

Product Name: ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 55046/135336



Label Name:	ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 HERBICIDE
-------------	---------------------------------

Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
------------------	---

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 625 g/L 2,4-D present as the dimethylamine and diethanolamine salts
-------------------------	---

Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
-----------------	-------------------

Statement of Claims:	<p>For the control of broadleaf weeds in fallow before direct drilling or sowing of cereals and pastures; and in cereal crops, hardwood and softwood plantations, lucerne, oil tea tree, pastures, sugarcane, peanuts and non-agricultural areas as specified in the Directions for Use table.</p> <p>THIS IS A PHENOXY HERBICIDE THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS.</p>
----------------------	--

Net Contents:	5 - 1000 L
---------------	------------

Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
-------------	--

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
---------------------	--

Other Limitations:	In Tasmania, this product may only be used from 15th April to 15th September unless otherwise permitted by the Registrar of Pesticides.
--------------------	---

Withholding Periods:	<p>HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>GRAZING: PASTURES, CEREAL CROPS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>LUCERNE (AFTER FALLOW COMMENCEMENT APPLICATION): DO NOT GRAZE, CUT OR CULTIVATE FOR AT LEAST 21 DAYS AFTER SPRAYING.</p>
----------------------	--

Trade Advice:	
---------------	--

General Instructions:	<p>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS Before opening, carefully read Directions for Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions.</p> <p>Mode of action This product is readily absorbed through plant roots. The chemical mimics the action of auxins causing over stimulation of growth and rupture of cells and eventual death of susceptible weeds.</p> <p>Mixing ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 mixes readily in water. Part fill spray tank with water. Add the required amount of ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 and fill the rest of the tank. Maintain agitation.</p> <p>Application information BOOM SPRAYING: Use 30 - 120 L/ha of water. AERIAL SPRAYING: Use 10 - 90 L/ha of water.</p> <p>Equipment maintenance and usage Ensure boomspray is calibrated and check nozzles, hoses and pump before using. Clean spray equipment thoroughly and wash out well with a suitable boom cleaner or warm soapy water and rinse several times before re-use. Equipment that has been used for this chemical should not be used for the application of other materials to sensitive plants, unless it has been well washed out with hot soapy water or 1% solution of ammonia, followed by several clear water rinses.</p> <p>Compatibility For information on compatibility, please contact ADAMA Australia.</p>
-----------------------	--

Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP 4 HERBICIDE</p> <p>ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 Herbicide is a member of the Phenoxy group of herbicides. ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 has the Disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 is a Group 4 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 and other Group 4 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 ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 or Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625 to control resistant weeds.</p>
---------------------	---

Precautions:	<p>RE-ENTRY PERIOD DO NOT hand harvest sugarcane for at least 1 day after application. If re-entering treated areas before the spray has dried, workers should wear overalls, elbow-length gloves and water-resistant footwear. Clothing should be laundered after each day's use.</p>
Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT spray cereals if lucerne is present. DO NOT spray crops or weed outside the stages indicated in "Critical Comments" as damage, loss of yield or inadequate weed control may result. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops, cropped lands or pastures. Avoid spray drift onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF HONEYBEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS Low hazard to bees. May be applied at any time as recommended in the Directions for Use.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used container.</p>
Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>Non-Refillable containers Triple-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 deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>drumMUSTER containers This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>Refillable containers Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
Safety Directions:	<p>Poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Corrosive to the eyes and skin. Will irritate the nose and throat. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray mist.</p>

When opening the container and preparing spray or using undiluted concentrate, wear chemical resistant waterproof clothing over a layer of normal clothing and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, impervious footwear and full facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. If applying by boomspray equipment with enclosed operator's cab and air filtration or aerial spraying equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by boomspray equipment with open operator's cab or hand-held spray equipment wear chemical resistant waterproof clothing over a layer of normal clothing and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and full facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator (if rubber wash with detergent and warm water), face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

First Aid Warnings:

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user (manually pressurised backpack sprayer).

DO NOT apply by aircraft at rates exceeding 3.6 L/ha.

DO NOT apply by hand-held spraying equipment at rates exceeding 5.3 L/ha or 530 mL/100 L.

DO NOT use open mixing/loading equipment if treating more than 50 hectares in one day.

DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 7.2 L/ha (4500 g ae/ha).

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

DO NOT apply by vertical sprayer.

Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restriction tables 1 to 5.

Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts

Situation	Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction
			DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Broadcast spraying, prior to sowing (peanuts)	Up to 1.4 L/ha	Cape York	October & November
		Northern Gulf	October & November
		Northern Territory	October & November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	September to December
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
		SE Queensland	August to May
	Up to 1.7 L/ha	Cape York	October & November
		Northern Gulf	October & November
		Northern Territory	October & November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	September to November
		SE Queensland	Use not supported
Band spraying, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 1.8 L/ha	Queensland dryland	No timing restrictions
		Cape York	No timing restrictions
		Northern Gulf	October & November
		Northern Territory	October & November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	No timing restrictions
		Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restrictions
		Mary/Burnett	No timing restrictions
		SE Queensland	October to January
Broadcast spray, post-sowing pre-	Up to 3.6 L/ha	Queensland dryland	June to August
		Cape York	October & November

Situation	Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction
			DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
emergence (peanuts)		Northern Gulf	October & November
		Northern Territory	October & November
		Wet Tropics	October to December
		Burdekin	September & October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	April to January
		SE Queensland	Use not supported

Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures

DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST					
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
	Queensland & NT	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	New South Wales & ACT	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	Victoria	0.6	1.7	5.1	1.7
	Tasmania	0.6	1.2	3.6	1.7
	South Australia	1.2	1.7	5.1	3.6
	Western Australia	1.7	3.6	5.1	3.6
Pastures (established)	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
	Queensland & NT	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	New South Wales & ACT	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Victoria	1	1.9	7.2	3.6
	Tasmania	0.7	1.7	5.1	3.2
	South Australia	1.4	3.2	7.2	5.1
	Western Australia	3.6	5.1	7.2	5.1

Table 3: Timing restrictions for spraying sugarcane

Situation	Region	Timing Restriction (DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS)			
		Up to 1.2 L/ha	Up to 1.8 L/ha	Up to 2.6 L/ha	Up to 3.5 L/ha
No trash blanket present during application	Wet tropics & Baron (upper)	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	October to December
	Burdekin & Baron (lower)	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	October	September to October
	Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restriction	October to November	September to December	August to December
	Mary/Burnett	No timing restriction	October to November	April to May & August to December	April to January
	Northern NSW & Rocky Point	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	October to November
Trash blanket is present during application	Wet tropics & Baron (upper)	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	November
	Burdekin & Baron (lower)	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	October	October
	Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restriction	October	October to November	September to December
	Mary/Burnett	No timing restriction	October	May & October to November	April to May & July to December
	Northern NSW & Rocky Point	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	No timing restriction	October to November

Table 4: Application restrictions for turf

DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST		
Turf	State	Rate (L/ha)
	Queensland & NT	3.2
	New South Wales & ACT	3.2
	Victoria	2.5
	Tasmania	2.5
	South Australia	2.5

	Western Australia	4.0
If applying to golf courses in Tasmania, DO NOT apply to fairways adjacent to natural water bodies.		

Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for dryland cropping, pre-emergence uses

Situation	Risk mitigation measures
Dryland cropping, preparatory spray	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)
Winter cereals, pre-emergence uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia)
Summer cereals, pre-emergence uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

BOOM SPRAYERS

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above target canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Up to 500 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0 m or lower		30		25	
Up to 1.8 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		30		25	
	1.0 m or lower		60		60	

Up to 2.5 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		30		30	
	1.0 m or lower		80		75	
Up to 3 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		35		35	
	1.0 m or lower		90		90	
Up to 3.6 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		40		35	
	1.0 m or lower		110		110	
Up to 4.3 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		45		40	
	1.0 m or lower		130		130	
Up to 4.4 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		45		45	
	1.0 m or lower		130		130	
Up to 4.8 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		50		45	
	1.0 m or lower		150		140	
Up to 5.3 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		55		50	
	1.0 m or lower		160		160	
Up to 7.2 L/ha	0.5 m or lower		75		70	
	1.0 m or lower		300		275	

AIRCRAFT

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are no smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3 metres or 25 per cent of wingspan or 25 per cent of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

Buffer zones for aircraft

Application rate	Aircraft type	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Up to 500 mL/ha	Fixed wing	0	80	0	80	0
	Helicopter		60		60	
Up to 900 mL/ha	Fixed wing		120		120	
	Helicopter		85		80	
Up to 1.5 L/ha	Fixed wing		170		160	
	Helicopter		120		120	
Up to 1.7 L/ha	Fixed wing		180		180	
	Helicopter		130		120	
Up to 1.8 L/ha	Fixed wing		190		180	
	Helicopter		130		130	
Up to 2.4 L/ha	Fixed wing		230		220	
	Helicopter		160		150	
Up to 3.6 L/ha	Fixed wing		325		300	
	Helicopter		200		200	

FORESTRY USES FOR APPLICATION BY HELICOPTER AND ACCU-FLO[†] NOZZLE, 0.020 ORIFICE OR LARGER

DO NOT apply by fixed with aircraft.

