

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Rygel

Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide

Active Constituent: 750g/kg CHLORSULFURON

A selective herbicide for the control of Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass and certain broadleaf weeds in Wheat, Barley, Oats and Cereal Rye and Triticale.

APVMA Approval No: 58349/0304

Pack Size: 500kg

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is a selective herbicide designed to control certain weeds in wheat, triticale, barley, oats and cereal rye.

This product is suitable as a pre-sowing treatment for wheat and triticale, and as a post-sowing treatment for wheat, triticale, barley, oats and cereal rye. When used on emerged weeds, the product is absorbed by foliage and green stems and moves into the root system.

Prior to using this product, careful consideration should be given to soil pH. As soil pH increases, rate of breakdown decreases.

This product should not be used on soils with a pH of 8.6 or higher as soil residual activity could adversely affect following crops and crop rotation intervals may be extended beyond normal intervals. Crops other than wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product in the soil. See Crop Rotation Recommendations.

Best weed control is obtained when rainfall or sprinkler irrigation wets the soil to a depth of 5 to 7.5 cm within 4 weeks of application.

Pre-Sowing Incorporated by Sowing:

WA only – Avoid applying to dry sandy soils as rapid leaching may occur with early season rains.

SA – Before using rates greater than 15g/ha on light to medium soils pH 7 to 8.5, seek further advice.

Conventionally Sown Crops – On soils less than pH 7, apply a spray just before sowing or in conjunction with the sowing operation. On soils of pH 7 or greater it is not critical to time the spray just before sowing. Spray onto a no-ridged surface free of large clods. Use low profile 10cm combine points for sowing. Sow at speeds of 10 kph or greater. Use light covering harrows at sowing. If applied to dry soil and sowing is to be delayed, incorporate immediately after spraying to prevent loss by wind erosion.

Direct Drilled Crops – Apply tank mixed with either paraquat/diquat mixture or glyphosate in accordance with manufacturer's label recommendations.

Post Crop and Weed Emergence:

Where treatment is delayed or where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions results may be slow to appear and weeds may be only stunted or suppressed.

Wheat, triticale, and Cereal Rye - Apply after crop emergence and when weeds are small and actively growing (Annual Ryegrass no more than 3 leaves), broadleaved weeds no more than 5cm in height or diameter (for Black Bindweed refer to specific recommendations).

Barley and Oats - Apply between the 2-leaf stage of the crop (3-leaf stage in SA) and early tillering, when weeds are small and actively growing. (Annual Ryegrass no more than 3 leaves), Broadleaved weeds no more than 5cm in height or diameter (for Black Bindweed refer to specific recommendations).

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

| GROUP | B | HERBICIDE |
|-------|---|-----------|
|-------|---|-----------|

Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a member of the sulfonyleurea group of herbicides. Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide has the inhibitor of the enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS) mode of action. For weed resistance management, Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a Group B herbicide.

Naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide and other Group B herbicides (Annual Ryegrass and some broadleaf weeds) are known to exist. They can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These herbicides will not be controlled by Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide or other Group B herbicides.

Annual Ryegrass biotypes resistant to diclofop-methyl and other "grass specific" herbicides are often also resistant to Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide. Before using Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide on a population resistant to "grass specific" herbicides, have a resistance test conducted to ensure that it is still susceptible to Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Agricultural Product Services Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

To prevent, or at least minimise the risk of resistant weeds occurring, use Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide in tank mixes (if appropriate) and/or rotations with herbicides having different modes of action effective on the same weed species.

Large numbers of healthy surviving weeds can be an indication that resistance is developing. Efforts

should be taken to prevent seed set of these survivors.

DO NOT make more than one application of an ALS inhibitor herbicide to a crop, either pre-sowing incorporated by sowing or post crop and weed emergence.

If the user suspects that an ALS inhibitor-resistant weed is present, Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide or other ALS inhibitor herbicides should not be used.

Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Consult your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries.

GRAZING ADVICE

Avoid grazing treated areas within 24 hours of application to optimise weed control.

