

Uni-Star

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 THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE.

Net Contents: (500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg)

United Phosphorus Ltd
ABN 76 066 391 384
Suite 14, Level 3, 30 Atchison Street
St Leonards, NSW 2065 AUSTRALIA
Telephone (02) 9460 8480
Facsimile (02) 9460 8980

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APVMA Approval No. 62782/1kg/0408

[B]

DOM

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 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 500 mm 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.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD

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

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE: United Phosphorus accepts responsibility for the consistent quality of the product; however since the use and application of the product is beyond control, the company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage or other result following the use of the product whether used in accordance with directions or not; other than those mandatorily imposed by statutes, the liability is limited to the replacement of the goods and is conditional upon a claim made in writing and, where necessary, a sufficient part of the goods being returned for proper examination by the company within thirty days of sale.

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY DIAL 000 POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE
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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 THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE.

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APVMA Approval No. 62782/0?08

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE
WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY
PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION**

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat (pre-emergent application)	Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Densflower 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.	30 g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm 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 to 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), Wireweed and suppression of Wild Radish and also 60-80% suppression of Soursob.	35 g	When used on Kulin wheat on very acid soils (pH 5.5 in water) or under poor fertility conditions increases 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, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10 g to 15 g plus 1 L/ha of Trifluralin	400 g/L

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY
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.

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

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley (post emergent application)	Wild Radish	10 g-15 g plus crop oil at 1 L per 100 L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	EARLY POST EMERGENT APPLICATION: Spray prior to the crop reaching mid-tillering (Zadoks 23) and when Wild Radish is in the 2 to 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. 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 tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the 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 soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Ball Mustard, Field peas (volunteer)	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Deadnettle	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Australian Crassula, Doublegee or Threecornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Volunteer Lupins.	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY
PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION**

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

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, Smallflower Fumitory, Stemless Thistle, Vetch, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), Rough Poppy, Wards Weed.	30 g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm 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 to 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. Uni-Star Selective Herbicide 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 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, Capeweed, Threecornered Jack or Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wireweed, and suppression of Wild Radish, also 60-80% suppression of Soursob and suppression of remaining plants.	35 g	
	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	10 g to 15 g plus 1 L/ha 400 g/L Trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where the 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 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50 mm) 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 high density of weeds is expected.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY
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.

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

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Oats, Wheat Late Post emergent application	Wild Radish	15 g plus crop oil at 1 L per 100 L 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 tillering stage	Faba Beans (volunteer), Long Fruited Turnip, Long Headed Poppy, Paterson's Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the 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.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Ball Mustard, Crassula, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Field peas (volunteer), Wild Radish	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Volunteer Lupins, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression.	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

**NEW SOUTH WALES AND ACT ONLY
PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION**

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce, Rough Poppy, Smallflower Fumitory, Sowthistle, Stagger Weed, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), and suppression of Variegated Thistle.	30 g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm 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 best results for Paradoxa Grass control, apply to dry soil before the sowing rain.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Paradoxa Grass (Annual Phalaris), Wireweed and suppression of Wild Radish and Mexican Poppy	35 g	
	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	10 g to 15 g plus - 0.83L/ha of Trifluralin 480 Herbicide	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where the 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 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50 mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10 g rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where high density of weeds is expected.

**NEW SOUTH WALES AND ACT ONLY
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.

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

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley 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 tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 ml Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the 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 soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Wild Turnip	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Faba Beans (volunteer), Field peas (volunteer), Medic, Shepherds Purse	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Deadnettle, Mexican Poppy, Wild Radish	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Coreopsis, Sunflower (volunteer), Vetch	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

**QUEENSLAND ONLY
PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION**

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

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)	30 g	Apply to weed free soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7 to 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, Grass, Stagger Weed and suppression of Wild Radish and Wireweed	35 g	

**QUEENSLAND ONLY
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.

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 four-year period on the same paddock.

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

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Wheat – From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage, except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the 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.
	Denseflower Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), London Rocket	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Wild Radish	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Coreopsis, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed or White Ironweed)	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

VICTORIA ONLY
PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION
RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (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 four-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	30 to 35 g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Applications should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate where Capeweed, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Radish and Wireweed are the problem. UPL Triasulfuron 750WG 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 to 10 days. Use the lower rate (30 g/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 to 15g plus 1 L/ha of 400 g/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.

**VICTORIA ONLY
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.

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 four-year period on the same paddock.

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

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley – 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 tillering stage.	Paterson's Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the 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 soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Crassula, Faba Beans (volunteer), Hyssop Loosestrife, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Deadnettle, Field peas (volunteer), Wild Radish	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Volunteer Lupins, Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression.	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

ALL STATES

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

PRE-EMERGENT: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

POST-EMERGENT: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

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 restrictions.

For other specified crops Uni-Star treated area may be replanted after the interval indicated in the table below. These recommendations are made on the assumption that Uni-Star 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, ACT, Vic, Qld only	12 months	300 mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola.
	NSW, ACT, Qld only	15 months	700 mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
		18 months	900 mm	Sunflowers
6.6 to 7.5	NSW, ACT, Qld only	12 months	500 mm	Chickpeas and Canola
		15 months	700 mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
		18 months	900 mm	Sunflowers.

	WA, SA, Vic only	22 months	500 mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton
7.6 to 8.5	Vic, SA only	12 months	250 mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain crops.
			300 mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops.
	NSW, Qld only	12 months	500 mm	Chickpeas and Canola.
		18 months	700 mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
	WA, SA, Vic only	24 months	700 mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton
8.6 and above	Vic, SA only	12 months	250 mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain crops.
			300 mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops.
	WA, SA, NSW, Vic, Qld only	24 months	700 mm	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 a replanting interval of 24 months has to be observed.

Where the product is applied at 10 to 15 g/ha plus – 1 L/ha of 400 g/L Trifluralin

Where the pH is less than 7.5 the following crops can be replanted from 9 months after application providing 300 mm of rainfall has been recorded; field peas, canola, chickpeas, medics, clover, lucerne, safflower, lupins, cereal rye, barley, oats, wheat, and triticale. Where rainfall is less than 300 mm for this period further advice should be sought from United Phosphorus Ltd.

Where pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be replanted 9 months after the application of Uni-Star Selective Herbicide– cereal rye, wheat, oats, barley, triticale. Where the pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be re-planted 12 months after application providing 350 mm of rainfall has been recorded: Field peas, canola, chickpeas, medics, clover, lucerne, safflower, lupins. Where less than 350 mm of rain has fallen between application and sowing of the crop further advice should be sought from United Phosphorus 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, ACT, Vic only	7 months	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola.
		14 months	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton,
6.6 to 8.0	WA, SA, NSW, ACT, Vic only	20 months	Chickpeas, canola, sorghum, maize, soybean, cotton, field peas, linseed, lucerne, medics**, subterranean clover**, 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 Uni-Star is applied to a wheat crop that reaches maturity in the season of application.

Where Uni-Star is used on soil types with pH greater than 8 (1:5 soil: water suspension method), further advice should be sought from United Phosphorus Ltd regarding crop rotation guidelines, except for barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale and wheat.

CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES (TANK MIXTURE OF UNI-STAR AND TERBUTRYN)

The following crops can be planted after an application of Uni-Star and Terbutryn.

In areas where pH is less than 7.5:

9 months after an 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 United Phosphorus Ltd.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Uni-Star 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 Uni-Star Selective Herbicide, thus prior to using the product, careful consideration should be given to crop rotation plans.

Mixing

Uni-Star 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 L 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

When 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 300 mL 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 Uni-Star Selective Herbicide and Spray Seed*, add Uni-Star, with constant agitation, to approximately half the total volume of water to be used.

Ensure that the Uni-Star 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.

Uni-Star Selective Herbicide is compatible with Metolachlor 720, Tri-allate, Spray Seed*, Glyphosate, sodium molybdate, zinc sulphate, manganese sulphate, copper sulfate, 2,4-D Amine, Metsulfuron-methyl, chlorpyrifos, permethrin, bromoxynil and trifluralin.

Precautions

Some crop yellowing or crop retardation may occur where stress factors such as water logging, drought, excessive soil acidity or alkalinity, nutrient deficiency 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 Uni-Star Selective Herbicide to durum wheats as these may be more sensitive where the above stresses are present. In these situations crop recovery will be rapid provided stress factors **do not** continue exerting a negative effect on the crops 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 area 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 movements 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 onto nearby susceptible plants/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 the 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.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD

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

Resistant Weeds Warning

GROUP	B	HERBICIDE
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Uni-Star Selective Herbicide is a member of the Sulfonylurea group of herbicides. The product has the inhibitors of acetolactate synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Uni-Star Selective Herbicide is a group B Herbicide.

Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Uni-Star 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 individuals will not be controlled by Uni-Star Selective Herbicide or any other Group B herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, UPL accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Uni-Star Selective Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia: 131126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE: United Phosphorus Ltd accepts responsibility for the consistent quality of the product; however since the use and application of the product is beyond control, the company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage or other result following the use of the product whether used in accordance with directions or not; other than those mandatorily imposed by statutes, the liability is limited to the replacement of the goods and is conditional upon a claim made in writing and, where necessary, a sufficient part of the goods being returned for proper examination by the company within thirty days of sale.

* Not an UPL Trademark