DO NOT apply by helicopter unless the following requirements are met:

- Accu-Flo nozzles with orifice size 0.020 or larger are used
- Flying speed 102 km/hr (55 knots) or slower
- Release heights 15 metres or lower above the target canopy
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see 'Mandatory buffer zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for forestry uses by helicopter application') are observed
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see 'Mandatory buffer zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for forestry uses by helicopter application') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

Buffer zones for forestry uses by helicopter application

Application rate	Wind speed range at time of application	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)	
		Helicopter	
		Aquatic areas	Terrestrial areas
Release heights 15 metres or lower above the target canopy			
Up to 1.6 L/ha	From 7 to 15 kilometres per hour	75	75
	From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	35	35
Release heights 10 metres or lower above the target canopy			
Up to 1.6 L/ha	From 7 to 15 kilometres per hour	45	45
	From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	15	15

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. FIELD CROPS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat	Refer Weed Table	NSW, ACT, SA only	320 mL - 1.7 L/ha	<p>Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller (NSW, ACT, SA only).</p> <p>Apply from tillering to boot stage (Vic only).</p> <p>Apply from mid tillering to before boot stage (Qld only).</p> <p>Apply at 5 leaf to fully tillered (Tas only).</p> <p>Use sufficient water to give good coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT spray cereals if lucerne is present and is to be retained.</p>
		Vic only	225 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
		Qld only	560 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
		Tas only	800 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
Barley		NSW, ACT, SA only	320 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
		Vic only	225 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
		Qld only	560 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
		Tas only	800 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
Cereal Rye, Triticale		NSW, ACT, SA only	320 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
		Vic only	225 mL - 1.4 L/ha	
Oats		NSW, SA only	320 mL - 800 mL/ha	
		Vic only	225 mL - 800 mL/ha	
Cereals: Wheat, Oats, Barley	Cape Tulip	WA only	640 mL - 1.3 L/ha	<p>Apply from the 5 leaf stage up to jointing stage (Z15- 33). Apply after the 6 leaf stage (Z16) for cranbrook, jacup, aroona and spear wheat and mortlock oats to avoid possible damage.</p> <p>DO NOT spray if lucerne is present.</p> <p>WEED STAGE: 10-15 cm. Docks should be sprayed before 5 leaf stage. Cape Tulip - low rate for cormils only.</p>
	Dock, Flatweed, Saffron Thistle		1.1 L/ha	
	Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Matricaria, Rapistrum, Wild Radish		800 mL/ha	
	Wild Turnip		640 mL/ha	
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Erodium, London Rocket, Lupin, Mustard, Rapistrum, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip		200 mL/ha + 278 g/ha ADAMA Diuron 900 WDG	<p>Apply when crop has 4-5 leaves and most weeds have germinated and are in 2-5 leaf stage. Crop and weeds should be dry at time of application. Some temporary yellowing of crop may occur after application.</p> <p>Undersown sub-clovers may be slightly retarded.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to undersown medics.</p>
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish	Vic, SA, ACT, NSW only	800 mL/ha + 850 g/ha of methabenzthiazuron 700 g/kg	<p>Spray 2 - 6 weeks after sowing and not later.</p> <p>DO NOT use on crops undersown with lucerne.</p>
Fallow, Stubble Spray prior to direct drilling or sowing – Winter Cereals, Maize, Sweet Corn, Grain Legumes (Peanuts – Qld, NT only) and Canola USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY: See Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts and Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses	Refer Weed Table	Refer Weed Table	225 mL - 1.7 L/ha	<p>Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet.</p> <p>Can be mixed with chloresulfuron, Spraytop® or paraquat + diquat where grasses are present.</p> <p>Select appropriate rate from the Weed Table.</p> <p>For Skeleton weed spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum.</p>
		NSW, SA, ACT only	560 mL - 1.1 L/ha	<p>Apply when crop is 10 - 20 cm high and secondary roots are developing for an over the top spray. When crop is between 20 cm high and just before tasselling, spray with dropped nozzles to avoid chemical being sprayed into the whorl and on upper leaves.</p>
		Qld only	560 mL - 900 mL/ha	<p>Apply when crop is 10 - 30 cm high and secondary roots have developed. Use drop nozzles and direct the spray when crop exceeds 30 cm in height and before tasselling.</p>

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Tas only	800 mL – 1.4 L/ha	Apply when crop is 15-30 cm high. DO NOT spray if the crop is showing signs of stress. Some leaf twisting may occur following application – crop recovers quickly.
Sorghum	Refer Weed Table	NSW, SA, ACT, Vic only	560 mL - 1.1 L/ha	Apply preferably when crop is at 3 - 6 fully expanded leaf stage but can be sprayed from 2 - 8 leaf stage. From 6 leaf stage onwards to within 2 weeks of flowering, crop can be sprayed with dropped nozzles to avoid chemical being sprayed into the whorl and on upper leaves.
		Qld only (except central Qld)	560 mL - 900 mL/ha	Apply when crop has 4 - 8 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.
Millet		NSW, SA, ACT, Vic only	560 mL - 1.1 L/ha	Spray when secondary roots have developed, when fully tillered and before heads start to form at the base of the tillers. DO NOT use on panorama millet or panicum.
		Qld only	560 mL - 900 mL/ha	
Maize, Sweet Corn, Saccaline, Broom Millet, Millet	Cape Tulip, Dock, Saffron Thistle, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild Turnip	WA only	1.1 L/ha	Spray when crop is 10-30cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasselling. Apply as direct spray to weeds.
Grain Sorghum				Apply when crop is 12 cm high. DO NOT apply between tassel and dough stage. Avoid spraying when in flower.
Sugarcane USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. SEE TABLE 3: Timing restrictions for spraying sugarcane	Note that the timing restrictions found on other products containing 2,4-D do not apply to ADAMA Amine 625 when used in accordance with label directions. When applied as a directed spray, the buffer zones for boom sprayers listed in the RESTRAINTS section of the label do not apply if the spraying equipment is set up so the nozzles are orientated below the horizontal of the top of the crop canopy and spray is released at a height below the top of the crop canopy (excluding sprayers that are air assisted).			
	Bellvine	Qld, NSW only	280 mL/100 L water	Apply in Spring, using directed spray.
	Morning Glory		560 mL - 1.1 L/ha	Apply in Summer using high clearance tractor.
	Pink Convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem		1.1 L/ha	Apply in Autumn by aircraft or misters.
	Bindy Eye (Star Burr), Blue Top, Cobbler's Pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle Burr, Spear Thistle, Water Primrose, Ipomea Vines, Convolvulus Vines		1.8 - 3.5 L/ha	Add 120 mL of BS1000 [†] or other approved 1000 g/L alcohol alkoxylate surfactant to 100 L of spray mixture. Agitate well. DO NOT use on Q63, Q67, Q80 or Q96 varieties. DO NOT use on Q63 or Q67 varieties (at any rate). DO NOT use above 1.1 L/ha on Q80, Q96 or H56 varieties. Refer to local Sugar Research Australia (SRA) representative for further information
	Chinese Mint, Blue Snakeweed		3.5 L/ha	
	Peanuts		Broadleaf Weeds except Noogoora burr, Grasses except Mossman burr	Qld, NT only
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Winter Cereals	Desiccate Broadleaf Weeds Refer Weed Table	All States	1.2 - 1.7 L/ha	Apply after dough stage.
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Maize & Sorghum		Qld, NSW, ACT only		
Bananas	To destroy Banana suckers	Qld only	160 mL/10 L water	Inject at the rate of 15 mL per fully grown plant, 10 mL per medium sized plant and 5 mL for small suckers.
			320 mL/100 L water	Allow suckers from corms of treated plants to form broad adult leaves, then spray. Isolated spots may require a second spray.
Cavendish bananas		All States	160 mL/10 L water	Inject at the rate of 15 mL per fully grown plant, 10 mL per medium sized plant and 5 mL for small suckers. Apply by stem injection only.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Common Stylo forage or seed crops	Refer Weed Table	Qld only	800 mL/ha	Apply post-emergence when weeds are 3 weeks old and crop is at least 3 weeks old.
Caribbean Stylo forage or seed crops			800 mL - 1.6 L/ha water	Apply post-emergence when crop is 3 weeks old.