A nil withholding period is applicable for grazing Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide treated areas (when used as directed on the label).

CROP SAFETY

DO NOT use this product for:

- crops other than cereals
- cereals irrigated by furrows or flooding
- winter cereals undersown with legume pasture crops
- weed control where crops are under stress. Damage can occur where crops are stressed due to conditions such as excessive soil alkalinity or acidity, poor nutrient status, disease, nematode or

insect infestation, adverse weather conditions, drought or waterlogging. If crops become stressed after spraying, they may turn yellow or become retarded, but usually they will recover with no reduction in yield.

Wheat

DO NOT use this product for:

- wheat varieties Cranbrook, or Miling
- the wheat variety Vulcan if on acid soils and under stress conditions caused by waterlogging, frost, aluminium or manganese toxicity; reduced yields may result.
- pre-sowing treatment of weeds in wheat varieties Avocet and Durati (okay for post-emergent use)
- pre-sowing treatment of weeds in wheat variety Banks if soil pH is 5.5 or less (okay for post-emergent use)

Barley and Oats

DO NOT use this product for:

- application before the crop has reached the 2-leaf stage (3-leaf stage in SA)
- Stirling barley
- Barley under waterlogged conditions (yield may be reduced).

The application of other sulfonylurea herbicides following this product is not recommended.

Crop Rotation Recommendations

Land previously treated with this product should not be rotated to crops other than those listed in the following tables.

Tolerance of other crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale before sowing into larger areas.

The treated areas may be re-planted to any of the specified crops after the interval indicated in the following tables:

NB – THE TABLE BELOW APPLIES TO ALL STATES

| MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL (Months After Application) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|------|--------|--|---|
| | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 18 |
| Soil pH* | Triticale Wheat | Cereal Rye | Oats | Barley | Subterranean Clover ** Faba Beans Field Pea Linseed Lucerne Lupins Medics ** Rapeseed Safflower | Maize Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower |
| 6.5 or less | | | | | | |

NB – THE TABLES BELOW APPLY TO Qld, SA, WA & Tas ONLY

| MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL (Months After Application) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|----------------|--|--------------------|---|
| Rainfall Requirement | 0 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 22 |
| | Minimum 700mm | | | | | |
| Soil pH* | Triticale Wheat | Cereal Rye | Barley Oats | Japanese Millet Maize Panicum Millet Sorghum Sunflower White French Millet | Cotton Soybeans | Faba Beans Field Pea Linseed Medics ** Rapeseed Safflower Subterranean Clover ** |
| 6.6 to 7.5 | | | | | | |

| MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL (Months After Application) | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| Rainfall Requirement | 0 | 15 | 18 | 24 months or longer |
| Minimum 700mm | | | | |
| Soil pH* 7.6 to 8.5 | Triticale Wheat | Japanese Millet Maize Panicum Millet Sorghum Sunflower White French Millet | Barley Oats Cereal Rye | Rotate to crops other than Cereals (such as listed above) only if field test strip of planned rotational crop has been successfully grown to maturity in the previous season. |
| Soil pH* 8.6 and above | This product is not recommended for use on soils of pH 8.6 and above. | | | |

NB – THE TABLES BELOW APPLY TO NSW, ACT & Vic ONLY

| MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL (Months After Application) | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|---|--|---|
| | 0 | 3 | 9 | 22 | 29 |
| Soil pH* 6.6 to 7.5 | Triticale Wheat | Cereal Rye | Barley Oats | Faba Beans Field Pea Linseed Lucerne Lupins Medics ** Subterranean Clover ** | Maize Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower |
| MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL (Months After Application) | | | | | |
| | 0 | 18 | 24 months or longer | | |
| Soil pH* 7.6 to 8.5 | | | Rotate to crops other than Cereals (such as listed above) only if field test strip of planned rotational crop has been successfully grown to maturity in the previous season. | | |
| Soil pH* 8.6 and above | This product is not recommended for use on soils of pH 8.6 and above. | | | | |

* Soil pH is determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:5 soil:water suspension method.

