

SIPGRAN™ 750 WG

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

Active Constituent:
750 g/kg TRIASULFURON

GROUP	B	HERBICIDE
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FOR PRE-PLANT CONTROL OF ANNUAL RYEGRASS, PARADOXA GRASS AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT, AND FOR POST-EMERGENT CONTROL OF WILD RADISH IN WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY AS PER DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

IMPORTANT: READ ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Net Contents: 500 grams

(700 g, 750g, 800 g, 1 kg, 1.5kg, 2 kg)

Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Limited
Suite 11, 23-31 Gheringhap Street
GEE LONG VIC 3220
ACN 072 176 888

TM Trademark of Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children.

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 empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (PHONE: 131126)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

This product is not to be used for any purpose or in any way contrary to label instructions. The buyer by use or application of this product acknowledges so doing upon the terms and conditions agreed between Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Limited and the buyer but not limited to the following.

To the extent permitted by law all conditions and other warranties or other rights of action which buyer or any other user may have against Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Limited (Sipcam) or Seller are hereby excluded. Sipcam hereby gives notice to buyer and other users that it will not accept responsibility for any indirect or consequential loss arising from reliance on product information or advice provided by Sipcam or on its behalf unless it can be established that such information or advice was provided negligently and that the product has been used strictly as directed. Notwithstanding the generality of this notice Sipcam will not be held liable for any loss, injury or damage indirect or consequential arising from the sale, supply, use or application of this product. Sipcam's liability shall in all circumstances be limited to replacement of the product or a refund of the purchase price paid therefor.

<p>IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY DIAL 000 POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE, CONTACT EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATOR: 1800 033 111 (24 HOURS)</p>
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NRA APPROVAL NO: 55514/0402

BATCH NO:

DATE OF MANUFACTURE:

SIPGRAN™ 750 WG

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

**Active Constituent:
750 g/kg TRIASULFURON**

GROUP	B	HERBICIDE
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FOR PRE-PLANT CONTROL OF ANNUAL RYEGRASS, PARADOXA GRASS AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT, AND FOR POST-EMERGENT CONTROL OF WILD RADISH IN WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY AS PER DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

This leaflet is part of the label

NRA APPROVAL NO: 55514/0402

**Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Limited
Suite 11, 23-31 Gheringhap Street
GEELONG VIC 3220
ACN 072 176 888**

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY

Directions for Use

Pre-emergent application

Restrictions:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Matricaria, Paterson's Curse, Rough Poppy, Smallflower Fumitory, Wards Weed, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia) and suppression of Crassula	30g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. When used on Kulin wheat on very acid soils (pH 5.5 in water) or under poor fertility conditions increased stem breakage may occur. Early season crop retardation may occur where the product is used on soils with a pH greater than 8, and which are prone to zinc deficiency.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three-cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Wireweed, and suppression of Wild Radish and also 60-80% suppression of Soursob	35g	
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10g –15g plus 1L of a 400g/L trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 soil:water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. annual ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY

Directions for Use

Post emergent application

Restrictions:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Oats, Wheat	Wild Radish	10g-15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	<p>Early Post Emergent Application: Spray prior to the crop reaching mid-tillering (Zadoks – 23) and when wild radish is in the 2-6 leaf stage. Use rates towards the lower end of the range, when weeds are small and growing conditions ideal. Spray only when weeds are actively growing.</p> <p>Late Post Emergent Application: Spray during early flowering. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60-69). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress.</p> <p>WARNING: Application to oats may cause some yellowing.</p>
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat – from 3 leaf to early tillerage stage	Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2-6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2-4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist.
	Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray only when weeds are actively growing.
	Ball Mustard, Field Pea (volunteer)	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray only after good rain and when top soils moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Deadnettle	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Australasian Crassula, Doublegee or Three-cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Volunteer lupins	13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY

Directions for Use

Pre-emergent application

Restrictions:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Ball Mustard, Burr Medic, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce, Rough Poppy, Smallflower Fumitory, Stemless Thistle, Vetch, Wards Weed, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia)	30g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three-cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wireweed, and suppression of Skeleton Weed, Wild Radish and also 60-80% control of Soursob and suppression of remaining plants	35g	Sipgran will provide good control of volunteer grain legumes, however a small proportion of plants may survive and require an overspray to eliminate the potential for grain contamination. For Skeleton Weed a significant degree of control will be achieved on soil types of predominantly sandy clay loam mixture with a pH greater than 8. Best control is observed where Skeleton Weed germinates in the very early stages of the crop. Surviving plants will be stunted.
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10g –15g plus 1L of a 400g/L trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 soil:water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. annual ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY

Directions for Use

Post emergent application

Restrictions:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Oats, Wheat Late post emergent application	Wild Radish	15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	Late Post Emergent Application: Spray during early flowering. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60-69). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. WARNING: Application to oats may cause some yellowing.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat – from 3 leaf to early tillerage stage	Faba Beans (volunteer), Long Fruited Turnip, Long Headed Poppy, Paterson's Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2-6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2-4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soils moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Ball Mustard, Crassula, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Field Pea (volunteer), Wild Radish	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Lupins (volunteer), Doublegee or Three-cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression	13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

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NEW SOUTH WALES ONLY

Directions for Use

Pre-emergent application

Restraints:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Densflower, Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce, Rough Poppy, Shepherd's Purse, Smallflower Fumitory, Sowthistle, Stagger Weed, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia) and suppression of Variegated Thistle	30g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three-cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Paradoxa Grass (Annual Phalaris), Wireweed, and suppression of Wild Radish and Mexican Poppy	35g	For best results, for Paradoxa Grass control apply to dry soil before the sowing rain.
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	(Southern NSW only) 10g –15g plus 1L of a 400g/L trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 soil:water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. annual ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

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NEW SOUTH WALES ONLY

Directions for Use

Post emergent application

Restraints:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Oats, Wheat Late post emergent application	Wild Radish	15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	Late Post Emergent Application: Spray during early flowering. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60-69). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. WARNING: Application to oats may cause some yellowing.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat – from 3 leaf to early tillerage stage	Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2-6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2-4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soils moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Indian Hedge Mustard, Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Wild Turnip	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Faba Bean (volunteer), Field Pea (volunteer), Medic, Shepherd's Purse	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Deadnettle, Mexican Poppy, Wild Radish	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Coreopsis, Sunflower (volunteer), Vetch	13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

QUEENSLAND ONLY

Directions for Use

Pre-emergent application

Restraints:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	African Turnip Weed, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, New Zealand Spinach, Prickly Lettuce, Slender Celery, Smallflower Fumitory, Turnip Weed, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia)	30g	Apply to weed free soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. For Paradoxa Grass control, apply to dry soil before the sowing rain.
	Annual Ryegrass, Common Peppergrass, Doublegee or Three-cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), London Rocket, Paradoxa Grass, Stagger Weed and suppression of Wireweed and Wild Radish	35g	TO AVOID UNACCEPTABLE RESIDUES: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 7 weeks after application.

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD – Pre-emergent application: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 7 weeks after application.

QUEENSLAND ONLY

Directions for Use

Post emergent application

Restrains:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Wheat – from 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2-6 leaf stage, except 2-4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting. TO AVOID UNACCEPTABLE RESIDUES: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 7 weeks after application.
	Denseflower Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), London Rocket	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Wild Radish	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Coreopsis, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed)	13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD – Post emergent application: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.

VICTORIA ONLY

Directions for Use

Pre-emergent application

Restrictions:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Annual Ryegrass, Burr Medic, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia) and suppression of Wild Radish and Skeleton Weed	30g – 35g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are a major problem. Use the higher rate where Capeweed, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Radish and Wireweed are the problem. Sipgran will provide good control of volunteer grain legumes, however a small proportion of plants may survive and require an overspray to eliminate the potential for grain contamination. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. Use the lower rate (30g/ha) on sandy clay loams with a pH greater than 8.5. For Skeleton Weed a significant degree of control will be achieved on soil types of a predominantly sandy clay loam mixture with a pH greater than 8. Best control is observed where Skeleton Weed germinates in the very early stages of the crop. Surviving plants will be stunted.
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10g –15g plus 1L of a 400g/L trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 soil:water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. annual ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

VICTORIA ONLY

Directions for Use

Post emergent application

Restrictions:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

Apply no more than two Group B Herbicides in any 4 year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Oats, Wheat Late post emergent application	Wild Radish	15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	Late Post Emergent Application: Spray during early flowering. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60-69). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. WARNING: Application to oats may cause some yellowing.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat – from 3 leaf to early tillerage stage	Paterson's Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2-6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2-4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soils moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Indian Hedge Mustard, Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5g + 300mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10.0g + 440mL Igran® 500 SC	
	Crassula, Faba Beans (volunteer), Hyssop Loosestrife, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Deadnettle, Field Pea (volunteer), Wild Radish	10.0g + 440mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Lupins (volunteer), Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression	13.0g + 600mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Sipgran 750 WG Selective Herbicide is a water dispersible granular herbicide for the pre-plant, incorporated by sowing, control of annual ryegrass, paradoxa grass and certain broadleaf weeds in wheat, and for post-emergent control of wild radish in wheat, oats and barley.

