ha | |
| | | Dock, Flatweed | 2L/ha | |
| | TAS only | All the above weeds | 1.2–2.4L/ha | TASMANIA: Use 1.2L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. Added surfactant is recommended at all spray volumes. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 400mL/ha Kamba® 500 (Dicamba). Observe Kamba® 500 label directions and plant-back periods. |
| SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To start a fallow | NSW ACT VIC SA WA only | Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats | 800mL–1.2L/ha | Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth 6-8cm before spraying. RATE SELECTION: Use lower rates on young weeds or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days. Increasing to the higher rates where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES: Add Wetter TX at 200mL/100L spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use nozzles designed to give MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. Good coverage of Silvergrass is critical for control. BATHURST BURR For mature weeds use the higher rate. HOARY CRESS Treat from late rosette to early flowering. SOURSOB Treat at tuber exhaustion. COUCH: Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn, with Autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation. The use of LI 700® at 500mL/100L may improve control. TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures. |
| | | Annual ryegrass, Brome grass, Capeweed, Paterson's curse (rosette), Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silver grass, Spear thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip | 1.2–1.6L/ha | |
| | | Bathurst Burr | 1.5–2.4L/ha | |
| | | Hoary cress, Soursob | 1.2L/ha | |
| | | Couch | 1.2–2.4L/ha | |
| | | TAS Only | All the above weeds | |

| SITUATION | STATE | WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS | |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| NORTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control in fallows or prior to sowing Winter or Summer crops | QLD NSW ACT only | Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats | 400-800mL/ha | Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. Note that under Summer (hot) conditions, dense infestations of Barnyard grass and Liverseed grass (<i>Urochloa</i>) may require follow-up treatment for complete control. In Winter (cold) conditions, symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. At advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range or the addition of 2,4-D. Use Nufarm Surpass® 475 for summer fallow weed control. Use Nufarm Surpass® 475 or Estercide® Xtra 680 prior to sowing a winter crop. CROP ESTABLISHMENT: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment. TANK MIXTURES See Tank Mixtures: Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. DO NOT tank mix with atrazine when spraying Barnyard grass or Liverseed grass. AERIAL APPLICATION: For instructions on aerial application, under hot conditions, see Aerial Equipment section. DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C. | |
| | | Barnyard grass, Bathurst Burr, Button grass, Columbus grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, Native Millet, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Volunteer sorghum | 800mL-1.6L/ha | | |
| | | Australian bluebell (QLD only), Cudweed, Fumitory, Mexican poppy, New Zealand spinach, Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Spurge, Stinking goosefoot | 800mL-1.2L/ha | | |
| | | Suppression of Black Bindweed, Wireweed | 800mL-1.2L/ha | | |
| | | Black (giant) pigweed, Boggabri weed, Caltrop (Yellow vine), Indian hedge mustard, Mintweed, Summer grass | 400-800mL/ha up to 5 true leaves or 3cm diameter/height 800mL-1.2L/ha greater than 5 true leaves or 3cm diameter/height | | |
| | | African turnip weed, Deadnettle, Sweet Summer grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer sunflower | 600-800mL/ha up to 5 true leaves or 3cm diameter/height 800mL-1.6 L/ha greater than 3cm diameter/height | | |
| | | Annual ground cherry (Gooseberry), Camel melon, Bladder ketmia, Turnip weed, Wild lettuce, Wild turnip, False castor oil plant/Thornapple, Noogoora burr, Wireweed | 800mL-1.2L/ha prior to stem elongation/budding. After that use 400mL-1.2L/ha plus 1.1-1.7L/ha Surpass 475 or 1.2-1.6L/ha of this product alone | | |
| | | Pigweed | 800mL-1.6L/ha up to 20cm dia | | Use a higher rate on larger weeds. Control of Pigweed over a wide range of growth stages can be obtained with the addition of Associate®/Ally*. Observe re-cropping intervals. |
| | | Prickly paddy melon | 770mL-1.6L/ha plus 80mL of Invader® | | DO NOT add crop oil. |
| | | Sowthistle/ milkthistle | 600-800mL/ha rosettes up to 3cm dia 800mL-1.6L/ha greater than 3cm dia | | Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery. |
| | | Couch | 1.2-2.4L/ha | | Use the higher rate for dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn, with Autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation. The use of LI 700® at 500mL/100L may improve control. |
| | | Johnson grass | 1.6-2.4L/ha | | Use the higher rate on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with a minimum of 30cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long term control. |
| | | Nutgrass | 2.4 + 2.4L/ha | | Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally in 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make a second application. NOTE: Follow up treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program. |

| SITUATION | STATE | WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Fallow/Preplant knockdown weed control Prior to sowing the following Winter Cereals: - Whe at | All States | Annual ground cherry (Gooseberry), Camel melon, Bladder ketmia, Sowthistle (Milk thistle), Turnip Weed, Wild Lettuce, Wild Turnip, plus those controlled by Associate®/Ally* | 600-800mL/ha rosettes up to 3cm diameter (Sowthistle only); plus 5 or 7g/ha Associate®/Ally*. 800mL-1.2L/ha prior to stem elongation/budding; plus 5 or 7g/ha Associate®/Ally*. After that use 400mL-1.2L/ha, plus 600-820mL/ha Estercide® Xtra 680 OR 1.2L/ha of this product alone; plus 5g or 7g per ha Associate®/ Ally*. | WHEAT: DO NOT apply less than 10 days prior to sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly under dry, cold conditions. Apply when weeds are actively growing and in accordance with the recommendations provided on the respective product labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed spectrum. |
| Barley, Cereal Rye or Triticale | | | | BARLEY, CEREAL RYE OR TRITICALE: DO NOT apply less than 6 weeks prior to sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly under dry, cold conditions. Apply when weeds are actively growing and in accordance with the recommendations provided on the respective product labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed spectrum. |
| Poa Tussock Infested Pasture For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation | NSW ACT TAS VIC QLD only | Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa tussock (<i>Poa labillardieri</i>) | 2.4-3.2L/ha | TIMING: Graze heavily, then remove stock at least 14 days before spraying to allow fresh regrowth. Apply to actively growing plants after the Autumn break but before heavy frosts (March – May). APPLICATION: Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. If aerial spraying, see Aerial Equipment. FOLLOW UP MANAGEMENT: Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after each treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation. |
| Seed-Head Suppression Of Perennial Grasses | VIC TAS NSW ACT WA SA only | Bent grass | 300-500mL/ha | TIMING: Treat from late October to late November. Apply before seedheads have emerged. Use the higher rate where growth is excessive and renovation is intended the following Autumn. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT: Graze hard after spraying. |
| Bent grass Infested Pasture For control/ suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species | VIC TAS only | Most annual weeds and Bent grass (<i>Agrostis capillaries</i>) | 2L/ha | TIMING: Apply to actively growing plants in late Spring when they have some seed-head development, but before Summer moisture stress. Remove stock to ensure there is full leaf growth. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT: Full disturbance with a tyned implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a Summer crop, and/or re-seeded pasture or crop the following Autumn. |
| Pasture Topping For annual grass, Capeweed and Calomba daisy seed-set reduction | WA SA VIC TAS NSW ACT only | Barley grass, Brome grass, Silvergrass, Capeweed, Annual ryegrass, Calomba daisy | 240-360mL/ha 360mL/ha | Remove stock prior to treatment to allow even regrowth. Apply to Capeweed and Annual ryegrass at FLOWERING. For other grasses, apply from HEAD to MILKY DOUGH stage. Use the higher rate for dense infestations or where Annual ryegrass is present. Apply before signs of plants "haying off". Reduction in pasture legume population may occur as a result of treatment. DO NOT apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed or hay. If using Activator® surfactant, add at the rate 150mL/100L spray solution or Chemwet 1000 at 125mL/100L spray solution. |
| Pasture Manipulation For suppression or control of pastures species prior to drilling improved pasture, forage species, Soybeans or Leucaena. BAND SPRAYING: May also be applied as a band or strip spray | NSW ACT VIC WA only QLD only | Carpet grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum Carpet grass, Paspalum Kikuyu Barbed wire grass, Black speargrass, Love grasses, Red Natal grass, Wire grasses | 1.1-4.8L/ha 500mL-4.8L/ha 2.4L/ha | RATE SELECTION: For suppression, apply the low rate. Where complete control is required apply up to the high rate. BAND SPRAYING: Band spraying may be done immediately after the sowing operation. Mount the nozzles behind the coulter/tyne/press wheel assembly of the band seeder. Adjust to spray 0.5 to 1.0m strips. Ensure minimal disturbance of the pasture. Excessive dust created in the seeding operation may reduce herbicide activity. Pasture seed must be drilled at the appropriate depth and covered by soil. LEUCAENA (QLD ONLY): Apply 2L/ha through a single taper fan nozzle LFI-80 mounted at the rear of the single row planter providing a 1m swath. Planting rows to be 4m apart. |
| SORGHUM CONTROL Pre-harvest | QLD NSW ACT only | Sorghum (Grain sorghum) DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging | 1.2 or 1.6L/ha | DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for control of crop and late tillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for improved suppression of ratoon regrowth. TIMING: Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred. CAUTION: Treatment may increase potential for CROP LODGING, particularly if prior moisture stress has occurred. Harvest should commence at least 7 days after application provided sufficient dry down has occurred to avoid possible lodging. Speed of dry down is dependent on physiological maturity, soil moisture and climatic conditions. CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock. |

