



Company Name: SUMITOMO CHEMICAL AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED  
Product Name: MONZA HERBICIDE  
APVMA Approval No: 49993/108196

Label Name:	MONZA HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	750 g/kg SULFOSULFURON
Mode of Action:	GROUP <b>B</b> HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	Selective herbicide for the control of certain weeds in wheat and triticale.
Net Contents:	500g
Restrains:	DO NOT apply more than once per season. DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes. DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail. DO NOT use on furrow or flood irrigated crops. DO NOT apply to soils with pH over 8.5. Weed control may be reduced if rain fall occurs soon after application.
Directions for Use:	Refer to Page 5
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	Withholding period not required when the product is used as directed.

Trade Advice:

General Instructions:

MONZA herbicide should be used under the Nufarm Stewardship Program. MONZA herbicide is a selective herbicide absorbed by foliage and roots. It is rapidly translocated and acts by inhibiting acetolactate synthase (ALS), an enzyme necessary for root and shoot growth in sensitive plants. MONZA herbicide is a water dispersible granular herbicide for use in wheat and triticale. It can be used as a pre-plant, incorporated by sowing, for the control of wild turnip, and suppression of barley grass and brome grass, or as a post-emergent for the control of silvergrass, wild radish and wild turnip, and suppression of barley grass, brome grass, wild mustard (*Sinapsis arvensis*) and wild oats.

**Pre-emergent**

Apply to bare soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation to give thorough mixing. If applied to dry soil and sowing is to be delayed, incorporate immediately after spraying to prevent loss by wind erosion. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. Weeds may emerge and will become stunted and uncompetitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.

**Post-emergent**

Weeds should be young and actively growing. Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure and for larger weeds. A follow up spray with a suitable herbicide may be necessary to control subsequent germinations. Best weed control is obtained when rainfall wets the soil to a depth of 5 to 7.5 cm within 7-10 days of application. Weeds will become stunted and uncompetitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.

When treatment is delayed or where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions, for example, dry, water-logged, frosty or diseased conditions, nutrient deficiency, high insect pressure or previous herbicide treatment, reduced levels of control may result.

MONZA herbicide will remain in the soil for a period of time. The persistence of MONZA herbicide in the soil is dependant on various environmental conditions e.g. soil pH, soil moisture, soil temperature and organic matter. Crops other than wheat and triticale can be very sensitive to low soil concentrations of MONZA herbicide, thus, prior to using the product, careful consideration should be given to crop rotation plans (see Crop Safety and Crop Rotation Guidelines).

**MIXING**

MONZA herbicide is a water dispersible granular herbicide which mixes readily with water and is applied as a spray.

1. Partly fill the spray tank with water.
2. Start the agitation.
3. Add the correct amount of product to the spray tank with the agitation system running.
4. Continue agitation while topping up the tank with water and while spraying.
5. In tank mixes MONZA herbicide must be in suspension before adding the companion product or surfactant (eg BONZA).
6. Use the spray mix within 24 hours of preparation.

**APPLICATION**

Apply by boom spray producing a FINE to MEDIUM spray quality. Ensure good spray coverage is obtained. Apply using 40 to 100 litres of water per hectare. Avoid overlapping

of boom runs. Use higher water volumes where crop or weed density is high. DO NOT apply by aircraft.

#### SPRAYER CLEANUP

Where the sprayer is being used to spray wheat or triticale crops, rinse the sprayer thoroughly with water. Where the sprayer is being used to spray crops other than wheat or triticale:

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.

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

#### COMPATIBILITY

Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back and withholding periods and safety directions for all tank-mix products. In tank mixes MONZA herbicide must be in suspension before adding the companion product or surfactant.

##### Pre emergent

MONZA herbicide is compatible with Avadex® Xtra, Roundup® CT, Roundup PowerMAX®, Roundup® Dry, Nuquat® 250, Revolver®, SpraySeed 250, Triflur 480 and TriflurX.

##### Post emergent

MONZA herbicide is compatible as a two way mixture with Archer/ Lontrel\* (up to 300ml/ha), MCPA LVE (up to 350 ml/ha) and Nugrex/Tigrex\* (up to 750 ml/ha) for treatment of brome grass, wild oats, wild mustard (*Sinapsis arvensis*), wild radish and wild turnip. Always add BONZA at 1-2L/100L (1-2% volume/volume) of final spray volume. MONZA may also be mixed with DC Trate at 2L/100L (2% volume/volume) of final spary volume. Some increased temporary crop yellowing may occur when MONZA herbicide is tank mixed with Nugrex/Tigrex.

##### Incompatible

The following herbicides and insecticides are incompatible with MONZA herbicide: Achieve\* WG, dicamba, Nugrass\*/Hoegrass\*, Igran\* 500 SC, Le-mat\* and dimethoate.

#### Resistance Warning:

MONZA herbicide is a member of the sulfonylurea group of herbicides and has the ALS Inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management, this product is a Group B herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to MONZA 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 MONZA herbicide or other Group B herbicides.

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

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. Since the occurrence

of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of MONZA herbicide to control the resistant weeds. Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department or a Nufarm representative.