2. PASTURES, NON-AGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pasture.				
Pastures and Non-Agricultural areas	Refer Weed Table	NSW, Qld, SA, ACT, Tas only	560 mL - 1.7 L/ha	Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred.
	Galvanised Burr	NSW, ACT only	320 mL/100 L water	Apply to young actively growing weeds. Ensure thorough and even coverage of plants. NOTE: Treated plants need to be burnt to destroy seeds.
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear Thistle, Capeweed, Saffron Thistle, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Annual Thistles, Paterson's Curse, Heliotrope, Ragwort, Three Cornered Jack (Doublegee, Spiny Emex)	WA only	1.1 - 2.4 L/ha	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling docks, spear thistle and saffron thistle will be controlled. SUMMER WEEDS: Use low rate for seedlings, 1.6 - 2.4 L/ha for larger plants. Stock poisoning may occur when grazed after spraying if large amounts present, particularly Heliotrope. WINTER WEEDS: Use low rate for seedlings, 1.6 - 2.4 L/ha for larger plants. If stock present, use spray/grazing rates.
	Afghan Melons		1.6 L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferably before flowering or vining.
	Paddy Melons		800 mL - 1.1 L/ha	
	Prickly Saltwort (Roly Poly)		1.6 L/ha	Spray when plants are small.
	Stinkwort		1.6 - 3.2 L/ha plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants.
	Dove Weed		3.2 L/ha	Spray after good emergence of seedlings.
Pastures, Rights-of-Way and Industrial areas	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn	Vic, SA only	Undiluted	CUT STUMP: Apply as an undiluted spray to freshly cut stumps.
	Groundsel	NSW, Qld, ACT, SA only	320 mL/100 L water	HIGH VOLUME: Thoroughly wet plants.
		Tas only	240 mL/15 L water	CUT STUMP: Swab the cut stump immediately. Apply by a pouring can.
		Qld, NSW, ACT, SA, Tas only	2.9 - 3.6 L/ha	AERIAL APPLICATION: Spray when Groundsel is actively growing.
	Lantana	NSW, Qld, ACT, SA only	320 mL/100 L water	Use a VERY COARSE spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet Summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in following Autumn. Broadcast grass seed and keep stock off following Summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes.
	Mother of Millions	NSW, ACT only	400 mL/100 L water	Hand gun only. A thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use BS1000 or other approved 1000 g/L alcohol alkoxylate surfactant at the rate of 1 mL of surfactant per 1 L of mixture.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pasture.				
	Noogoora Burr, Weir Vine (Ipomea), Scarlet Pimpernel (Seedlings Only), White Eye (Mexican Clover)	Qld only	160 mL/100 L water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage.
Pastures, Rights-of-Way and Industrial areas - <i>continued</i>	Annual and Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke Thistle, Bathurst Burr, Billygoat Weed, Bluesnake Weed, Burr Medic, Clockweed*, Fleabanes, Galvanised Burr, Hemlock, Hoary Cress*, Kyalinga Weed (Whisker Grass), Knobweed, Milky Cotton Bushes, Parthenium Weed, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Star Burr, Thornapple, Variegated Thistle*	Qld only	320 mL/100 L water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage. * Spray rosette stage. • Repeat spraying necessary.
	Rubber Vine		160 mL/10 L water	Apply to freshly cut stump.
	Sesbania Pea		560 - 900 mL/ha	
	Water Hyacinth		3.5 - 5.3 L/ha	Apply in 2200 to 3300 L water/ha.
	Wild Tobacco Tree		240 mL/15 L water	Cut Stump Treatment: Swab cut stump within 1 hour of cutting. Apply by pouring can.
Agricultural Non-Crop areas, Commercial and Industrial areas, Pastures and Rights-of-Way	<i>Pimelea</i> spp.	All States	800 mL/ha + wetter	Apply by boom spray at 1500 L/ha spray volume. To be applied when plant is green. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum re-treatment interval of 21 days between consecutive applications. ADAMA 2,4-D Amine 625 can be used to create and maintain hospital areas for livestock suffering from <i>Pimelea</i> poisoning. <i>Pimelea</i> may become more palatable after herbicide application - stock should be excluded from treated areas until sprayed <i>Pimelea</i> plants are leafless, seedless and obviously dead.
			55 mL/100 L water + wetter	Apply by spot spray. Thoroughly wet all foliage to the point of run-off (approximately 1500 L/ha spray volume).
Conservation Tillage – Direct Drilling, Surface Sowing or Fallow Maintenance	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear And Variegated Thistles*, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All States	0.56 - 1.6 L/ha	Apply to actively growing young plants. Before sowing: Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet. * Warning: Treated plants may become toxic to stock.
	Clover, Sorrel		1.1 L/ha + 280 - 400 mL/ha of Cutlass® 500	Apply to actively growing plants in Autumn. DO NOT sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pasture.				
Lucerne Stand Reduction Fallow Commencement	Lucerne	All States	2.4 L/ha	Spray in spring when lucerne is actively growing using a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha. Heavily graze lucerne in winter and early spring to reduce crown and root reserves. Allow lucerne to regrow to 15 - 30 cm before spraying. Successful lucerne stand reduction is more likely if >70 mm of rain falls in the 6 to 8 weeks prior to application. Add either 0.5% Uptake [†] Spraying Oil or a non-ionic surfactant. Maximum air temperature should not exceed 30°C.
Pastures Spray Graze Techniques	# PRECAUTION. An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using Spray-Graze e.g. Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse, Variegated Thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson's curse, preferably graze stock soon destined for slaughter and avoid extended periods of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. DO NOT graze horses or pigs on Paterson's Curse.			
	Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Paterson's Curse, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium	SA only	560 mL/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in Autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments maybe required for 2-3 years for complete control. Refer "PRECAUTION" above.
	Annual Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Turnip, Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Geranium, Slender Thistle	Tas, Vic only		
	Amsinckia, Docks (seedling only), Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Paterson's Curse, Annual Thistles	WA only	600-800 mL/ha	
	Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle		1.2 L/ha	Apply to Saffron thistle at the end of September when plants are running up to flower. Sub. clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all medic pastures.
	Melons		1.6 L/ha plus 1% oil	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 800 mL/ha provides effective control.
	Docks	Vic only	1.1 L/ha	Apply in September only and follow other recommendations above.
	Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear Or Variegated Thistle*, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW, ACT only	0.28 - 1.1 L/ha	Spray actively growing 6-8 week old weeds. Introduce stock 7-10 days after spraying, preferably sheep (cattle are less effective). Stocking rate should be at least 5 times heavier than normal until weeds have been reduced, but before survival of desirable pasture species is threatened. Lucerne and medics may be damaged and should be grazed short before spraying. Other legumes may be affected. *Warning: Treated plants may become toxic to stock.

