

Product Name: KENSO AGCARE PENDI 330 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 58724/136271



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| Label Name: | KENSO AGCARE PENDI 330 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE |
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| Signal Headings: | CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING |
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| Constituent Statements: | ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 330 g/L PENDIMETHALIN SOLVENT: 558 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON |
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| Mode of Action: | GROUP 3 HERBICIDE |
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| Statement of Claims: | For the control of annual ryegrass and wireweed in wheat, barley and peas and annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in various crops as shown in the Directions for Use table. |
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| Net Contents: | 20L-110L |
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| Restraints: | <p>RESTRAINTS DO NOT sow sensitive summer crops such as sorghum and millets within 12 months of application of Pendi 330. DO NOT apply to a poorly prepared seedbed. DO NOT use Pendi 330 mixed with atrazine on heavy clay soils. DO NOT apply Pendi 330 where water logging is likely to occur.</p> <p>SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at 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. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.</p> |
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| | <p>DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.</p> <p>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.</p> |
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| Directions for Use: | This section contains file attachment. |
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| Other Limitations: | |
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| Withholding Periods: | <p>ALL EXCEPT INDUSTRIAL HEMP NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>INDUSTRIAL HEMP Grazing: DO NOT graze livestock on treated area or cut for forage or fodder for 28 DAYS after spray application.</p> |
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| Trade Advice: | |
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| General Instructions: | This section contains file attachment. |
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| Resistance Warning: | <p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>Pendi 330 Herbicide is a member of the dinitroaniline group of herbicides. Pendi 330 has the inhibition of tubulin formation mode of action. For weed resistance management, Pendi 330 is a group 3 herbicide.</p> <p>Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Pendi 330 and other Group 3 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 Pendi 330 or other Group 3 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Pendi 330 to control resistant weeds.</p> |
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| Precautions: | <p>RE-ENTRY PERIOD</p> <p>DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 12 hours. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p> |
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| Protections: | <p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>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, crop lands or pastures.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Dangerous to fish and other aquatic life.</p> |
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| | <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.</p> <p>DO NOT apply or allow spray to drift onto adjacent aquatic areas (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers and waterways). Allow sufficient buffer distances between downwind water bodies and the sprayed area.</p> |
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| Storage and Disposal: | <p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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>Mini Bulk Returnable Container</p> <p>Store the original sealed drum in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the non-return valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the drum with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the non-return valve, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the drum have been used, please return the empty drum to the point of purchase.</p> |
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| Safety Directions: | <p>Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield (or goggles) and contaminated clothing.</p> |
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| First Aid Instructions: | <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If in eyes wash out immediately with water.</p> |
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| First Aid Warnings: | |
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1.Pre-Plant Incorporated Treatment (Double Incorporation)

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
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| Cotton | See Weed Table A | Qld, NSW and ACT only | 3 L | Incorporate into the soil within 24 hours of application. Use a combine with trailing harrows and chain or offset or tandem discs or Lilliston cultivators, set to work to a depth of 2-5cm. Subsequent planting operations in irrigated cotton may remove the Pendi 330 treated soil from hills leaving an untreated band over the row, requiring a further application of Pendi 330 or other herbicides in that band. When the seedbed is rough, a second incorporation is necessary. Pendi 330 may be applied by aerial or ground spraying. In the Macquarie Valley area, only apply by air when ground is too wet for ground application. (Refer note on "Incorporation" (a)). Use the higher rate on heavy textured soils or those high in organic matter and the lower rate on light to medium textured soils. |
| Cow peas, mung beans, navy beans, peanuts, pigeon peas and soybeans | | Qld, NSW, NT and ACT only | 2.5 to 3 L | |
| Sunflowers | | Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only | | |
| Barley and wheat | Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>) Wire weed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) Wild oats* (<i>Avena</i> spp.) * Suppression only | All States | 1.2 L | Incorporate into the soil within 24 hours of application. (Refer note (a) under "Incorporation"). Use weighted harrows at 8-13 km/hr followed by a cross working with a combine set to work at a depth of 2-5cm at 8-13 km/hr. Application to heavier soil types which have poor structural characteristics or are poorly worked may result in insufficient and uneven incorporation and unsatisfactory weed control. Heavy soils that are cloddy or have a surface crust or surface seal should be avoided. Attempting to incorporate Pendi 330 when soils are very wet or very dry may also result in insufficient mixing and therefore poor weed control. Wheat and barley seed must be sown approximately 1 cm beneath the chemically treated band or reduced emergence may occur. Refer sections "Cereal Seed Dressings" and "Weather Conditions at Planting", under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, for further information on emergence. If wild oats are expected to be a problem use a wild oat herbicides. |
| Field peas | | Southern NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 2 L | Incorporate into the soil within 24 hours of application. Use weighted harrows at 8-13 km/hour followed by a cross-working with a combine set to work at a depth of 2-5cm at 8-13 km/hr. Seed should be sown below the chemical band. Use cover harrows behind the combine. (Refer note (a) under "incorporation") . Use a wild oat herbicide if wild oats are expected to be a problem. |
| Chickpeas, faba beans, lupins and safflower | | Qld, and northern NSW only | 2.5 to 3L | Incorporate into the soil within 24 hours of application. Use weighted harrows at 8-13 km/hr followed by a cross working with a combine set to work at a depth of 2-5cm at 8-13 km/hr. Seed should be sown below the chemical band. Use cover harrows behind the combine. (Refer note (a) under "Incorporation"). Use the higher rates on medium to heavy textured soils and the lower rates on light textured soils. Heavy soils that are cloddy or have a surface seal should be avoided. Attempting to incorporate Pendi 330 when soils are very wet or very dry may also result in insufficient mixing and therefore poor weed control. If wild oats are expected to be a problem use a wild oat herbicide. |
| Adzuki Beans | Broad leaf weeds | NSW and Qld only | 2.5 to 3L | DO NOT apply by air. Apply before planting. Incorporate within 24 hours as per the product-label (double incorporation, or incorporation by sowing). DO NOT apply to poorly prepared seed bed. DO NOT apply where water logging is likely to occur. DO NOT sow sensitive summer crops such as sorghum and millet within 12 months of application. |