Precautions:	<p><b>CROP SAFETY</b> DO NOT use on winter cereals undersown with legume pasture crops eg. medics, clovers, lucerne. DO NOT use on barley or oats. MONZA herbicide is effective on a range of plants, even at low rates of application. Since many rotational crops are sensitive, growers will need to consider the soil carry-over effects on subsequent crops. Below average rainfall, high levels of applied MONZA herbicide (greater than the recommended rates), pH greater than 6.5 and low soil temperatures and low rainfall all increase the carry-over risk. Where MONZA herbicide is used on soil types with pH greater than 8 (1:5 soil: water suspension method) and less than 300 mm of rainfall has occurred since application, further advice should be sought from Nufarm regarding crop rotation, except for wheat and triticale.</p> <p>Note: Some crop yellowing or crop retardation may occur where a stress factor such as water-logging, Rhizoctonia, take all, cereal cyst nematode, nutrient deficiency or trace element deficiency is already present. 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.</p> <p>See Crop Rotation Guidelines for further information.</p>
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Protections:	<p><b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</b> DO NOT apply or 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 onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Dangerous to plants, including aquatic plants.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b> DO NOT contaminate dams, streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical, or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p><b>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</b> Store in closed, original containers in a cool, well-ventilated area, away from fertilisers, pesticides and seeds. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT re-use containers. Triple rinse or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal, and add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of un-diluted chemical on site. Break, crush or puncture the containers and bury at a local authority landfill. If not available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit set up for that purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.</p>
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Safety Directions:	Will irritate eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. DO NOT inhale dust. Wash hands after use.
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre, phone Australia 13 11 26.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**  
**Pre-emergent application**

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED / SUPPRESSED	RATE / ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat Triticale (VIC,NSW, WA, SA, TAS only)	Barley grass*, Brome grass*, Wild turnip	25g	Apply to bare soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil.  In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of Roundup PowerMAX prior to sowing.
	Weeds as above plus the control of Wild oats	25g plus 1.6 L of Avadex Xtra	For best results follow the Avadex Xtra label directions for incorporation.
	Weeds as above plus Annual Ryegrass, Canary grass, Fumitory, Wireweed (Hogweed)	25g plus 800mL Triflur 480 or TriflurX	For best results follow the trifluralin label directions for incorporation.

\* Suppression only

**Post-emergent application**

Apply to wheat and triticale from early crop emergence to the 5 leaf/early tillering growth stage (Z11-15, 22).

**Use of surfactant/wetting agent - Post emergent.**

Always add BONZA® at 1-2L/100L (1-2% volume/volume) of final spray volume.

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED / SUPPRESSED	STAGE OF WEED GROWTH	RATE / ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat Triticale (VIC,NSW, WA, SA, TAS only)	Amsinkia, Wild mustard* ( <i>Sinapsis arvensis</i> )*	Apply at the cotyledon to 4 leaf stage	25g	Optimum results will be obtained if good soil moisture exists at and after application.  A follow up spray with a different herbicide may be necessary to control subsequent germinations.  When treating dense infestations of silvergrass use water volumes of at least 70 lt/ha and small droplets to improve coverage. MONZA herbicide will provide good control of volunteer field peas. However a small proportion of plants may survive and require a follow up spray with a different herbicide to eliminate the potential for grain contamination.
	Barley grass*, Silvergrass ( <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> ), Wild oats*	Apply at the 1 to 4 leaf stage (Z 11-14)	25g	
	Brome grass* ( <i>Bromus diandrus</i> & <i>B. rigidus</i> )	Apply at the 1 to 3 leaf stage (Z 11-13)	pH more than 7.0 - 20g pH less than 7.0 - 25g	
	Volunteer canola (except canola tolerant to Group B herbicides), Wild radish, Wild turnip	Apply at the cotyledon to 4 leaf stage	20g	
	Volunteer field peas	Apply at the 1- 3 leaf stage	20g	

\* Suppression only

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

### Crop Rotation Guidelines

**Where the product is applied at the rate of 20 to 25 g/ha:** Wheat and triticale can be planted the following season without restrictions. For other specified crops, the MONZA herbicide treated area may be replanted after the interval indicated in the table below. These recommendations are made on the assumption that MONZA herbicide is applied to a wheat or triticale crop that reaches maturity in season of application.

#### Plant back period: Vic, NSW, WA, SA, TAS only

Soil pH (1:5 soil: water suspension method)	Replant Interval	Minimum rainfall <sup>1</sup>	Crop
6.5 or less	10 mths	300 mm	Canola, Chickpeas, Lentils, Lupins, Oats, Peas, Sub clover*
	12 mths	300 mm	Barley, Faba beans
6.5 to 8.5	10 mths	300 mm	Cereal rye
	22 mths	600 mm	Barley, Canola, Chickpeas, Faba beans, Lentils, Medic*, Oats, Peas, Vetch

<sup>1</sup> Minimum rainfall required between MONZA herbicide application and the sowing of the plantback crop.

\*Includes natural regeneration of sub clover and medics.

Do not apply to soils with a pH (water)>8.5.

For all other crops refer to Nufarm for further advice.