** Include natural regeneration of Subterranean clover and medics.

- Land previously treated with this product should not be rotated to crops other than those listed in the above table
- Tolerance of other crops (grown through to maturity should be determined on a small scale before swing into larger areas.

SPRAY PREPARATION

This product is a water dispersible granule.

1. Fill tank partially with water and engage full agitation.
2. Add the required amount. (N.B. The measuring flask provided is graduated in grams of Chlorsulfuron WG Herbicide only. DO NOT use for measuring of other materials.)
3. Top up with water to the required volume.
4. Companion products: If applying this product with another product ensure this product is completely dissolved before adding the companion product.
6. Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray mixes have been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

For post emergent application always add a non-ionic surfactant (Rygel Cropwett 1000) at 100 mL per 100 L of final spray volume (0.1% volume/volume).

The use of spraying oils is not recommended.

Note: DO NOT add surfactant/wetting agent when product is tanked with another product that already has a surfactant/wetting agent in the formulation.

SPRAYING

GROUND APPLICATION

Use a boom spray properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery to ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may result. Apply a minimum of 30L of spray mix per hectare.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply at minimum of 20L/ha water. Avoid spraying in still conditions or in winds likely to cause drift onto adjacent sensitive crops. Avoid spraying where drift can go onto areas likely to be sown to sensitive crops – see Crop Rotation Recommendations. Turn off spray boom whilst passing over creeks and dams.

SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

It is essential that the sprayer be properly cleaned after using this product to prevent injury to crops other than wheat, triticale, barley, oats or cereal rye. All traces of chlorsulfuron should be removed from equipment using the following procedure:

1. Drain tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for at least 10 minutes.

2. Fill tank with clean water then add 300 mL of household chlorine bleach (4% chlorine) per 100 L of water. Flush through boom and hoses, then allow to sit for 15 minutes with to agitation engaged, then drain.
3. Repeat steps 2.
4. Nozzles and screen should be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush trough hoses and boom.

CAUTION

DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertiliser contacting ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine leach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odour, which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

COMPATIBILITY

Chlorsulfuron is compatible with glyphosate and paraquat. The product does not control wild oats, however it is compatible with wild oat herbicides: tri- allate, flumprop-m-methyl and fenoxaprop-p-ethyl. It is also compatible with trifluralin and;

- broadleaf herbicides: diflufenican/MCPA, diflufenican/bromoxynil, 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester, bromoxynil, MCPA, and bromoxynil-MCPA mixtures.
- insecticides: chlorpyrifos, omethoate, dimethoate, deltamethrin and fenvalerate

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

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

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Tel: 13 11 26).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet that can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Rygel Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Rygel Australia Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Rygel Australia Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

In an Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS**

Do not spray emerged crops if rain is expected within four hours.

After mixing in the tank, spray within 48 hours if Chlorsulfuron is used by itself, or within 24 hours if mixed with another product.

DO NOT apply to plants suffering stress.

**METHOD OF USE - PRE-SOWING INCORPORATED BY SOWING
ANNUAL RYEGRASS**

| Crop Situation | Weeds Controlled | State(s) | Rate g/ha | | | Critical Comments |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | | | Soil Type | | | |
| | | | Light to Medium Soils | Heavy Soils | | |
| | | | Soil pH | | | |
| | | | Less than 7 | 7.0 – 8.5 | 8.5 or less | |
| Wheat and Triticale only | Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass <i>Lolium rigidum</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 20 | 15 or 20* | 20 | * Use the higher rate when paddock history suggests a high weed population can be expected. Note: Refer to General Instructions for optimum application timing and conditions. |