Crops other than wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye can be very sensitive to low soil concentrations of Sipgran 750 WG Selective Herbicide, thus prior to using the product, careful consideration should be given to crop rotation plans.

Resistant Weeds Warning

GROUP	B	HERBICIDE
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Sipgran 750 WG Selective Herbicide is a member of the sulfonylurea group of herbicides and has the ALS Inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management this is a mode of action Group B Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Sipgran 750 WG Selective Herbicide 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 Sipgran 750 WG Selective Herbicide or other Group B (ALS Inhibitor) herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sipcarn Pacific Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Sipgran 750 WG Selective Herbicide to control the resistant weeds.

Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department or a Sipcarn Pacific Australia Pty Ltd representative.

Mixing

Sipgran 750 WG Selective Herbicide is a water dispersible granular herbicide which mixes readily with water and is applied as a spray.

- Partly fill the spray tank with water.
- Start the agitation.
- Add the correct amount of product to the spray tank with the agitation system running.
- Continue agitation while topping up the tank with water and while spraying.
- Use the spray mix within 24 hours of preparation.

Application

Ground application: Apply by boom spray, applying 30 to 100 litres of water per hectare. Avoid overlapping of boom runs.

Aerial application: Always spray in a cross wind of less than 5 knots. Ensure good spray coverage is obtained. Apply 20 to 40 litres per hectare.

Sprayer Cleanup

Where the sprayer is being used to spray cereal crops, rinse the sprayer thoroughly with water. Where the sprayer is being used to spray crops other than cereals:

1. Drain tank and rinse tank and spray boom with clean water for at least 10 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add to it 300mL of household chlorine bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 100 L of water. Rinse hoses and boom and leave in tank for 15 minutes whilst agitating. Drain through nozzle.
3. Repeat step 2 and then rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all traces of chlorine bleach.
4. Nozzles and filters should be cleaned separately.
5. Dispose of all water used for cleaning.

Compatibility

When using a tank mix of Sipgran and Spray-Seed*, add Sipgran 750 WG, with constant agitation, to approximately half the total volume of water to be used.

Ensure that Sipgran is fully dispersed.

Add the Spray-Seed*, fill the spray tank to full volume with water and mix thoroughly. Apply tank mix immediately, under constant agitation.

Sipgran 750 WG is compatible with Dual*, Avadex* BW, Spray-Seed*, Glyphosate, sodium molybdate, zinc sulphate, manganese sulphate, copper sulphate, 2,4-D Amine, metsulfuron methyl, chlorpyrifos, Ambush*, bromoxynil, trifluralin.

Crop Rotation Guidelines (Pre-emergent application)

Where the product is applied at the rate of 30 to 35 g/ha:

Unless otherwise specified (see table below), wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye can be planted the following season without restriction.

For other specified crops the Sipgran treated area may be replanted after the interval indicated in the table below. These recommendations are made on the assumption that Sipgran is applied to a wheat crop that reaches maturity in the season of application.

Soil pH (1:5 soil:water suspension method)	State	Replanting Interval	Minimum Rainfall Requirements between application and sowing the following crop	Crop	
6.5 or less	WA, SA, NSW, Vic, Qld only	12 months	300mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola	
	NSW, Qld only	15 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean	
		18 months	900mm	Sunflowers	
6.6 to 7.5	NSW, Qld only	12 months	500mm	Chickpeas and Canola	
		15 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean	
		18 months	900mm	Sunflowers	
	WA, SA, Vic only	22 months	500mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton	
				7.6 to 8.5	Vic, SA
8.6 and above	Vic, SA	12 months	300mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops	
			NSW, Qld only	12 months	500mm
	NSW, Qld only	18 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean	
				WA, SA, Vic only	24 months
	8.6 and above	Vic, SA	12 months	250mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain crops
				300mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops
		WA, SA, NSW, Vic, Qld only	24 months	700mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton

**Includes natural regeneration of subterranean clover and medics. For all other crops seek advice from a Sipcarn Representative.

Where the product is applied at 10 to 15 g/ha plus 1 litre of 400 g/L trifluralin:

Where the pH is less than 7.5 the following crops can be replanted from 9 months after application of Sipgran providing 300mm of rainfall has been recorded: Field Peas, Canola, Chickpeas, Medics, Clover, Lucerne, Safflower, Lupins, Cereal Rye, Barley Oats, Wheat, Triticale. Where rainfall is less than 300mm for this period, further advice should be sought from Sipcarn Pacific Australia Pty Ltd.

Where the pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be replanted 9 months after application of Sipgran: cereal rye, wheat, oats, barley, triticale.

Where the pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be replanted 12 months after application providing 350mm of rainfall has been recorded: Field Peas, Canola, Chickpeas, Medics, Clover, Lucerne, Safflower, Lupins. Where less than 350mm of rain has fallen between application and sowing the crop, further advice should be sought from Sipcarn Pacific Australia Pty Ltd.

Crop Rotation Guidelines (Post Emergent Application)

Soil pH (1:5 soil:water suspension method)	State	Replanting Interval	Crop
6.5 or less	WA, SA, NSW, Vic only	7months	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola
		14months	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton
6.6 to 8.0	WA, SA, NSW Vic only	20 months	Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Medics**, Subterranean Clover** and Faba Beans

**Includes natural regeneration of subterranean clover and medics. For all other crops a replanting interval of 24 months has to be observed.

These recommendations are made on the assumption that Sipgran is applied to a wheat crop that reaches maturity in the season of application.

Where SIPGRAN is used on soil types with pH greater than 8 (1:5 soil:water suspension test), further advice should be sought from Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd regarding crop rotation guidelines, except for barley, cereal, rye, oats, triticale and wheat.

Crop Rotation Guidelines (tank mixture of Sipgran and terbutryn)

The following crops can be planted after an application of Sipgran and terbutryn:

In areas where pH is less than **7.5 – 9 months** after application: barley, cereal rye, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lupins, medics, oats, canola, safflower, subclover, triticale, wheat.

In areas where pH is greater than **7.5 – 9 months** after an application: barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat.

- **14 months** after an application: cotton, maize, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers. Where residual herbicides are applied following an application, the crop rotational guidelines for these products must be followed.
- **22 months** after an application: chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lupins, medics, canola, safflower, subclover.

For all other crops advice should be sought from Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd.

Precaution

Some crop yellowing or crop retardation may occur where stress factors such as waterlogging, drought, excessive soil acidity or alkalinity, nutrient or trace element deficiency disease – Rhizoctonia, Take-All, cereal cyst nematodes or soil insects are present or occur following application.

Special care should be taken with regard to the application of Sipgran to durum wheats as these may be more sensitive where the above stresses are present. In these situations, crop recovery will be rapid provided the stress factors do not continue exerting a negative effect on the crop's growth.

Crop retardation may also occur in some instances where considerable late summer/early autumn weed growth occurs. Weeds such as goosefoot, *Chenopodium spp.* can release herbicidally active compounds into the soil.

Re-entry Period

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply on or near shrubs, trees, lawns or crops other than wheat, oats and barley.

DO NOT drain or flush equipment on, or near, desirable trees or other plants, where their roots may extend or in situations where by movement of soil, or seepage, absorption of the herbicide may occur.

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

DO NOT allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops and non-target desirable plants.

DO NOT allow spray to drift onto adjacent fallow land.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children.

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 empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (PHONE: 131126)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

This product is not to be used for any purpose or in any way contrary to label instructions. The buyer by use or application of this product acknowledges so doing upon the terms and conditions agreed between Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Limited and the buyer but not limited to the following.

To the extent permitted by law all conditions and other warranties or other rights of action which buyer or any other user may have against Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Limited (Sipcam) or Seller are hereby excluded. Sipcam hereby gives notice to buyer and other users that it will not accept responsibility for any indirect or consequential loss arising from reliance on product information or advice provided by Sipcam or on its behalf unless it can be established that such information or advice was provided negligently and that the product has been used strictly as directed. Notwithstanding the generality of this notice Sipcam will not be held liable for any loss, injury or damage indirect or consequential arising from the sale, supply, use or application of this product. Sipcam's liability shall in all circumstances be limited to replacement of the product or a refund of the purchase price paid therefor.