| SITUATION | STATE | WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|--|---------------------|--|---|--|
| SORGHUM CONTROL Post-harvest | QLD NSW only | Sorghum stubble (Grain sorghum) | 800mL–1.2L/ha for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble 1.2-1.6L/ha for standing stubble if sufficiently green and for fresh Spring regrowth | APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY: DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. SLASHED STUBBLE AND SPRING REGROWTH: Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20cm high. STANDING STUBBLE: Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20cm before treatment. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control. NOTE: Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. Some varieties particularly Goldrush 2, Ruby, turmp, Prize and Nugget 2, give variable results if they have not grown under ideal conditions. CAUTION Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock. |
| SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out | QLD NSW only | Sugar cane ratoon regrowth | 4.8–7.2L/ha | APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60-120cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control. |
| Direct drilling for Rice | NSW only | Annual ryegrass, Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Barley grass, Burr medic, Sub-clover, Winter grass | 800mL–1.0L/ha | Use the higher rate where Annual Ryegrass is dominant and add Wetter TX at 200mL/100L spray solution. In grazed situations, if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. This product is less effective on drought stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. SOWING: Direct drilling may take place 1–14 days after spraying. This product does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continuing control of weeds. |
| Winter Pasture Prior to Sowing with Rice. | NSW, ACT only | Clovers, Paterson's curse, Curled dock and Narrow leaf dock | 800mL-1.6L/ha plus 5g/ha Associate®/ Ally* | Apply as a tank mix prior to sowing rice by drill or by air. Apply to actively growing weeds. |
| Cotton pre-harvest DO NOT use on crops intended for seed production | NSW QLD only | Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr, Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle/milkthistle | 1-2L/ha | Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, where the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit spray coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Dropp* or Harvade*. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For best results under these conditions, delay application until canopy re-opens following initial conditioning treatment. Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora burr is required treatments should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed with defoliant, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all label direction sfor the tank mix products. |
| | | Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only) | 2L/ha | |
| Cotton: Shielded sprayers | NSW QLD only | Refer to Weeds Controlled section Northern Australia: In fallows or prior to sowing a crop | | Apply this product to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply in crops less than 20cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury or destruction may result. |
| TREE AND VINECROPS Vineyards, Berries and other small fruits (excluding strawberry) Citrus fruits Tropical and Sub-tropical fruits Pome fruits Stone fruits Tree nuts Duboisia Hops Tea | All States | Amaranth, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Deadnettle, Doublegee, Liverseed grass, Mintweed, Paterson's Curse, Pigweed, Ryegrass, Silvergrass, Spear thistle, Thornapple, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle | Boom: 1.6-2.4L/ha Handgun: 400-600mL/100L Knapsack: 60-80mL/15L | Apply as a directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or plant. Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit. Hops: Apply in Winter, prior to crop emerging from dormancy. Tea: Apply a maximum of 3.2L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 0.4L/100L by directed hand-gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. All other crops: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. CAUTION Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required. Annual weeds may be sprayed anytime they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15cm tall. |

| SITUATION | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|
| | READ APPLICATION CHECKLIST BEFORE USING. See Annual, Perennial and Woody weeds sections below for most appropriate rate. |
| Agricultural Areas | Nufarm Glyphosate CT may be used for control of annual, perennial and woody weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings. |
| Dry Drains And Channels Only | DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application. |
| Forests | Nufarm Glyphosate CT may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result. |
| Non- Agricultural Areas Around Buildings, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic And Public Service Areas, Right-Of-Ways. | Nufarm Glyphosate CT does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, Nufarm Glyphosate CT may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/Compatibility. |