2. Pre-Plant Application (Incorporated by the Sowing Process)

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
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| Barley and Wheat | Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>), Wild Oats*(<i>Avena</i> spp.) *Suppression only | All States | 1.8 L | Barley and wheat: Where full (double) incorporation is impractical and where the seedbed tilth is fine and free of large stones and trash, apply Pendi 330 up to 24 hours prior to sowing. Incorporate with the combine set to sow to a depth of 3-5 cm. Use trailing harrows. (Refer note (a) under "Incorporation"). Wheat and barley seed must be sown at least 1 cm beneath the chemically treated band or reduced emergence may occur. Refer sections "Cereal Seed Dressings" and "Weather Conditions at Planting" under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, for further information on emergence. |
| Canola | Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>), Wild Oats* (<i>Avena</i> spp.) *Suppression only | Southern NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only | 1.8-3 L | Canola: Apply Pendi 330 up to 24 hours prior to sowing. Incorporate with the combine set to sow the seed below the chemical band. Use the higher rates on medium to heavy textured soils and the lower rate on light textured soils. NOTE: Development of waterlogged conditions after the application of Pendi 330 may retard the emergence of canola. If wild oats are expected to be a problem use a wild oat herbicide. Application to heavier soil types that have poor structural characteristic or are poorly worked may result in insufficient and uneven incorporation and unsatisfactory weed control. Heavy soils that are cloddy or have a surface crust or surface seal should be avoided. Attempting to incorporate Pendi 330 when soils are very wet or very dry may also result in insufficient mixing and therefore poor weed control. |
| Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lupins and safflower | Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>), silvergrass* (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.) Wild Oats*(<i>Avena</i> spp.) *Suppression only | Southern NSW, Vic, SA and WA only | 2-3 L | Where full (double) incorporation is impractical and where the seedbed tilth is fine and free of large stones and trash, apply Pendi 330 or in the case of lupins, Pendi 330 plus simazine, up to 24 hours prior to sowing. Incorporate with the combine set to sow to a depth of 3-5 cm. Use trailing harrows. (Refer note (a) under "Incorporation"). Application to heavier soil types that have poor structural characteristics or are poorly worked may result in insufficient and uneven incorporation and unsatisfactory weed control. Heavy soils that are cloddy or have a surface crust or a surface seal should be avoided. Attempting to incorporate Pendi 330 when soils are very wet or very dry may also result in insufficient mixing and therefore poor weed control. Refer to section on "Weather Conditions at Planting" under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, for further information on emergence. |
| Lupins | | WA only | 2 L plus simazine at 500 g ai/ha | If wild oats are expected to be a problem use a wild oat herbicide. Use the higher rates on medium to heavy textured soils and the lower rates on light textured soils. |
| | | NSW, ACT, Vic and SA only | 2 L plus simazine at 1.5 kg ai/ha | |
| Adzuki Beans | Broad leaf weeds | NSW and | 2.5-3 L | DO NOT apply by air. Apply before planting. Incorporate |

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| | | Qld only | | within 24 hours. DO NOT apply to poorly prepared seed bed. DO NOT apply where water logging is likely to occur. DO NOT sow sensitive summer crops such as sorghum and millet within 12 months of application. |
| Spring Onions, Shallots | Hogweed (<i>Wireweed</i>) (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) | All States | 1-2 L | Apply as a single pre-planting application only. Soils containing a high percentage of organic matter can result in poor control. It is recommended that applications to soils containing a high percentage of organic matter (greater than 6%) be avoided. For best results, seedbeds should be free of weeds, trash and clods at the time of application. To avoid crop damage: The sensitivity and tolerance of all varieties of spring onions and shallots to various solvents that may be present in pendimethalin products has not been fully evaluated. If onions are not on the product label, it is advisable, therefore, to advise to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop. |
| Radish | See Weed Table D | | 2-3 L | Apply as a single application within 2 days of sowing. DO NOT apply where heavy rainfall or irrigation is likely to lead to water logging. DO NOT use product on soils with organic matter content above 6%, as inconsistent weed control will occur. |