3. LAWNS AND PLANTATIONS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lawns, Playing Fields USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 4: Application restrictions for turf	Refer Weed Table	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.5 - 3 mL/1 L of water or 1.6 - 3.2 L/ha	Wet foliage thoroughly. DO NOT mow lawn for 1 week before and at least 1 week after application. DO NOT use on Buffalo grass (WA only)
		WA only	40 mL per 10-15 L water/100 m ²	
Hardwood and Softwood Plantations	Broadleaf and Woody Weeds as per Weed Table including Groundsel and Pinus spp. Wildlings	All States	Up to 1.6 L/ha	Apply a single pre-plant application and/or a maximum of 2 post-plant applications using shielded sprayers within the first 2 years following planting. Apply using aircraft (rotary wing only) or ground based equipment. DO NOT spray over or into watercourses. ADAMA 2,4-D Amine 625 may be mixed with glyphosate for pre-plant applications.
Oil Tea Tree	Refer to Weed Table	All States	Up to 960 mL/ha	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, desirable plants and trees as severe injury or destruction may result. Apply following harvest as a blanket spray only after: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All residual tea tree foliage has been removed by mechanical shaving or by using a burner, • No swollen buds are present on stumps. Note that buds can burst 8 days after harvest in summer, and • Surfaces of cut stumps are dry prior to spraying commences.
	Purple Top (<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>)		Apply at 960 mL/ha plus 720 g ai glyphosate/ha in tank mix	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, desirable plants and trees as severe injury or destruction may result.

4. SPOT SPRAYING

SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	MIXING RATES / CRITICAL COMMENTS
High Volume Spraying	Refer Weed Table	All States	Add 1/10th of rate on weed table to 150 L of water. Each 150 L of mix will cover 1000 m ² (1/10th ha) e.g.: If rate in weed table is 960 mL use 96 mL/ 150 L water.

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

WEED TABLE

Note: Where weeds are to be sprayed in a CROP or PASTURE, use only the rates given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions for Use table. In most cases this will give control, however, some hard to kill weeds or those in advanced stages of growth may only be suppressed. The rates listed in the Weed Table below are for use where weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved. Use at these rates in a crop or pasture other than for spot spraying may cause damage. This Product should only be used in those states where a rate or range of rates is indicated for the particular weeds listed.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE	
	Vic	NSW, ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, SA, Qld, Tas only	
Amaranthus spp.	—	560 mL - 1.1 L	—	900 mL	—	—	—	Spray young plants.
Amsinckia	—	—	—	—	—	1.1 L	—	—
Apple of Peru	—	560 mL - 1.1 L	—	900 mL	—	—	—	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.
Bathurst burr	—	800 mL - 1.1 L	1.7 - 2.5 L	900 mL	—	—	800 mL - 1.1 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Bellvine	—	1.8 L	—	1.8 L	—	—	—	Spray before seeding. Advanced stages susceptible.
Billygoat weed	—	3.4 L	—	3.4 L	—	—	—	Spray at young stage.
Bindweed	—	—	—	—	—	1.1 L	—	—
Blackberry nightshade	—	560 mL - 1.1 L	—	900 mL	—	—	—	—

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE	
	Vic	NSW, ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, SA, Qld, Tas only	
Blackeyed Susan	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	–	–	–	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
Blue snakeweed	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	–	–	–	Spray seedlings at young stages only.
California burr	–	800 mL - 1.1 L	–	900 mL	–	–	800 mL - 1.1 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Cape tulip	–	–	–	–	–	640 mL - 1.3 L	–	Low rate for cormils only.
Capeweed	1.4 L	–	1.7 L	–	1.4 L	1.1 L	1.7 - 2.8 L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.
Caltrop	–	800 mL - 1.7 L	–	900 mL	–	1.1 L	–	Moderately susceptible.
Castor oil plant	–	3.4 L	–	3.4 L	–	–	–	Spray at young stage.
Charlock	560 - 800 mL	560 mL - 1.1 L	560 mL	–	1.4 L	–	–	Spray at rosette stage.
Clover	–	1.2 L	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cobbler's pegs	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	–	–	–	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
Common ice plant	–	–	1.1 L	–	–	–	–	–
Common sida	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	–	–	–	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Common sowthistle	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	1.4 L	–	–	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
Docks	1.4 L	–	1.4 L	1.4 L	1.4 L	1.1 L	3.2 L SA only	Spray at multiple leaf stage. Effective only on seedlings.
Doveweed	–	–	–	–	–	1.1 L	–	–
Fat hen	–	560 mL - 1.7 L	–	900 mL	1.4 L	–	–	Spray pre-flowering.
Flannel weed	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	–	–	–	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Flat weed	–	-	–	–	–	1.1 L	–	–
Fumitory - red	–	-	1.7 L	–	–	–	–	–
Fumitory - white	800 mL	-	560 mL	–	–	–	–	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Heliotrope	–	–	–	–	–	1.1 L	–	–
Hexham scent or Melilotus	1.4 L	-	1.1 L	1.4 L	–	–	1.1 - 1.7 L	Spray multiple leaf stage before seeding.
Hoary cress	900 mL - 1.4 L	1.1 - 1.7 L	1.4 L	1.4 L	–	–	1.4 - 1.7 L	Spray rosettes and pre-flowering.
Hogweed/ Wireweed	1.4 L	–	–	1.4 L	–	–	–	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic). Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).
Horehound	–	–	1.4 L	–	–	–	2.2 - 3.2 L SA only	Spray seedlings.
Indian hedge mustard	–	–	–	–	1.4 L	1.1 L	-	–
Khaki weed	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1 - 2.2 L	Spray seedlings only.
Knobweed	–	–	–	1.8 - 3.4 L	–	–	–	Lower rate for seedlings; higher rate for later stages.
Lincoln weed	–	–	1.7 L	–	–	–	–	Spray early rosettes.
London rocket	–	–	–	–	–	1.1 L	–	–
Lupins	–	800 mL - 1.7 L	–	–	–	1.1 L	–	–
Melons – Camel, Paddy	–	560 mL - 1.1 L	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexican poppy	–	–	–	1.4 L	–	–	–	Spray seedlings plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	–	1.1 L	–	900 mL	–	–	–	Spray seedlings resistant in later stages.
Morning glory	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	–	–	–	Spray at seedling to flowering stage.
Mustards	225 - 560 mL	560 mL - 1.1 L	560 mL - 1.4 L	900 mL	–	800 mL	560 mL - 1.1 L	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
Needle burr	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	–	–	–	Apply at pre-flowering, preferably young stages.
New Zealand spinach	–	1.1 - 1.7 L	–	–	–	–	–	–
Noogoora burr	–	800 mL - 1.1 L	–	900 mL	–	–	800 mL - 1.1 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Paterson's curse	–	1.1 - 1.7 L	–	1.4 L	–	1.3 L	1.7 - 2.2 L	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill.
Pinkburr (Pink flowered burr)	–	1.8 L	–	1.8 L	–	-	-	Spray seedling or young stages only.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE	
	Vic	NSW, ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, SA, Qld, Tas only	
Potato weed	—	560 mL - 1.1 L	—	900 mL	—	—	—	—
Purpletop	—	3.4 L	—	3.4 L	—	—	—	Spray at young stage.
Radish	—	—	—	—	—	1.1 L	—	—
Ragwort	—	—	—	—	3.8 L	1.1 L	—	Spray up to early rosette stage (Tas only).
Rapeseed	—	800 mL - 1.7 L	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rapistrum	—	—	—	—	—	1.1 L	—	—
Rough poppy	—	1.1 L	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safflower	—	560 mL - 1.1 L	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepherd's purse	—	1.1 - 1.7 L	—	—	1.4 L	—	800 mL - 1.1 L	Spray young rosettes.
Siratro (Purple bean)	—	1.8 L	—	1.8 L	—	—	—	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Skeleton weed	1.4 L	1.1 - 1.7 L	1.4 L	—	—	—	—	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Sorrel	1.4 L	1.7 L	1.4 L	—	—	—	—	Only moderately susceptible.
Speedwell - Ivy leaf	—	—	1.1 L	—	—	—	—	—
Spinyhead sida	—	1.8 L	—	1.8 L	—	—	—	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Starburr	—	1.8 L	—	1.8 L	—	—	—	Spray before seedling, advanced stages susceptible.
Spiny emex	—	—	—	1.4 L	—	—	—	Only young plants are susceptible.
Star of Bethlehem (Cupid's flower)	—	—	—	1.8 L	—	—	—	Spray before seeding, advanced stages susceptible.
Stinkwort	—	800 mL - 1.4 L	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storksbill / Erodium	—	—	—	—	1.4 L	—	1.6 - 3.2 L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
Sunflower (seedlings)	1.4 L	560 mL - 1.4 L	—	900 mL	—	—	—	—
Thistles: - Annual	—	—	—	—	—	1.1 L	—	—
- Californian	—	—	—	—	2.7 L	—	3.2 - 3.8 L	Repeated applications may be necessary. (NSW, ACT, Tas only).
- Saffron	1.1 L	560 mL - 1.7 L	1.4 L	1.4 L	950 mL	1.1 L	1.1 - 1.7 L	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender/Shore	—	800 mL - 1.7 L	—	—	1.4 L	—	1 - 1.4 L	Suppression only.
- Soldier	1.4 L	—	—	—	—	—	1.1 - 1.6 L not NSW, Tas	Spray young rosette.
- Spear	560 mL	—	—	—	1.4 L	—	1.1 - 1.6 L	Spray young rosettes.
- Star	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6 - 3.2 L SA only	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.
- Variegated	—	560 mL - 1.7 L	—	900 mL	1.4 L	—	1.1 - 1.7 L	Spray at rosette stage.
Thornapple	—	800 mL	—	—	—	—	1.6 - 2.4 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Tridax (Tridax daisy)	—	1.8 L	—	1.8 L	—	—	—	Spray seedling or young stages only.
Turnip weed/ Rapistrum	—	560 mL - 1.1 L	—	560 mL	—	800 mL	560 mL - 1.1 L	—
Vetches/Tares	1.4 L	—	1.1 L	—	—	—	—	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Ward's weed	—	—	1.1 L	—	—	—	—	—
Wild cabbage	1.4 L	—	—	—	—	—	—	Spray multiple leaves.
Wild poppy	560 mL	—	—	—	—	—	1.1 - 1.7 L	Spray rosettes.
Wild radish	1.4 L	1.4 - 1.7 L	1.4 L	900 mL	1.4 L	800 mL	800 mL - 1.1 L	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild turnip	225 - 560 mL	560 mL - 1.1 L	320 mL	—	1.4 L	640 mL	560 mL - 1.1 L	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.

MAXIMUM TOLERANCE FOR USE IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND TRITICALE FOR UNDERSOWN LEGUMES							
CROP	Qld	NSW, ACT	Vic	Vic	SA	WA	Tas
-	-	-	Early Tillering	Tillered Boot Stage	-	Tillered to boot (Z15-35)	Tillered to boot (Z15-35)
Cereal Rye	-	-	-	-	1.4 L/ha	-	-
Wheat	1.8 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	225 mL/ha	1.4 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	1.7 L/ha
Barley	1.4 L/ha	1.4 L/ha		-	1.4 L/ha	1.4 L/ha	1.4 L/ha
Oats	-	800 mL/ha		800 mL/ha	900 mL/ha	1.3 L/ha	-
Triticale	-	1.4 L/ha		-	1.4 L/ha	1.7 L/ha	800 mL/ha
Undersown Clovers	-	-		-	-	680 mL/ha	560 mL/ha
Undersown Medics	-	-		-	-	NIL	-
Undersown Lucerne	-	-		-	-		-

PLANT BACK DAYS FOR ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625

CROP	RATES		
	Up to 560 mL/ha	560 mL – 1.1 L/ha	1.1 – 1.7 L/ha
Balansa clover	7	7	10
Barley %	1	1	3
Chickpeas #	7	14	21
Cotton	10	14	21
Faba beans	7	7	10
Field peas	7	14	14
Lentils	7	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14
Lucerne	7	7	10
Lupins *	7	14	21
Medics	7	7	10
Narbon beans	7	7	10
Navybean	10	10	14
Oats	3	3	7
Perennial ryegrass	7	7	10
Persian clover	7	7	10
Phalaris	7	7	10
Canola/Rapeseed #	14	21	28
Rice	7	7	14
Safflower #	7	14	21
Sorghum @	3	7	10
Soybean	14	14	21
Sub. clover	7	7	10
Sunflower @	7	10	14
Triticale %	1	3	7
Vetch	7	7	10
Wheat %	1	3	7
White clover	7	7	10

IMPORTANT: WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15MM (1/2 INCH) OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.

NOTES:

% In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for wheat, barley and triticale.

In Queensland, planting of canola/rapeseed, chickpeas and safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15 mm.

@ In Central Queensland, when using 800 mL/ha or less of ADAMA 2,4-D AMINE 625, the Plant Back Period for sorghum and sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.

* in WA the Plant Back Period for lupins at all rates is 28 days.