| Crop Situation | Weeds Controlled | State(s) | Rate g/ha | Critical Comments |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Wheat and Triticale only | African Turnip Weed <i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i> | NSW, ACT and Qld only | 20 | If possible, spray and incorporate into the soil in one operation. If this is not possible, incorporation should take place within four (4) hours of spraying. Delay may cause inferior weed control. |
| | Amsinckia/Yellow Burrweed <i>Amsinckia spp.</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 15 | |
| | Annual; Phalaris <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Phalaris minor</i> | NSW, ACT only | 20 plus 830 mL trifluralin (480g/L) | |
| | Barley Grass <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> | NSW, ACT and Tas only | | |
| | Silver grass <i>Vulpia spp.</i> | Tas only | | |
| | Ball Mustard <i>Neslia puniculata</i> | SA only | 15 | Apply to dry soil before the sowing rain. Mechanical incorporation before the sowing rains is not necessary. |
| | Black Bindweed/ Climbing Buckwheat <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> | Qld only | 20 | |
| | Brome grass <i>Bromus spp.</i> (suppression only) | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 20 | Gives suppression only if populations are 20 plants/m ² or less. |
| | Cape Tulip <i>Homeria spp.</i> | WA only | | |
| | Capeweed <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | | |
| | Charlock <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> | Vic, SA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | Common Iceplant <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> | SA only | | |

| Crop Situation | Weeds Controlled | State(s) | Rate g/ha | Critical Comments |
|----------------|--|---|-----------|--|
| | Corn Gromwell, Sheepweed, White Ironweed <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 20 | |
| | Deadnettle <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | All states | 15 or 20 | Use the higher rate when paddock history suggests a high weed population can be expected. |
| | Docks <i>Rumex spp.</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 20 | |
| | Fat-Hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> | NSW, ACT Tas only | | |
| | Fumitory <i>Fumaria spp.</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 or 20 | Use the higher rate when paddock history suggests a high weed population can be expected |
| | Guildford Grass/Onion grass <i>Romulea rosea</i> | WA only | 15 | |
| | Indian Hedge Mustard <i>Sisymbrium oriental</i> | All states | | |
| | King Island Melilot <i>Melilotus indicus</i> | Vic, SA only | | |
| | Lincoln Weed <i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> | SA only | | |
| | Loosestrife <i>Lysimachia spp</i> | Vic only | | |
| | Mintweed <i>Salvia reflexa</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT only | 20 | |
| | Mouse-Ear Chickweed <i>Cerastium spp.</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA WA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | New Zealand Spinach <i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> | Qld only | 20 | |
| | Paradoxa Grass <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> | Nth NSW (soil pH > 7.5) and Qld only | | Apply to dry soil before the sowing rain. Mechanical incorporation before the sowing rains is not necessary. |
| | Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane <i>Echium plantagineum</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | Pimpernels <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas only | | |
| | Prickly Lettuce/Whip Thistle <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | Vic, SA only | 20 | |
| | Rough Poppy <i>Papaver hybridum</i> | NSW, ACT, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 or 20 | Use the higher rate when paddock history suggests a high weed population can be expected |
| | Saffron Thistle (suppression only) <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas only | 20 | |
| | Saltbush <i>Atriplex muelleri</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT only | | |

| Crop Situation | Weeds Controlled | State(s) | Rate g/ha | Critical Comments |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | Shepherd's Purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 or 20 | Use the higher rate when paddock history suggests a high weed population can be expected |
| | Slender Celery <i>Apium leptophyllum</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT only | 20 | |
| | Slender Thistle <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> | Tas only | | |
| | Soursob <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only | 15 | Apply only to soils of pH 7.5 or above. Apply after majority of soursobs have emerged and leave soil undisturbed for 1-4 weeks prior to cultivating or sowing. The most effective and reliable control is achieved with early post-emergence applications (EPE) after crop and weed emergence. |
| | Spear Thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Tas only | 20 | |
| | Stemless Thistle <i>Onopordum acaulon</i> | SA only | 15 or 20 | Use the higher rate when paddock history suggests a high weed population can be expected |
| | Storksbill/Wild Geranium <i>Erodium spp.</i> | Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | Three cornered Jack(s) /Doublegee/Spiny Emex <i>Emex australis</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 20 | |
| | Tree Hogweed <i>Polygonum patulum</i> | Vic, SA only | | |
| | Turnip Weed <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> | Qld and SA only | 15 | |
| | Wireweed/Hogweed <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | All states | 15 or 20 | Use the higher rate when paddock history suggests a high weed population can be expected |
| | Wild Turnip <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 | |