3. Post-Plant Pre-Emergence Surface Treatment (Overall or Band Spraying): Non-Mechanical Incorporated

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Cotton | See Weed Table B | Qld, NSW and ACT only | 4.5 L | Cotton: Where incorporation prior to sowing is impractical and where the seedbed tilth is fine and free of large stones and trash, Pendi 330 should be applied within 48 hours after sowing. Sunflowers: Where incorporation prior to sowing is impractical and where the seedbed tilth is fine and free of large stones and trash Pendi 330 should be applied after sowing and before the emergence of the crop and weeds. Where fat hen or blackberry nightshade is expected to be a major problem, pre-plant incorporation (No.1 application method) is preferred. (Refer sections on "Incorporation" (a) and (b)). |
| Sunflowers | | Qld, NSW, ACT and SA only | | |
| Carrots | See Weed Table D | Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only | 2-3 L | Minimum Planting depth Carrots: 15 mm Processing peas: 30 mm Carrots: Apply post sowing and prior to crop emergence. In the event that the crop emerges before application, the application may still be applied to carrots NO LATER than at the cotyledon stage (BBCH10). |
| | Weed Table D plus, Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Wild Radish(<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) | | 2 L plus linuron at 1.0kg ai/ha | |
| French beans | See Weed Table D | Qld only | 3-4 L | |
| Processing | | Qld, Vic only | 2-4 L | |

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| peas | | Tas only | 4 L | <p>Peas: Apply as soon as possible after sowing (ideally within 2 days) and before the plumule is less than 13 mm from reaching the soil surface.</p> <p>Seed should be sown with press wheels or rollers behind the planter in order to ensure coverage of the seed and compaction of the seedbed. Use the higher rates on heavier textured soils or those with higher organic matter content.</p> <p>Incorporate with 12 to 25 mm of spray irrigation or rainfall applied within one day of application for optimum performance.</p> <p>DO NOT disturb the soil by rolling or harrowing after Pendi 330 has been applied. DO NOT apply where heavy rainfall or irrigation is likely to lead to water logging.</p> <p>DO NOT use Pendi 330 on soils with organic matter content above 6% as inconsistent weed control will occur.</p> <p>French beans: For use in the Lockyer and Fassifern valleys only, DO NOT apply to French beans sown during the autumn, winter or early spring or which are likely to be stressed by cold weather.</p> |
| Maize | See Weed Table B | Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only | 4.5 L | Where grasses are expected to be a major problem, this treatment is recommended: Kenso Agcare Pendi 330 Selective Herbicide alone. Apply KA Pendi 330 Selective Herbicide after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. DO NOT incorporate this treatment. Avoid application in dry weather, this may cause pruning or aerial roots and lodging. (Refer sections on "incorporation" Notes 2 and 3) |
| | See Weed Table C | | 3 L plus atrazine at 1kg ai | Where thorn apple, Noogoora burr, Bathurst burr, caltrop, paddy melon or mintweed are expected to be the major problems, KA Pendi 330 should be applied in a tank mix combination with atrazine after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. DO NOT incorporate this mixture. Follow directions on atrazine label carefully. This treatment should not lead to soil residue problems with atrazine on heavy clay soils as weed control may not be adequate. (Refer section "Incorporation" Notes 2 and 3.) |
| Onions | Hogweed (<i>Wireweed</i>) (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) | Tas only | 0.75 to 1L/ha | <p>Apply in conjunction with other herbicides as advised by a qualified crop adviser to ensure that an adequate level of weed control is achieved in adverse conditions.</p> <p>Pre-emergence DO NOT use on sandy soils. Minimum planting depth: 15 mm</p> <p>Apply from immediately after sowing until just prior to emergence. Apply Pendi 330 to a fine, firm seedbed free of clods and trash. Use the higher rates on heavy textured soils or those with a high organic matter content.</p> <p>For optimum performance, incorporate with 12 to 25 mm of spray irrigation within one day of application. DO NOT exceed 0.75 L/ha if soil conditions are wet and cold.</p> |

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| | | | 1-2 L | <p>Post-emergence Apply Pendi 330 from the first true leaf until the 3 leaf stage. Repeat applications may be made after the 1 leaf up to the 3 leaf stage providing total usage of Pendi 330 on crop does not exceed 3L/ha. Avoid applying Pendi 330 to areas where water logging is likely to occur.</p> |
| Parsnip | See Weed Table D | ACT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, WA only. | 2-3 L | <p>Minimum planting depth of 15 mm is required. Apply to a fine firm seed bed free of ridges, clods and trash within 2 days after sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier textured soils or those with higher organic matter content. Incorporate with 12 to 25 mm of spray irrigation within one day of the application for optimum performance. Irrigation is not required where adequate rainfall occurs immediately post-application. DO NOT disturb the soil by rolling or harrowing after application. DO NOT apply where heavy irrigation or rainfall is likely to lead to waterlogging. DO NOT use on soils with an organic matter content above 6% as inconsistent weed control will occur.</p> |
| Leeks (Direct Seeded Crops) | Hogweed (<i>Wireweed</i>) (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) | All States | 0.75-1.5 L | <p>Apply in conjunction with other herbicides as advised by a qualified crop adviser to ensure that an adequate level of weed control is achieved in adverse conditions.</p> <p>Pre-emergence DO NOT use on sandy soils. Minimum planting depth: 15 mm</p> <p>Apply from immediately after sowing until just prior to emergence. Apply Pendi 330 to a fine, firm seedbed free of clods and trash. Use the higher rates on heavy textured soils or those with a high organic matter content. For optimum performance, incorporate with 12 to 25 mm of spray irrigation within one day of application. DO NOT exceed 0.75 L/ha if soil conditions are wet and cold.</p> |

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| Garlic | | Tas only | 0.75 -1.5 L/ha | <p>Pre-emergence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply surface spray immediately after sowing to just prior to emergence. • Use the higher rate on heavy textured or highly organic soils. • DO NOT EXCEED 0.75 L PRODUCT/HA IF SOIL CONDITIONS ARE WET AND COLD. • For optimal performance, incorporate with 12 – 25 mm of spray irrigation within one day of application. |
| | | | 1-2 L | <p>Post-emergence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply foliar spray from the 1-3 true leaf stage. • Repeat applications may be made up to the 3 true leaf stage. • DO NOT EXCEED A TOTAL 3 L PRODUCT/HA PER CROP. <p>General Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use spray volume 50 – 200 L/ha. • DO NOT use on sandy soils. • Avoid applying product to areas where waterlogging is likely to occur. • Crops may only be sown after a minimum interval of 5 months (from last application). |

4. Post-Plant Pre-Emergence Treatment (Incorporated or Non-Incorporated)

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
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| Sugar cane | Awnless barnyard grass <i>(Echinochloa colona)</i> Crowsfoot grass <i>(Eleusine indica)</i> Green summer grass <i>(Brachlaria subquadrifera)</i> Guinea grass <i>(Panicum maximum c.v Hamil and c.v Guinea)</i> Summer grass <i>(Digitaria ciliaris)</i> | Qld, NSW and WA only | 3 to 4.5 L/ha | <p>Pendi 330 should be applied as soon as possible after planting and before weed emergence. However, consolidation (cutaway operation) of the planting furrow prior to application to prevent soil movement into the base of the drill is recommended. Poor grass control is expected in soils which contain a high percentage of organic matter. (Refer section on "Incorporation" (a)). Use the higher rate where longer weed control is required or where incorporation by irrigation or rainfall is likely to be delayed more than 5 days.</p> <p>Incorporated: Under dry conditions or where some cultivation is expected after application Pendi 330 should be thoroughly incorporated by finger rakes to a shallow depth. In subsequent tillage operations, cultivation depth should not exceed the depth of incorporation.</p> <p>Water Incorporation: Incorporate using 12 to 25 mm of spray irrigation or rainfall within 10 days of application.</p> <p>The area should not be disturbed by cultivation for the expected duration of weed control where this method of application is used. If excessive irrigation or rainfall occurs after the application of Pendi 330, resulting in the movement of soil from the top to the bottom of the planting drill, weed control will be reduced.</p> <p>For other broadleaf weeds higher rates of atrazine or diuron can be tank mixed with Pendi 330 –see the relevant atrazine or diuron labels for details.</p> |

5. Post-Plant and Flushing: Pendi 330 Tank Mixture

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
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| Combine sown rice | Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>) Silvertop grass (brown beetle grass) (<i>Diplachne reptatrix</i>) Starfruit (<i>Damasonium minus</i>) | Qld, NSW and NT only | 3 L/ha plus propanil at 1.8 kg ai/ha | <p>Apply this tank mixture up to the 2 leaf stage of barnyard grass and 1 leaf stage of silvertop. Apply by ground rig in 70-100 L/ha or by aircraft in 25-30 L/ha total spray volume.</p> <p>Water management: Flush immediately after sowing to enable a good even germination of rice. The soil surface must be sealed by a flushing irrigation or rainfall before the application of Pendi 330 plus propanil. Apply a second flush or permanent flood after 2 days but not later than 5 days after the application of Pendi 330 plus propanil. To assist in the control of barnyard grass, permanent water should be applied as soon as the rice can tolerate it and levels maintained for optimum growth of rice.</p> <p>Rice Stage: After the first flushing irrigation the stage of rice at application of Pendi 330 plus propanil is not critical and timing should be based on the stage of weed growth and water management. However, do not later than 5 days after the application of Pendi 330 plus propanil. To assist in the control of barnyard grass, permanent water should be applied as soon as the rice can tolerate it and levels maintained for optimum growth of rice.</p> <p>Rice Stage: After the first flushing irrigation the stage of rice at application of Pendi 330 plus propanil is not critical and timing should be based on the stage of weed growth and water management. However, do NOT apply to rice in a weakened condition from causes such as soil salts, moisture stress, over-watering, or any other cause. Some transient leaf burn of the rice may result after the application of Pendi 330 plus propanil but no long-term effects will result from this leaf burn. Rice seed should be covered with at least 1cm of water after the first flushing irrigation before Pendi 330 plus propanil is applied to germinating rice seed.</p> |

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| Combine sown rice and pasture sod sown rice | Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>) Silvertop grass (Brown beetle grass) (<i>Diplachne reptatrix</i>) Starfruit (<i>Damasonium minus</i>) Annual sedges* (<i>Cyperus spp.</i>) * Suppression only | Qld, NSW and NT only | 3 to 4.5 L/ha plus paraquat at 200g ai/ha | Use the higher rate when sowing into pasture sod sown rice for annual sedge control or when more than 10 days is expected between treatment and permanent water. Apply this tank mix up to the 3 leaf stage of barnyard grass, silvertop and sedges, before rice emergence. Apply by ground rig in 70-100 L/ha of water total spray volume. Water Management: Flush immediately after sowing to enable a good even germination of rice. The soil surface must be sealed by a flushing irrigation or rainfall before the application of Pendi 330 plus paraquat. Apply a second flush or permanent flood after 1 day but not later than 5 days after the application of Pendi 330 plus paraquat. To assist in the control of barnyard grass, permanent water should be applied as soon as the rice can tolerate it and levels maintained for optimum growth of rice. Rice Stage: After the first flushing irrigation, Pendi 330 plus paraquat must be applied before rice emergence. DO NOT apply to rice in a weakened condition from causes such as soil salts, moistures stress, over watering, or any other cause. |
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6. Pre-Transplant Treatment

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
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| Transplanted broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower | See Weed Table D | Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA only | 2-3 L/ha | Apply Pendi 330 to a firm seedbed free of ridges, clods and trash between 7 and 2 days before transplanting. Use the higher rates on heavier textured soils or those with a higher organic matter content. Incorporate with 12 to 25 mm of spray irrigation or rainfall applied within one day of application for optimum performance. Mechanical disturbance to the seedbed at transplanting should be minimized to achieve optimum performance. Do NOT apply after transplanting as damage will occur. DO NOT apply after where water logging is likely to occur after transplanting or crop stunting will result. DO NOT use Pendi 330 on soils with an organic matter content above 6% as inconsistent weed control will occur. Ramrod may be tank mixed with Pendi 330 prior to transplanting or applied separately after transplanting. |
| | Weed Table D plus dwarf amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>) Green amaranth (<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>) Annual nettles (<i>Urtica spp.</i>) Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>) Potato weed (<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>) Sowthistle, Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>) Wild Radish, Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) Winter grass (<i>Poa annua</i>) | | 2-2.5 L/ha plus 9 L/h Ramrod*SC | |
| Transplanted lettuce | See Weed Table D | | 2-4 L/ha | |
| Brassica leafy vegetables & Rocket | See Weed Table D | All States | 1-2 L | Make one application per crop. Apply 2-7 days before transplanting. DO NOT apply after transplanting. Ground application should be by |

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| | | | | boomspray (50-200 L/ha). Apply to a firm seed bed free of ridges, clods and trash. Use the higher rates on heavier textured soils or those with higher organic matter content. For optimum performance incorporate with 12-25 mm of spray irrigation (or when rainfall is expected within one day). Ensure minimal technical mechanical disturbance to the seed bed after transplanting. DO NOT apply if water logging is likely to occur after transplanting or crop stunting will occur. DO NOT use product on soils with an organic matter content above 6%, as inconsistent weed control will occur. Brassica leafy vegetable & Rocket: DO NOT use on kale grown for fodder |
| Brussel sprouts | See Weed Table D | All States | 2-3 L | Make one application per crop by boomspray (use a spray volume of 50-200 L/ha). Apply to a firm seedbed, free from ridges, clods and trash 2-7 days before transplanting. Use the higher rates on heavier textured soils or those with a higher organic matter content. For optimum performance, incorporate with 12 to 25 mm of spray irrigation (or when rainfall is expected within one day) and ensure minimal mechanical disturbance to the seedbed at transplanting. DO NOT apply after transplanting, as damage will occur. DO NOT apply where water logging is likely to occur after transplanting, as crop stunting will occur. DO NOT use product on soils with an organic matter content above 6%, as inconsistent weed control will occur. |
| Transplanted Leeks | Hogweed (Wireweed) (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) | All States | 0.75-1.5 L | Apply foliar spray at the 1.5 leaf stage of the crop and repeat application (if required) at the 3 leaf stage of the crop, as applicable to cultivar and location. Apply using 50 to 200 L-water/ha. DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications per crop. WARNING: CROP PHYTOTOXICITY HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN SOME CASES, with post-emergence-crop application. To reduce this or avoid it altogether, water the sprayed crop within 1 hour of application, to remove the chemical from the crop. |

7. Perennial Crops

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
|--|--|------------|---------|---|
| Avocadoes, bananas, citrus, deciduous fruits, grapevines, lychees, macadamia nut, mangoes, nuts | Dwarf amaranth, green amaranth, annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Asthma plant (<i>Euphorbia nuta</i>), Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Crowsfoot grass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>), Deadnettle | All States | 9-12 L | Do NOT apply Pendi 330 to grapevines after bud swell. Precaution: Pendi 330 or Pendi 330 plus simazine is likely to affect the emergence and growth of green manure crops such as oats or beans between rows of trees or vines, if they are sown into the treated band within 12 months of application. Use the higher rate on medium to heavy textured soils and the lower rate on light textured soils. Use directed spray avoiding spray contact with green bark, fruit and foliage. If applied to freshly transplanted trees or vines, soils should be compacted prior to application of Pendi 330 to avoid |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Fathen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) Pigeon grass, Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Summer grass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>), Winter grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) | | | contact with roots. Pendi 330 must be incorporated by a minimum of 5 mm of rainfall or spray irrigation as soon as possible but no later than 10 days after application or weed control may be reduced. For best results, soil surface should be free of weeds, surface litter and clods at the time of application. If small weeds are present at the time application, Pendi 330 should be tank mixed with knockdown herbicide at the recommended rate. Caution: Use of simazine mixtures could lead to crop damage on vines younger than 3 years of age. Refer to the simazine label. Do NOT apply simazine mixtures to alkaline soils. |
| | As above plus Prairie grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>) Spotted medic (<i>medicago arabica</i>) | | 12 L | |
| Citrus, deciduous fruits, grapevines and nuts | As above plus Cobbler's pegs (<i>Bindens pilosa</i>) Curious weed (<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>) Stinking Roger (<i>Tagetes minuta</i>) | | 9 L/ha plus simazine at 800 ai/ha | |
| | As above plus Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) | | 12 L/ha plus simazine at 1kg ai/ha | |
| Established Lucerne seed crops only | Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) Summer grass (<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>) | NSW, ACT and SA only | 3 L | During the spring months prior to irrigation, the Lucerne stand should be grazed down hard to produce a low trash soil surface. Apply KA Pendi 330 and incorporate treatment by 12-25mm of spray irrigation or rainfall within 1 day of application. |
| | As above plus Pigeon grass (<i>Setaria spp.</i>) | | 4.5 L | |
| Pyrethrum-newly transplanted "splits" | Seedling docks (<i>Rumex spp.</i>) Useful suppression of following weeds is also obtained: Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) | Tas only | 5 L | Apply immediately following transplanting before emergence of weeds. Repeat applications in any one year should only be made according to advice from crop advisers. Use lower rates on light soils. This product should be used in combination with other registered herbicides as recommended by crop advisers. |
| Established pyrethrum (one year old or greater) | Erodium spp. (Storksbill) Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgate</i>) | | | Apply in autumn or spring prior to weed germination. Note: existing weeds must be controlled with knockdown herbicides, as KA Pendi 330 will not control these weeds. Repeat applications in any one year should only be made according to advise from crop advisers. This product should be used in combination with other registered herbicides as recommended by crop advisers. |

Perennial Crops (Continued)

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---|
| Teatree | See Weed Table B plus Dwarf amaranth Green amaranth Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>) Asthma plant (<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>) Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>) Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Crowsfoot grass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>) Fathen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) Pigeon grass, Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>) Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Summer grass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>) Winter grass (<i>Poa annua</i>) Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) | NSW, ACT, Qld, SA and NT only | 4.5-9 L | Do Not tank mix with simazine as crop damage may result. For best results the soil surface should be free of weeds, surface litter and clods at the time of application. Pre-transplanting: Apply 7-12 days prior to transplanting seedlings. Use the higher rates on heavier textured soils or soils with higher organic matter. Mechanical disturbance should be minimized during planting to optimize performance. Avoid contact of treated soil with seedling roots. Post-transplanting: Apply immediately following planting and pre-emergence of weeds. If applied to freshly transplanted trees, soils should be compacted prior to application of KA Pendi 330 to avoid contact with roots. Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or irrigation does not occur within 10 days of application. Flood irrigation may reduce control. |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------|-------|---|
| Industrial Hemp (not to be used in hemp intended for human consumption) | See Weed Table D | All States | 2-3 L | Apply one pre-emergent (of weeds) application to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, or apply one post-emergent “over-the top” application to control small annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use lower rates when short residual control is required. Increase the application rate when longer residual control is required. To Avoid Crop Damage: It is advisable to avoid spraying of emerging crops where possible. “Over-the-top” spray application has not be fully evaluated for industrial hemp crops under all growing conditions, and should only be considered a treatment option following trials that show hemp plants will tolerate herbicide application at the proposed rate and at the crop growth stages when treatment will be applied. Initially treat target weeds in a small area within the crop when “over-the-top” spray is to be applied, and closely monitor plant health. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post-treatment are observed. |
|---|------------------|------------|-------|---|

8. Established Turf

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate/ha | Critical Comments |
|---|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Turf warm, Season species, Bahia grass, Buffalo grass, Couch, Kikuyu, Salt water couch and Zoysia grass turf | Crowsfoot (Crab grass), Summer grass, Winter grass | All States, ACT and NT | 4.5 L/ha or 45 mL/100m ² | The product should be incorporated by 10-15 mm of spray irrigation or rainfall as soon as possible within one day of application. Apply once every 10 weeks from early September to the end of February. |
| Queensland blue couch, Hybrid couch c.v Tifdwarf | | | 3 L/ha or 30 mL/100m ² | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Turf Cool Season Species Kentucky blue grass Bent grass, Perennial ryegrass | | | 4.5 L/ha or 45 mL/100m ² 3 L/ha or 30 mL/100m ² | The product should be incorporated by 10-15mm of spray irrigation or rainfall as soon as possible within one day of application. |
| Bent grass, Perennial ryegrass | | | 3 L/ha or 30 mL/100m ² | Do NOT make more than one application of Pendi 330 per year (Refer to ryegrass, bent grass only) |

9. Irrigation Channels

| Crop | Weeds Controlled | State | Rate | Critical Comments |
|---|--|------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Cotton irrigation banks, channels and drains | Barnyard grass, Silvertop grass (Brown beetle grass) | Qld and NSW only | 4.5 to 9 L/ha | Use the lower rate when short-term control is required. Apply in late winter or early spring regarding or clearing channels. The soil should be loose and free of large clods. If 25-50mm of rainfall has not fallen within 14 days of application the channel should be filled with water and allowed to stand for 1 day. The water in the channel should then be drained off and used to pre-irrigate cotton fields. Do NOT use water in channel to irrigate or pre-irrigate susceptible crops. |
| | | | 6 L/ha plus diuron at 8.1 kg ai/ha | Use this mixture where long-term control is required or a broader weed spectrum is present. See diuron label for details. Water in the channel should NOT be used to irrigate or pre-irrigate susceptible crops. |

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

WEED TABLE

A. In Cotton, Cow Peas, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Peanuts, Pigeon Peas, Soybeans, Sunflower – with pre-plant incorporated treatment (double incorporation).

The following weeds are controlled:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Barnyard grass | <i>Echinochloa spp.</i> | Native millet | <i>Panicum decompositum</i> |
| Button grass | <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> | Pale pigeon grass | <i>Setaria glauca</i> |
| Common heliotrope | <i>Heliotropium europeum</i> | Paspalidium (Brigalow grass) | <i>Paspalidium sp.</i> |
| Crested goosefoot | <i>Chenopodium cristatum</i> | Pepper grass | <i>Panicum whitei</i> |
| Crowsfoot grass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | Pigweed | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Dwarf amaranth | <i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i> | Queensland blue grass | <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> |
| Early spring grass | <i>Eriochloa sp.</i> | Red Flinders grass | <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> |
| Fat hen | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | Scarlet pimpernel | <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> |
| Green amaranth | <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> | Small burr grass | <i>Tragus australianus</i> |
| Liverseed grass | <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> | Stink grass | <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> |
| Mexican clover (White eye) | <i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> | Weeping love grass | <i>Eragrostis parviflora</i> |
| Mossman River grass | <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> | Wireweed | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> |

Useful suppression of the following weeds is also obtained.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Blackberry nightshade | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Mintweed | <i>Salvia reflexa</i> |
| Caltrop | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | Peppergrass | <i>Lepidium spp.</i> |
| Common verbena | <i>Verbena officinalis</i> | Stagger weed | <i>Stachys arvensis</i> |

B. In Cotton, Sunflower, Maize and Teatree – with post-plant pre-emergence surface treatment (Pendi 330 alone).

The following weeds are controlled:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Barnyard grass | <i>Echinochloa spp.</i> | Pale pigeon grass | <i>Setaria glauca</i> |
| Button grass | <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> | Paspalidium (Brigalow grass) | <i>Paspalidium sp.</i> |
| Common heliotrope | <i>Heliotropium europeum</i> | Pepper grass | <i>Panicum whitei</i> |
| Crested goosefoot | <i>Chenopodium cristatum</i> | Pigweed | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Crowsfoot grass | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | Queensland blue grass | <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> |
| Dwarf amaranth | <i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i> | Red Flinders grass | <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> |
| Early spring grass | <i>Eriochloa sp.</i> | Scarlet pimpernel | <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> |
| Green amaranth | <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> | Small burr grass | <i>Tragus australianus</i> |
| Liverseed grass | <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> | Stink grass | <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> |
| Mexican clover (White eye) | <i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> | Weeping love grass | <i>Eragrostis parviflora</i> |
| Mossman River grass | <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> | Wireweed | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> |
| Native millet | <i>Panicum decompositum</i> | | |

Useful suppression of the following weeds is also obtained.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Caltrop | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | Mintweed | <i>Salvia reflexa</i> |
| Common sowthistle | <i>Sonchus oleracea</i> | Peppergrass | <i>Lepidium spp.</i> |
| Common verbena | <i>Verbena officinalis</i> | Stagger weed | <i>Stachys arvensis</i> |

WEED TABLE

C. In Maize – with post-plant pre-emergence surface treatment of Pendi 330 plus tank mix with atrazine.

The following weeds are controlled in addition to those controlled by Pendi 330 alone:

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Bathurst burr | <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> | Noogoora burr | <i>Xanthium pungens</i> |
| Caltrop | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | Paddy melon | <i>Cucumis spp.</i> |
| Mintweed | <i>Salvia reflexa</i> | Thornapple | <i>Datura Sp.</i> |

The following weeds are not controlled by Pendi 330 or the mixture with atrazine:

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Bindweed | <i>Convolvulus sp.</i> | Nut grass | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Wandering jew | <i>Commelina spp.</i> | | |

D. In Carrots, Processing Peas, French Beans, Transplanted Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli and Lettuce – with pre-emergence surface treatment after planting or before transplanting as directed and incorporated by spray irrigation.

The following weeds are controlled:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Awnless banyard grass | <i>Echinochloa colona</i> | Fat hen | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |
| Bittercress | <i>Coronopus didymus</i> | Green fat hen | <i>Chenopodium murale</i> |
| Bladder ketmia | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | Pigweed | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> |
| Chickweed | <i>Stellaria media</i> | Prickly lettuce | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> |
| Deadnettle | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | Shepherd's purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> |
| | | Wireweed | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> |

Useful suppression only of the following weeds at the lower rates. Higher rates or tank mixtures are required for complete control (see directions for Use table)

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Annual nettles | <i>Urtica spp.</i> | Indian hedge mustard | <i>Sisymbrium orientable</i> |
| Blackberry | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Turnip weed | <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> |
| nightshade | | | |
| Common swothistle | <i>Snchus oleraceus</i> | Wild radish | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> |
| Fumitory | <i>Fumaria spp.</i> | Winter grass | <i>Poa annua</i> |

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Pendi 330 Herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Pendi 330 controls weeds by inhibiting seedling development; it will not control established weeds. For best results, seedbeds should be free of weeds, trash and clods at the time of application. Soils containing a high percentage of organic matter can result in poor control. It is recommended that application to soils containing a high percentage of organic matter (greater than 6%) be avoided.

Crop injury may result if cold, wet weather follows planting or if Pendi 330 is applied to a poorly prepared seedbed. With the return of favorable growing conditions (warm weather), the crop will usually recover and resume normal growth. Pendi 330 will stain (yellow) any objects it contacts. Keep all objects, etc that are not to be stained well clear of the product and spray.

MIXING

Put half the required volume of water in spray tank and start agitation. When using Pendi 330 alone, add Pendi 330 to partially filled tank and then add the remainder of the water. Mix thoroughly.

TANK MIXES

When using Pendi 330 in tank mixes with products such as atrazine or diuron, mix these products as indicated on the relevant label and add the Pendi 330 last, then complete filling of the tank. Maintain good agitation at all times until spraying is completed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is essential to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Note that when tank mixing Pendi 330 with paraquat and glyphosate herbicides, the Pendi 330 should be thoroughly mixed in the spray tank first, before adding a paraquat or glyphosate product.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

Use conventional sprayers with either mechanical or by-pass agitation. Flat fan nozzles should be used. Spray equipment should be correctly calibrated to ensure proper application. If applying Pendi 330 in tank mix combination with atrazine or diuron, nozzle screens must be no finer than 50 mesh. Apply the recommended quantity of Pendi 330 in 50-200 Litres of water per hectare. Where pre-emergence surface treatment is used, the higher rates of waters are recommended.

Aerial Application

Pre-plant soybeans, cotton, sunflowers, peanuts, navy beans, cowpeas, mung beans, pigeon peas and post-plant, post flushed combine sown rice only. Apply the recommended quantity of Pendi 330 in 25-60 Litres of water per hectare. It is essential that the equipment is correctly calibrated and an even spray pattern is obtained. It is essential that markers be used and an accurate swath width is maintained. Do NOT apply if wind speed is greater than 16 km/hour. Always spray with a cross wind in accordance with recommended flying practice.

Incorporation

- (a) Pendi 330 works best if thoroughly mixed with soil either mechanically or by irrigation or rainfall. The aim of incorporation is to produce an even band of herbicide to intercept germinating weed seeds.
- (b) Post-plant pre-emergence surface applications of Pendi 330 alone, or as a tank mixture, are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall occurs or irrigation is applied within 7-10 days after treatment to achieve incorporation. If no rain or irrigation is received within 7-10 days, light mechanical incorporation is required for optimum weed control, except when used on maize, carrots and rice.
- (c) Maize is tolerant to Pendi 330 either alone or in mixtures with atrazine if the seed germinates below the chemically treated band. Maize, carrots and rice are NOT tolerant to Pendi 330 if it is in direct contact with the seed.

CEREAL SEED DRESSING

Some fungicidal seed dressings can shorten coleoptiles length and this can affect emergence particularly if seed is sown too deep. When these cereal seed dressings are used in Pendi 330 treated areas it is very important to ensure there is good seed depth control and to sow just below (1cm) the chemically treated band. Consult your local Department of Agriculture Agronomist for further advice.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AT PLANTING

Crop injury may result if cold weather follows planting. With the return of favorable growing conditions (warm weather), crops usually recover and resume normal growth. In cereals, prolonged cold wet conditions during germination and emergence can result in wheat or barley coleoptiles remaining in the treated band for an extended period. This can reduce emergence.

COMPATIBILITY

Pendi 330 is compatible with the following herbicides:

Atrazine, diuron, simazine, prometryne, fluometuron, flumeturon plus prometryne, ametryne, paraquat, propanil, linuron, glyphosate and Ramrod® SC. If tank mixing, observe the directions under mixing.

FOLLOWING CROPS

In the event of crop failure the soil should be cultivated to a minimum depth of 15 cm to ensure any residues are evenly dispersed throughout the soil. If a maize crop fails due to weather conditions or some other reason, maize can be replanted the same year without adverse effects but seeding depth must be below the tilled area.

The following crops may be sown after a minimum interval of 2 months after application of Pendi 330

Carrots, parsnips, parsley, celery, potatoes, peas, French beans, transplanted Brassicas, transplanted lettuce, transplanted tomatoes, transplanted capsicums.

The following crops may be sown after a minimum interval of 5 months after application of Pendi 330

Turnips, lettuce, radish, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, onions, leeks, sweet corn, pumpkins, squash, melons, cucumbers.

The following crops may be sown after a minimum interval of 12 months after application of Pendi 330

Redbeet (beetroot), spinach, silverbeet, poppy.