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|--|---|--|
| ANNUAL WEEDS Amaranth, Bathurst burr, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobbler's peg, Deadnettle, Doublegee, Fumitory, Ground cherry, Hedge mustard, Lesser swinecress, Liverseed grass, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Paradoxa grass, Paterson's curse, Pigweed, Potato weed, Ryegrass, Saffron thistle, Silver grass, Sow thistle, Spear thistle, Spiny burrgrass, Spurge, Sub clover, Thornapple, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer cereal | Boom: 1.6-2.4L/ha Handgun: 400-560 per 100L Knapsack: 60-80mL/15L | Apply to weeds whenever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost. Use higher rate on weeds over 15cm in height or diameter or where dense weed cover limits spray coverage. Use higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 5L spray per 100sqm. Nufarm Glyphosate CT does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds Nufarm Glyphosate CT may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures in the General Instructions for directions. DO NOT use an atrazine tank-mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass. |
| PERENNIAL WEEDS Artichoke thistle, African lovegrass, Bent grass, Carpet grass, Cocksfoot, Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>), Paspalum, Phalaris, Plantains, Poa tussock, Prairie grass, Qld blue grass, Red-leg grass, Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Sorrel, Soursob, Yorkshire fog | Boom: 2.4-4.8L/ha Handgun: 565-790/100L Knapsack: 85-120mL/15L | Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seedhead stage. In general best control of Winter growing perennials is obtained with application during Winter-Spring. Best control of Summer growing perennials is obtained with application late Summer and Autumn. For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential low rate treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use the higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Prairie grass, Qld blue grass, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Redleg grass, Paspalum and Sorrel, use the higher rates only. |
| Blady grass, Bracken, Couch, Guinea grass, *Paragrass, Silverleaf nightshade, *Water couch *Use on Dry Drains and Channels ONLY (see Use Situations critical comments above) | Boom: 7.2L/ha Handgun: 1L or 1.6L/100L | For Bracken add Pulse® at 200mL/100L spray mix. Best control of couch in WA and SA is obtained with Spring treatment. Most effective control of couch in eastern states is obtained with Summer and Autumn treatments. In cultivated situations use sequential treatments of 2.3-5.2L/ha for control. Only use higher rate for handgun and knapsack for Silverleaf nightshade. |
| WOODY WEEDS Bamboo, Bitou bush, Boneseed, Boxthorn, Crofton weed, Gorse, Groundsel bush, Lantana, Mistflower | Knapsack: 160 or 240mL/15L Handgun: 400-790mL/100L Knapsack: 65-120mL/15L | Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply to drought stressed plants. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. Bamboo , apply when foliage/regrowth is 1-2m tall, use higher rate only. Bitou bush/Boneseed , apply higher rate on bushes greater than 1.5m. Best results are achieved when treated at peak flower during Winter. Boxthorn minimum rate is 565mL for handgun and 85mL for knapsack. Groundsel bush , apply higher rate on bushes greater than 2m. DO NOT apply in Winter. Minimum rate is 565mL for handgun and 65mL for knapsack. Gorse , always add Pulse® at 200mL/100L of spray mix, use higher rate only. Lantana , use higher rate only. Addition of Pulse® (200mL/100L) may improve control. Boxthorn, Gorse, Lantana Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. |
| Blackberry, Chinese scrub, Eucalyptus spp. (seedlings less than 2m), Hawthorn, Pampas grass, Sifton bush, Sweet briar, Willow (less than 2m) | Handgun: 790mL-1.05L/100L Knapsack: 120-170mL/15L | Apply to actively growing plants. Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Blackberry , apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rate on old dense infestations greater than 2m high. In Tasmania, DO NOT treat bushes bearing mature fruit. Chinese scrub , use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. Eucalyptus spp. , add Pulse® at 200mL/100L of spray mix. Hawthorn , apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rates on bushes greater than 2m. Pampas grass , allow regrowth to reach 1m, best results-apply after flowering. Sifton bush , use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. Sweet briar , apply from late flowering to leaf fall, use 1.2-1.6L/100L, and 180-240mL/15L, use higher rates on bushes greater than 1.5m. |

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

PRE-HARVEST SORGHUM:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS

OTHER USES:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product may be used prior to sowing any crop (edible or non-edible) but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings. A Withholding Period for grazing stock is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed for one day after treatment of annual weeds, or 7 days if perennial weeds are present, to ensure absorption of this product. Certain plants (e.g. Soursob, Variegated thistle) may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, DO NOT allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred. Weeds should be actively growing at time of treatment. DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, water logging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Prior herbicide application may also induce stress in weeds. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Rainfastness or general efficacy may be reduced if weeds are not actively growing, are under stress or conditions of low light intensity/darkness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain, if water droplets run-off when plants are disturbed. Always add a non-ionic surfactant.

See Surfactant Addition. Independent of spray volume, adding extra surfactant may improve brown out on some broadleaf weeds under less than ideal conditions.

Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result. This product is a non-volatile, water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity. This product is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It moves through the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on annual weeds take 3-7 days, but on perennial weeds may not be obvious for 2-3 weeks or even longer and may be delayed by cool or cloudy weather at and following treatment. Visible effects are gradual yellowing and wilting of the plant which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of under-ground plant parts. This product will control emerged weeds only and is inactivated immediately in the soil and does not provide residual weed control. Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

This product is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seedbed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development. Spraying early to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seedbeds. On friable soils and where there is only light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed satisfactorily from one day after spraying. In situations of heavy weed growth sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formation of a satisfactory seedbed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation and roots into the seedbed by cultivation or sowing may cause retarded crop emergence, particularly in cold and/or wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing, and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface. In marginal seedbed conditions take care to achieve correct seeding depth, and avoid use of pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise risk of retarded crop emergence.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

This product mixes readily with water.

NOTE: Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, e.g. water from ponds and unlined ditches, or if hard water containing high levels of calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate ions is used. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials. Fill the spray tank with one half the required amount of clean water and add the proper amount of this product. Mix well before adding the remaining portion of water. Add the surfactant near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming. Placing the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution will prevent excessive foaming. Removing hose from tank immediately after filling will prevent back siphoning into water source. DO NOT use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming.

Use spray solutions promptly and certainly within 5 days since a gradual loss of activity will occur. Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic-lined containers. DO NOT mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product, or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture that can flash or explode if ignited by flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source. DO NOT mix with other surfactants, agricultural chemicals, herbicide oils, or any other material except as directed on the label. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water following application to prevent corrosion.

SURFACTANT ADDITION

Always add a non-ionic surfactant. The following surfactant products may be used (other products have not been tested).

Nufarm LI 700® Surfactant

RATE: 250mL-500mL/100L. The addition of Nufarm LI 700 surfactant MAY improve weed control. At rates of 300mL-500mL per 100L, Nufarm LI 700 may modify the droplet spectrum produced by CP and flat fan nozzles. This may reduce the proportion of FINE droplets produced by these nozzles.

Nufarm Activator®

RATE: 70mL-125mL/100L. General Purpose non-ionic surfactants may increase the production of FINE and VERY FINE droplets, which are prone to drift when used through certain nozzle types.

Wetter TX Surfactant

RATE: 200mL/100L. spray solution. Add when treating Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass and Perennial grasses. Wetter TX is NOT a general purpose surfactant and should be used only where recommended.

DO NOT use spray oils, adjuvants or surfactants other than those recommended on this label.

TANK MIXTURES

This product may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and additives, where recommended in the Directions For Use tables. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL TANK MIXTURES

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Where ammonium sulphate is recommended, add Liase according to the Directions for Use on its label.
3. Add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank. Mix thoroughly.
4. Add this product and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Add surfactant, if required, near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

TANK MIXTURES – INSECTICIDES

This product is compatible with the following insecticides: Chlorpyrifos, Dimethoate, Fenitrothion, Imidan*, Karate*, Le Mat*, Lorsban* 500, Pirate® 300, Rogor*, Sumithion* ULV, Talstar® and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

TANK MIXTURES – HERBICIDES**Atrazine flowable plus liquid ammonium sulphate**

This product may be tank mixed with atrazine (Nu-trazine 600 and Nu-trazine 900DF) for knockdown and residual weed control. Addition of ammonium sulphate is required to overcome antagonism. See Tank Mixtures - Additives section. DO NOT use this tank mix on BARNYARD GRASS. DO NOT apply the tank mix by air.

Estercide® Xtra 680

This product and Estercide® Xtra 680 may be tank mixed for improved control of certain broadleaf weeds. Observe any regional use restrictions.

Kamba®500 (Dicamba)

This product and Kamba®500 may be tank mixed for improved control of Sub-clover, Medics and White clover.

Lusta®/Glean*

This product and Lusta®/Glean* tank mix will provide knockdown and residual weed control in fallow or in crop. Observe plant back periods for Lusta®/Glean*.

Associate®/Ally*

This product may be tank mixed with Associate®/Ally* to provide knockdown weed control in fallows and prior to planting certain winter cereals. Observe Crop Safety, Spray Preparation & Crop Rotation Recommendations on Associate®/Ally* label.

Striker®

The addition of Striker®, 75mL/ha, to recommended rates of Glyphosate CT prior to planting wheat or barley will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity.

Simazine plus liquid ammonium sulphate

This product may be tank mixed with Simazine (flowable and granular formulations) for knockdown and residual, annual weed control prior to sowing lupins. Addition of ammonium sulphate is required to overcome antagonism. See Tank Mixtures – Additives section.

Other Herbicides

LVE Agritone®, Yield*, Stomp®/Rifle®, Archer®/Lontrel*, Avadex® Xtra, Nufarm Surpass® 475, Express, Flame®, Invade® 600, Task®/Hammer®, Logran*, Nugran*, Comet® 400, TriflurX® and Triflur Xcel®. Other brands have not been tested.

TANK MIXTURES – ADDITIVES]**Nufarm Liase Liquid Herbicide Adjuvant**

RATE: 2L/100L spray solution.

Liase may be used as an adjuvant to alleviate the adverse effects of high levels of calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate ions in water. The addition of this product when used to control ANNUAL weeds, MAY improve performance under adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy weather, and assist in minimising the antagonism in tank mixes of this product and flowable triazine herbicides. Liase should be added to the half filled spray tank while agitating at the rate of 2L/100L water. Then add the required amount of flowable product and mix thoroughly before adding the quantity of Glyphosate CT and remaining water. Continue mixing and add surfactant if required to minimise foam. Maintain agitation during application and use tank mix promptly. Ammonium Sulphate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer. Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with water after use.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

This product is a non-selective translocated herbicide. Direct spray contact, or even slight drift, may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees. Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly washing with water.

Boom equipment

Application of this product in low spray volumes (25-100L/ha) is recommended. Use nozzles that produce a MEDIUM or COARSE spray quality at the target (ASAE S572). Environmental conditions, including delta T and wind speed, and the size and density of the target weeds, should be taken into consideration when selecting nozzles. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

Aerial equipment

Aerial equipment may be used to apply this product only in pasture or fallow situations prior to establishment of field crops, fodder crops, or new pasture, and for pre-harvest application to sorghum crops. DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Use recommended rates of this product specified in this label up to a maximum limit of 3.2L/ha. Depending on product rate and spray volume, added surfactant may be required. See **Surfactant Addition**. For Micronair and boom equipment, apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 20L/ha. Use nozzles that produce a MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) at the target are recommended. Swath width may need to be adjusted to take into account aircraft type, wind conditions, target height and density. DO NOT apply Glyphosate CT by aircraft in temperatures above 30°C and increase spray output to at least 30L/ha if temperatures rise above 25°C. Avoid application when relative humidity falls below 35%. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

Application on hilly terrain

As spraying height may vary, increase water volume to 30-80 L/ha and use nozzles that produce a COARSE spray quality at the target (ASAE S572).

Application under summer (hot) conditions

High temperature and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperature reaches 25°C, increase water volume to at least 30L/ha, and nozzles that produce a COARSE spray quality at the target (ASAE S572). DO NOT apply this product by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C.

Avoid Drift: DO NOT use when breeze is blowing toward nearby desirable plants. DO NOT use with spraying equipment under meteorological conditions conducive to drift. Equipment settings which produce fine droplets (150 microns or less), winds over 8km/h, inversion conditions, still air and hot dry days all contribute to drift.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass or plastic or plastic-lined containers. This product or spray solutions of this product, react with galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers and tanks, to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch or other ignition source. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water following application to prevent extensive corrosion. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

| | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------|
| GROUP | M | HERBICIDE |
|--------------|----------|------------------|

Nufarm Glyphosate CT Broadhectare Herbicide ("Glyphosate CT") is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. Glyphosate CT has the inhibitors of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Glyphosate CT is a Group M herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Glyphosate CT and other Group M 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 Glyphosate CT or other Group M 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 Glyphosate CT to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.

Drift warning: DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**(15L, 20L & 200L)**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. 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 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.

(500L, 800L, 1000L, Bulk)

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. 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.

(Envirodrum 60L & 110L mini bulk returnable container)

Store the original sealed Envirodrum in a cool well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the Micro Matic valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the Envirodrum with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the Micro Matic coupler delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the Envirodrum have been used, please return the empty Envirodrum to the point of purchase. The Envirodrum remains the property of Nufarm Australia Limited.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use, wear elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear. 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, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 1126

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE

"Any provisions or rights under the Trade Practices Act 1974 or relevant State legislation which cannot be excluded by those statutes or by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies, expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, use or application of this product, are excluded. Nufarm Australia Limited and/or its affiliates ("Nufarm") shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss), or howsoever arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute."

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