**Method of Use – POST CROP AND WEED EMERGENCE
ANNUAL RYEGRASS**

| Crop Situation | Weeds Controlled | State(s) | Rate g/ha | | | Critical Comments |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | | | Soil Type | | | |
| | | | Light to Medium Soils | Heavy Soils | | |
| | | | Soil pH | | | |
| | | | Less than 7 | 7.0 – 8.5 | 8.5 or less | |
| Wheat, Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye and Triticale only | Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass <i>Lolium rigidum</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 20 or 25* | 15 or 20* | 20 or 25* | * Use the higher rate when paddock history suggests a high weed population can be expected. Application of this product to Annual Ryegrass 2 leaf or greater with water volumes less than 50L/ha may result in reduced efficacy. |

| Crop Situation | Weeds Controlled | State(s) | Rate g/ha | Critical Comments |
|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Wheat, Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye and Triticale only | African Turnip Weed <i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i> | NSW, ACT and Qld only | 20 | Apply at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage. |
| | Amsinckia/Yellow Burrweed <i>Amsinckia spp.</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 15 | |
| | Ball Mustard <i>Neslia puniculata</i> | SA only | 25 | |
| | Bifora/Carrot Weed <i>Cotula australis</i> | | | |
| | Black Bindweed/ Climbing Buckwheat <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT only | 20 | Apply at cotyledon to 2 leaf stage of weed. |
| | Cape Tulip <i>Homeria spp.</i> | WA only | | |
| | Charlock <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | Corn Gromwell, Sheepweed, White Ironweed <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 20 | |
| | Deadnettle <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas only | 15 or 20 | Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure. |
| | Docks <i>Rumex spp.</i> | Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | Fat-Hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> | NSW, ACT Tas only | 20 | |
| | Fumitory, Denseflower <i>Fumaria spp.</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | | |
| | Guildford Grass/Onion grass <i>Romulea rosea</i> | WA only | 15 | |
| | Hoary Cress <i>Cardaria draba</i> | Vic, SA, Tas only | 20 | Apply when plants are fully emerged. |
| | Lincoln Weed <i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> | SA only | | |
| | Matricaria <i>Matricaria matricarioides</i> | WA, Tas only | | |
| | Mintweed <i>Salvia reflexa</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT only | | |
| | Mouse-Ear Chickweed <i>Cerastium spp.</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | Mustards <i>Sisymbrium spp.</i> | All states | | |
| | New Zealand Spinach <i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> | Qld only | 20 | |
| Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane <i>Echium plantagineum</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 | | |
| Pimpernels | NSW, ACT, | | | |

| Crop Situation | Weeds Controlled | State(s) | Rate g/ha | Critical Comments |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------|---|
| | <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> | Vic, SA, Tas only | | |
| | Prickly Lettuce/Whip Thistle <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | Vic, SA only | 20 | |
| | Rough Poppy <i>Papaver hybridum</i> | NSW, ACT, SA, WA, Tas only | | |
| | Saltbush <i>Atriplex Muelleri</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT only | | Apply at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage. |
| | Shepherd's Purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | | |
| | Slender Celery <i>Apium leptophyllum</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT only | | Apply at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage. |
| | Soursob <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only | | Apply when the majority of soursobs have emerged. |
| | Spear Thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Tas only | | |
| | Stagger weed <i>Stachys arvensis</i> | Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, Tas only | | |
| | Stemless Thistle <i>Onopordum acaulon</i> | Vic only | 25 | |
| | Storksbill/Wild Geranium <i>Erodium spp.</i> | Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | Tree Hogweed <i>Polygonum patulum</i> | Vic only | 20 | |
| | Turnip Weed <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> | All states | 15 | |
| | Wild Radish <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> | All states | 15 or 20 | Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure. A follow-up spray with a suitable herbicide may be necessary to control subsequent germinations. |
| | Wild Turnip <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only | 15 | |
| | Wireweed/ Hogweed <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | All states | 20 | |

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED