

POISON

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



DICLOFOP-METHYL 375 SELECTIVE Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 375g/L DICLOFOP-METHYL
Solvent : 499 g/L Hydrocarbon Liquids

GROUP A HERBICIDE

For selective, post-emergent control of certain weeds in wheat, Linseed, Peas and other crops, as per the Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LABEL THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

NET CONTENTS 20 L (200 L)

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NRA Approval Number: 51534/0200

Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints

DO NOT apply to weeds or Crop under stress due to, for example. very dry, very wet, nutrient deficient, frosty or diseased conditions.

DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

DO NOT spray when temperatures are higher than 25 °C .

CROP	WEED	STATE	WEED STAGE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, linseed. Triticale, Canola (oilseed rape), safflower, cereal rye, barley *	Annual (Wimmera) rye grass	All States	2 to 4 leaf (Z12 to Z14)	1	Apply generally 3 to 6 weeks after sowing, when cereals are usually 2 to 5 leaves (Z12 to Z21). For Barley , Apply only when crop is 4 to 5 leaf stage. For ALL Crops: Add wetting agent at 0.25% active ingredient to water in spray tank eg. 250 mL 4Farmers Wetter 1000 /100 L water. This is irrespective of volume of water/ha or rate of Diclofop-Methyl .
	Common barbgrass	NSW only		1.25	
Peas, Lupins	Annual (Wimmera) rye grass	NSW Vic, Tas, SA WA only	2 to 4 leaf (Z12 to Z14)	1	For Barley, apply only when crop is 4 to 5 leaf stage. Avoid overlap (double spraying) at the maximum rate of 1.5 L/ha. In crops other than Barley, use 2 L rate if most weeds are 3 to 4 leaf and if spraying 4 to 6 weeks after sowing, especially in northern NSW and Qld.
	Common barbgrass	NSW only		1.25	
Wheat, linseed. Triticale, Canola (oilseed rape), safflower, cereal rye, barley.	Wild oats	All States	2 to 4 leaf (Z12 to Z13)	1.5	For Barley, apply only when crop is 4 to 5 leaf stage. Avoid overlap (double spraying) at the maximum rate of 1.5 L/ha. In crops other than Barley, use 2 L rate if most weeds are 3 to 4 leaf and if spraying 4 to 6 weeks after sowing, especially in northern NSW and Qld.
			2 to 4 leaf (Z13 to Z14)	2 (not Barley)	
	NSW Vic, Tas, SA WA only		2 to 3 leaf (Z12 to Z13)	1.5	For ALL Crops: Add wetting agent as above. Use 1.5 L rate only if growing conditions are very favorable and weeds are 2 to 3 leaf, 3 to 4 weeks after sowing, and cereals usually 2 to 3 leaf (Z12 to Z13).
			3 to 4 leaf (Z13 to Z14)	2	
Pasture and Legume seed crops	Annual rye grass	All States	2 to 4 leaf (Z12 to Z14)	1	Add wetting agent as above. Ensure full wetting of weeds.
	Wild oats			1.5 - 2	
Oilseed Poppies	Wild oats Annual rye grass (see critical comments)	Tas only	see critical commen ts	0.5 - 3	DO NOT add wetting agent. Apply in accordance with recommendations made by the department of Agriculture or the poppy contracting Co.

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

Withholding Period:

All crops - Do Not graze or Cut for stock food for 7 weeks after application.

Crop Harvesting - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Results are best under good growing; conditions. Application to weeds or crop under stress (eg. due to continuous severe frosts, dry, waterlogged, nutrient deficient or diseased conditions) should be avoided.

Wild oats germinating after application will often be stunted and will not seriously compete with the crop. Application to crops under stress (eg continuing frosts, dry, water logged, diseased etc.) should be avoided In general. Spray mixtures in clean water may be left overnight without significant loss of efficiency if spraying cannot be completed. However, it is not recommended that this be general practice. Agitate the mixture thoroughly before recommencing spraying

Resistant Weeds warning

GROUP **A** HERBICIDE

Diclofop-Methyl Selective Herbicide Is a member of the aryloxyphenoxypropionate group of herbicides.

Diclofop-Methyl is an inhibitor of acetyl coA carboxylase. For weed resistance management Diclofop-Methyl is a Group A herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Diclofop-Methyl. and other herbicides which Inhibit acetyl coA carboxylase. 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 Diclofop-Methyl or other Group A herbicides.

Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, 4Farmers Pty Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Diclofop-Methyl to control resistant weeds.

Export of Treated Produce:

Growers should note that suitable MRL's or import tolerances may not be established for non harvested crops. If you are growing produce for export, please check with 4Farmers Pty Ltd or your local Agricultural Department for the latest information BEFORE using 4Farmers Diclofop-Methyl 375 selective Herbicide.

Application

Aim to apply Diclofop-Methyl to base of weeds and ensure penetration.

Mixing

Add the required quantity of Diclofop-Methyl directly to the spray tank when about two thirds full. Top up with water to required volume. with agitator in motion. Where wetting agents are recommended, add just before tank is full of water to avoid excessive frothing.

Equipment

Ground Sprayers - Standard boom sprays only are recommended and must be fitted with by-pass or mechanical agitation. It is recommended to use approximately 50 to 150 L water/ha and a droplet size of 200 to 300 microns. Do not apply with boomless jets or misters.

Aircraft - Best results have been obtained using 20 to 30 L water /ha with a steady cross wind and a swath width of 15 to 18 metres. Aim for a droplet size of 200 to 300 microns. Do not exaggerate swath width. Aircraft operators should consult manufacturer for details.

Compatibility

I. Mixtures of Diclofop-Methyl with broadleaf herbicides may lead to a reduction in grass weed control and/or varying degrees of crop discolouration/damage. This reduction can be minimised by closely following all use recommendations and restrictions. The following table summarises the current knowledge on compatibility in wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye crops:

Herbicide	Ryegrass	Wild Oat
Bromoxynil 200 g/L	A	A
Clopyralid 300 g/L (up to 150 mL/ha)	A	A
Diflufenican 25g/L + MCPA 200 g/L (up to 800 mL/ha)	B	B
Diflufenican 25g/L + Bromoxynil 200 g/L (up to 750 mL/ha)	A	C
Metosulam 714 g/kg (up to 7 g/ha)	A	B
Flumetsulam 800 g/kg (up to 25 g/ha)	A	B
MCPA LVE 500 g/L (up to 700 mL/ha)	B	B
Bromoxynil 200 g/L + MCPA 200 g/L (up to 1.4 L/ha)	B	B
4Farmers Chlorsulfuron 750 (up to 15 g/ha)	B	B
4Farmers Metsulfuron-Methyl 600	C	C

- A. Mixture may be used with minimal loss of activity under good growing conditions, follow label recommendations for all products.
There may be some minor crop discolouration, with minimal reduction in grass weed control. Use of lower rates may cause some reduction in efficacy.
- B. Trials Indicate some reduction in grass weed control and/or minor crop discolouration at recommended rates, even under good growing conditions. These mixtures can result in reduced grass weed control and cannot be recommended unless such efficacy loss and/or minor crop discolouration is accepted.
- C. Trials at recommended rates indicate a severe reduction in grass weed control and/or significant crop injury. This mixture is not recommended.

Diclofop-Methyl may also be mixed with the following insecticides without a significant loss of activity: Dimethoate. Omethoate and phosmet.

2. When mixing with broadleaf herbicides add surfactant eg. Wetter 1000 at the rate of 250 mL per 100 L of spray solution. Reductions in grass weed control (as indicated above) can be minimised by using a minimum of 50 L water per ha by ground and 30 L by air. and if wild oats are present, use 2.0 L Diclofop-Methyl /ha (except barley). Do not use Bromoxynil + MCPA mixtures at rates above 1.4 L/ha when mixing with Diclofop-Methyl.
3. Allow at least 10 days between any application of Diclofop-Methyl and other herbicides containing 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba or other similar sprays. which should preferably follow Diclofop-Methyl.
4. For use in oilseed poppies in Tasmania only: Diclofop-Methyl may be mixed with pesticides as recommended by the Department of Agriculture or the poppy contracting company.
5. Where phalaris is present, Diclofop-Methyl and Mefenpyr-Diethyl 27 g/L + Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 100 g/L (or Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 69 g/L) may be applied together at the respective recommended rates- Wetting agent should be added to this mixture at the rate recommended on the label.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with this product or the used container.

Protection of Crops, Native and other Non-target Plants

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 (eg. maize, sorghum, rice), crop lands or pasture.

Do not plant susceptible crops (oil, maize, sorghum, rice) for 10 weeks after application.

Undersown clover and medics - Diclofop-Methyl does not affect undersown clovers or medics or other broadleaf crops, and has no activity against broadleaf weeds.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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 point of sale. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

The product may irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin and do not inhale spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, and washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 131126. If swallowed, and if more than 15 minutes from a hospital, induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup APF.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Additional information is listed in the Material safety Data Sheet available.

Exclusion of Liability

This product as supplied is of a high grade and suitable for the purpose for which it is expressly intended and must be used in accordance with the directions. The user must monitor the performance of any product as climatic, geographical or biological variables and/or developed resistance may affect the results obtained. No responsibility is accepted in respect of this product, save for those non-excludable conditions implied by the Trade Practices Act or any State or Federal legislation.

NRA Approval No: 51534/0200

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD UNDER the AUSTRALIAN CODE FOR THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD AND RAIL IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY.