

Date: 08/12/08
20-1000L_front_MPL_
260 mm wide
170 mm high
100% A4

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED - DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES - KEEP LOCKED UP



Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 135g/L PARAQUAT PRESENT AS PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
115g/L DIQUAT PRESENT AS DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP **L** HERBICIDE



For control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Can be utilised in crop establishment programs.
Contains non-ionic wetter.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

- CONTENTS
- 20L APVMA Approval No: 59098/20/1208
 - 110L APVMA Approval No: 59098/110/1208
 - 1000L APVMA Approval No: 59098/1000/1208



Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK Domestic pets and poultry - keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed or fertilisers. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple (or preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt. For refillable containers (1000L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear: •cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, •elbow-length PVC gloves, •face shield or goggles, •half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, 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 and smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION •DO NOT work in spray mist. •DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nose bleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice. •When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer. •Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly (Poisons Information Centre, Phone Australia 13 11 26). If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET For further information refer to Material Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplier or from our web-site, www.sipcam.com.au.

NOTICE TO BUYER Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd (Sipcam) shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence, use under abnormal conditions or otherwise in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Sipcam's skill or judgement in purchasing or using the product and every person dealing with this product does so at their own risk.

Date of manufacture:

Batch Number:

Date: 08/12/08
20-1000L_rear_MPL_
260 mm wide
170 mm high
100% A4



This product IS a Dangerous Good under the Australian Code for the transport of Dangerous Goods by road and rail.		
For specialist advice in emergency only, call 1800 033 111 all hours, Australia wide		
UN NO: 3016	BIPYRIDILUM PESTICIDES LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS PARAQUAT AND DIQUAT)	
PG III	HAZCHEM 2X	

Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd Level 1, 191 Malop Street Geelong VICTORIA 3220

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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Spray-Plant 250

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 135 g/L PARAQUAT PRESENT AS PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
115 g/L DIQUAT PRESENT AS DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP L HERBICIDE

For control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Can be utilised in crop establishment programs. Contains non-ionic wetter.

This leaflet is part of the label. READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING.

APVMA Approval Number: 59098/1208



SIPCAM PACIFIC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD Level 1, 191 Malop Street Geelong VICTORIA 3220

Date: 17/12/08_leaflet_MPL_130 mm wide x 140 mm high_single page_260 mm wide x 140 mm high_spread_100% A4

DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT spray plants which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.

DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results.

DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.

For ground application only - DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN - FULL DISTURBANCE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha)	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
	Common Name	Botanical Name					
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops Including: Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (Linola) Lupins Vetch Spring/summer Fodder Rape Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower Pasture Clover Grass Lucerne Medic	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	0.6 to 0.8	Sthn NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA Only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1) In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth state of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or where narrow points are fitted or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range 1.2L to 2.4L/ha. For dense mature swards over 2 months old or spring crops use rates up to 2.4 L/ha. * For control of vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as Agral* at 160 mL/100L or Wetting Agent at 100 mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) - cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds are sprayed again. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) - cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.	
	Annual ryegrass,	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>					
	Barley grass	<i>Hordeum</i> spp	4 leaf to early tiller	0.8 to 1.6			
	Brome grass	<i>Bromus</i> spp					
	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<i>Avena</i> spp	mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4			
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia</i> spp	2 to 3 leaf	0.6 to 0.8*			
			4 leaf to early tiller	0.8 to 1.6*			
			mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4*			
	<u>Seedling Brassica Weeds</u>						
	Ball mustard	<i>Neslia paniculata</i>	1 to 5 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2			
	Charlock	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	5 to 10 cm diam	1.2 to 1.6			
	Indian hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	10 to 20 cm diam	1.6 to 2.4			
	Long fruited wild turnip	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>					
Muskweed	<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>						
Shepherds purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>						
Short fruited wild turnip	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>						
Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>						
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>						
<u>Other seedling broadleaved weeds</u>							
Bedstraw	<i>Gallium tricomutum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2				
Bifora	<i>Bifora testiculata</i>						
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>						
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>						
Ivy-leaf speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.2 to 1.6				
Lincoln weed	<i>Dipotaxis tenuifolia</i>						
Medic	<i>Medicago</i> spp						
Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	<i>Emex australis</i>						
Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>						
Storksbill (wild geranium, crowsfoot)	<i>Erodium</i> spp						
Sub clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>						
Vetch (tares)	<i>Vicia</i> spp						

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING With full combine Or With cultivation before Spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops (continued)	Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2	Sthn NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA Only	See previous pages 2 - 3
	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp				
	Melilotus	<i>Melilotus</i> spp				
	Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis</i> spp				
	Poppy	<i>Papaver</i> spp				
	Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>				
Sheepweed	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>					
	Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 5 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Marshmallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	1 to 12 leaf	0.8 to 1.2 + Spark 75mL		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins		1 to 6 leaf	0.8 to 1.2 + metsulfuron-methyl (600 g/kg) 5g or 0.8 to 1.2 + dicamba 500 mL		

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN - FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, Sod seeder) Or FALLOW Cultivated or non-cultivated. As an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow. (Continued next page)	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2	Sthn NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA Only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (6), or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth state of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with narrow points. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 L to 3.2 L/ha. For dense swards or spring application use rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2L/ha. *For control of vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as Agral at 160 mL/100L or other Wetting Agent at 100 mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) - cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeks are sprayed again. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) - cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Annual ryegrass,	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 2.4		
	Barley grass	<i>Hordeum</i> spp	mid to fully tillered	2.4 to 3.2		
	Brome grass	<i>Bromus</i> spp				
	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<i>Avena</i> spp				
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia</i> spp	2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2*		
			4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 2.4*		
			mid to fully tillered	2.4 to 3.2*		
	Seedling Brassica Weeds		1 to 5 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
	Ball mustard	<i>Neslia paniculata</i>	5 to 10 cm diam	1.8 to 2.4		
	Charlock	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	10 to 20 cm diam	1.6 to 3.2		
	Indian hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>				
	Long fruited wild turnip	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>				
Muskweed	<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>					
Shepherds purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>					
Short fruited wild turnip	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>					
Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>					
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>					

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN - FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE (continued)

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha)	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
	Common Name	Botanical Name					
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, Sod seeder) Or FALLOWS Cultivated or non-cultivated As an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops: Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field Beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (Linola) Lupins Vetch Spring/summer Fodder rape Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower Pasture Clover grass Lucerne Medic	Other seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8	Sthn NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA Only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (6), or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth state of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with narrow points. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 L to 3.2 L/ha. For dense swards or spring application use rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2L/ha. *For control of vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as Agral at 160 mL/100L or other Wetting Agent at 100 mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) - cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeks are sprayed again. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) - cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods. For sub clover control without the addition of Banvel 200 in crops sown with triple disc, modified combine or sod seeder use a split application. Apply a second application 7 to 15 days after first application and when green regrowth is present. For control prior to sowing with combine use a split application. Apply first application in autumn to mid winter. Apply second application 7 to 15 days later and when green regrowth is present. Apply first application in later winter and follow with second application 7 to 15 days later when green regrowth is present. If there is excess leaf growth, ie. more than 10 cm, split the recommended rate in half and apply second part 7 to 15 days after the first. Paddocks should be well grazed continuously from the break. The first application removes excess leaf growth, the second application is effective on residual green tissue. Green growth must be present for second application. For use in summer fallows only. Add Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG (at labelled rates) to enhance control of later weeds. Refer to Diuron label for specific application rates.	
	Bedstraw	<i>Gallium tricomutum</i>					
	Bifora	<i>Bifora testiculata</i>					
	Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.8 to 3.2			
	Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>					
	Ivy-leaf speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>					
	Lincoln weed	<i>Dipotaxis tenuifolia</i>					
	Medic	<i>Medicago</i> spp					
	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	<i>Emex australis</i>					
	Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>					
Storksbill (wild geranium, crowsfoot)	<i>Erodium</i> spp						
Sub clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>						
Vetch (tares)	<i>Vicia</i> spp						
Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	1.2 to 3.2				
Furnitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp						
Melilotus	<i>Melilotus</i> spp						
Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis</i> spp						
Poppy	<i>Papaver</i> spp						
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>						
Sheepweed	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>						
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 5 leaf	1.8 to 3.2				
Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 3.2				
Marshmallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	1 to 12 leaf	1.2 to 1.8 + Oxyfluorfen 240 75mL				
Volunteer beans, peas & lupins		1 to 6 leaf	0.8 to 1.2 + metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg) 5g or 0.8 to 1.2 + dicamba 500mL				
Medic	<i>Medicago</i> spp	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8 plus 500 mL/ha Banvel 200				
Sub. Clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.8 to 3.2 plus 5g metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg)				
Split application for:							
Sub. Clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	1 to 8 leaf or 1 to 8 cm diam	1.2L followed by 1.2L				
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	1.2L followed by 1.2L 1.6L followed by 1.6L				
Most annual weeds		Weeds higher than 10 cm	2.4 to 3.2L				
Potato weed	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	1 to 15 cm 15 to 30 cm	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	SA only			

NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN - FULL DISTURBANCE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha)	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes)		2 to 3 leaf	0.8 to 1.2	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	<p>Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6 L to 2.4 L/ha.</p> <p>TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section.</p> <p>+ For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.</p>
DIRECT DRILLING	Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 1.6		
With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including:	Bufler grass	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>				
Broadacre crops - Winter	Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x alnum</i>	mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4		
Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale)	Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>				
Canola	Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>				
Chickpeas	Mossman river grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>				
Field beans	Paradoxa grass	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>				
Broadacre crops - Summer	Rhodes grass	<i>Chloris gayana</i>				
	Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>				
	Sweet summer grass	<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>				
	Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>				
	Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>				
	Wild oats	<i>Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua</i>				
	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>				
	<u>Seedling broadleaved weeds</u>		1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6		
Cotton	African turnip weed	<i>Sisymbrium thellungii +</i>				
Maize	Annual saltbush	<i>Atriplex muelleri</i>	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
Millet	Australian bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>				
Mungbeans	Australian bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	8 to 12 leaf	2.4		
Navy beans	Blackberry nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>				
Peanuts	Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>				
Pigeon peas	Bellvine	<i>Ipomea plebeia</i>				
Safflower	Black pigweed,	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>				
Sorghum	Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>				
Soybeans	Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>				
Sunflower	Caustic weed	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp				
	Climbing buckwheat	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>				
	Cowvine	<i>Ipomoea lonchophyla</i>				
	Cudweeds	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp				
	Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>				
	European bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>				
	Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>				
	Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>				
	Fleabanes	<i>Conyza</i> spp				
	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp				
	Hogweed	<i>Zaleya galericulata</i>				
	Malvastrum	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>				

NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN - FULL DISTURBANCE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling broadleaved weeds (continued)		1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	<p>Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6 L to 2.4 L/ha.</p> <p>TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section.</p> <p>+ For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.</p>
	DIRECT DRILLING With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops (continued)	Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone</i> spp	4 to 8 leaf		
Mintweed		<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	8 to 12 leaf	2.4		
Mungbean		<i>Vigna radiata</i>				
Native rosella		<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i>				
New Zealand spinach		<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>				
Noorgora burr		<i>Xanthium pungens</i>				
Parthenium weed		<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>				
Peppercress		<i>Lepidium</i> spp				
Phyllanthus		<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp				
Prickly lettuce		<i>Lactuca seriola</i>				
Prickly paddymelon		<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>				
Red pigweed		<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>				
Rhynchosia		<i>Rhynchosia</i> spp				
Sesbania pea +		<i>Sesbania cannabina</i> +				
Sida		<i>Sida</i> spp				
Smooth cucumber		<i>Cucumis</i> spp				
Soft roly poly		<i>Salsola Kali</i>				
Sowthistle		<i>Sonchus</i> spp				
Soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>					
Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>					
Sunflower +	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> +					
Thornapples	<i>Datura</i> spp					
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>					
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>					
Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6			
Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4			
Annual ground cherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6			
Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6			
Boggabri	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2			
Hexham scent +	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> +	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2			
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2			
Speedy weed	<i>Flaveria australiasica</i>	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2			

NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN - FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha)	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING With minimum disturbance Or FALLOW Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing or maintaining a fallow or the establishment of crops including Broadacre crops - Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Chickpeas Broadacre crops - Summer Cotton Maize Millet Mungbeans Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes)		2 leaf to pre-tillering	1.2 to 1.6	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	Refer to Procedures (5), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control use higher rates in the range 1.6 L to 2.4 L/ha. Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. + For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) - refer to relevant label for plant-back period. TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section.
	Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp	Early tillering	1.6 to 2.4		
	Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>				
	Paradoxa grass	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>				
	Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>				
	Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>				
	Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>				
	Wild oats	<i>Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua</i>				
	Seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>				
Bellvine	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>					
Black pigweed	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>					
Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>					
Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>					
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>					
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>					
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp					
Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>					
Mungbean +	<i>Vigna radiata</i> +					
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>					
Prickly paddymelon	<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>					
Sesbania pea +	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i> +					
Smooth cucumber	<i>Cucumis</i> spp					
Sunflower +	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> +					
Thornapples	<i>Datura</i> spp					
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>					
Volunteer cotton (including Round up Ready cotton)	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	5 to 9 leaf	2.4 to 3.2			
Boggabri	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>	1 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4			
Hexham scent +	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> +					
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>					
Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp					
Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Refer to Procedure 5 Do not spray under hot, dry conditions or when weeds are covered with dust and/or trash. Application is best carried out following rain.		
Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4			
Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4			
Milk thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4			
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4			

SUGAR CANE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUGAR CANE ESTABLISHMENT AND FALLOWS PRIOR TO SUGAR CANE PLANTING cultivated or non-cultivated As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes)		2 leaf to pre-tillering	1.2 to 1.6	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	SUGAR CANE: prior to planting or for establishing or maintaining a fallow - refer to Procedure (6) and following: Cultivated fallow - where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10 cm high use rates of 1.6 to 2.4 L/ha in a spray volume of 150 to 200 L water/ha plus a Wetting Agent at 120 mL/ha or Agral at 200 mL/100L. *Non-cultivated fallow - to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha in a spray volume of 400 L water/ha plus a Wetting Agent at 120 mL/100L or Agral at 200 mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Sipcarn Diuron 900WG (at labelled rates) and if vines are present add 2,4-D amine. Refer to Diuron label for specific application rates. A split application of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide 10 to 12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzles equivalent to Spraying Systems 03 for 200 L/ha and 04 for 250 to 400 L/ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. TANK MIX: see Compatibility section.
	Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp	Early tillering	1.6 to 2.4		
	Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Mature annual grasses*	2.4 to 3.2*		
	Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>				
	Seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Mature broadleaf weeds*	2.4 to 3.2*		
	Bellvine	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>				
	Black pigweed	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>				
	Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>				
	Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>				
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>					
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>					
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp					
Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>					
Mungbean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>					
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>					
Prickly paddymelon	<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>					
Sesbania pea	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>					
Smooth cucumber	<i>Cucumis</i> spp					
Thornapples	<i>Datura</i> spp					
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>					
Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp	1 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4			
		Mature broadleaf weeds*	2.4 to 3.2*			

SUGAR CANE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
SUGAR CANE - PLANT & RATOON	<u>Most seedling broadleaf weeds including</u>				QLD, NSW & WA only	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10 cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7 to 10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The Irvin spray boom is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem which is resistant to Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray patten to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense, more mature weeds. Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide can be mixed with Atrazine 900 WG herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. It may also be mixed with high rates of Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG (at labelled rates) for residual control. To enhance activity of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide under favourable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions, add Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG (at labelled rates). Refer to Diuron label for specific application rates. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5 cm high use a minimum of 250 L spray solution/ha, increase to 350 L/ha for weeds up to 10 cm high. Use a spray volume of 400 L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Agral at 200 mL/100L or a 1000 g/L non ionic surfactant at 120 mL per 100 L of water.
	Sicklepod	<i>Senna (Cassia) obtusifolia</i>	Up to 50 cm high	1.2 to 1.6		
	Bluetop	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Up to 15 cm high	1.2 to 1.6		
	Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp				
	Calopo, and	<i>Calapogonium muconoides</i>	3 to 5 leaves	1.6 to 2.0		
	<u>Most seedling grasses including</u>					
	Awnless barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Up to 5 cm high	1.2 to 1.6 + Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG at labelled rates		
	Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>				
	Guinea grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>				
	Hamil grass	<i>Panicum maximum cv Hamil</i>				
Green summer grass	<i>Brachiaria miliiformis</i>					
All above grasses		Up to 10 cm high	1.2 to 1.6 + Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG at labelled rates			
All above grasses		> 10 cm high & seeding	1.6 + Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG at labelled rates			

COTTON

CROP / SITUATION	USE	STATES	RATE L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	Qld, NSW only	1.2 to 1.6	Apply by ground rig only. Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50 to 100 L of water per hectare. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide can damage immature green bolls.

LUCERNE

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
LUCERNE - Established (at least 1 year old) - for improved grazing or oversowing	Most annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium	All States	1.6 L	Spray in autumn after weeds germinate. Graze the lucerne to reduce height to 2 to 4cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population
- for improved grazing, hay or seed production or oversowing	Most annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium		2.4 L	Spray in winter. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
for enhanced control of some broadleaf weeds	As above plus Paterson's curse and Shepherd's purse		2.4 L + Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG at labelled rates	For improved control of Paterson's curse and Shepherd's purse, mix with Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG at labelled rates. Refer to Diuron label for specific application rates. Do not use the tank mix if oversowing.
for short term residual weed control	Most annual weeds including Capeweed, Erodium Paterson's curse and Shepherd's purse		2.4 L + Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG at labelled rates	For short term residual control, tank mix with Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG at labelled rates in later winter. Refer to Diuron label for specific application rates. Length of control may be shorter on heavy soils or under irrigation. Do not use the tank mix if oversowing. WARNING - continued use of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide alone in certain areas, has resulted in the selection of resistant barley grass <i>Hordeum glaucum</i> , <i>H leporinum</i> , capeweed and silver grass <i>Vulpia</i> spp. Where resistant barley grass is confirmed it may be controlled with Fusilade or Fusion. The use of the tank mix with Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG will assist in control of resistant capeweed and silver grass and is recommended as a general weed strategy for lucerne.

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/ha)		CRITICAL COMMENTS
			High Volume or power sprayer per ha	per 100L (Spot Spray)	
Public Service Areas, Rights of Way, Market Gardens and Nurseries, Orchards (including Bananas), Vineyards, and Forests - Ring weeding around trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	All States	2.4 to 3.2 L (a) see below	240 to 230 mL (b) see below	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Spark at 250 mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Spark. Refer to the Spark label. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000 L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: Water volume 250 L/ha: use 960 to 1280 mL/100L Water volume 500 L/ha: use 480 to 640 mL/100L Water volume 750 L/ha: use 320 to 430 mL/100L OR Measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 24 to 32mL of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide in this volume.
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germinations occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See Note on Spot spray rate above.
Long term weed control					Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide can be mixed with soil residual herbicides Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG, Atrazine 900 DF, Simazine 900 DF. (For further information see General Instructions) See Note on Spot spray rate above.
Potatoes - weed control					After planting and hilling up, wait until 10 to 25% of potato shoots are emerged, then blanket spray with Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See Note on Spot spray rate above.

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS (continued)

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/ha) High Volume or power sprayer		CRITICAL COMMENTS
			per ha	per 100L (Spot Spray)	
Potatoes - weed destruction prior to digging	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	All States	3.2L (a) see below	320 mL (b) see below	Spray 3 to 7 days before digging after all tops have died down. See note on Spot spray rate above. Note: DO NOT use Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide for Potato haulm desiccation.
Avocados, Custard apples, Lychees, Mangoes	Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses	All States	-	120 to 240mL (b) see below	Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from summer to autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See note on Spot spray rate above. WARNING: Avoid spray drift onto trees.
Wetting agent: (a) if volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200 mL Agral or 120 mL Wetting Agent per 100L of additional water (b) Add 170 mL Agral or 100 mL Wetting Agent per 100L					

CROP / SITUATION	SITUATION/ WEEDS	STATES	RATE per ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Rice DO NOT apply if rice has emerged	Annual weeds	NSW only	1.6 - 3.2 L	Refer to Direct Drilling Procedure - Rice (2)
	Annual weeds including barnyard grass		1.7 - 2.2 L	On rice stubbles after burning
	Clover control		2.2L Plus 500mL 'Banvel' 200 as tank mix	Well grazed clover dominant pastures
	Annual Pasture		3.2 L	Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pastures	To suppress growth to over sow winter feed.	NSW only	2.4 L	Spray in autumn after grazing or slashing to 2-4cm
			3.2 L	For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed

CROP / SITUATION	SITUATION/ WEEDS	STATES	RATE per ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Established Pastures Perennial grass crops, Cocksfoot, Perennial ryegrass, Phalaris and Demeter fescue	Control of annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	1.6 L	Spray in autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12 months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2.4 cm. (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage)
			2.4 L	Spray in late winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12 months old. Continuously graze pasture to maintain length 2-4 cm.
Pasture Improvement	To increase the perennial grass and/ or the sub clover or white clover content of the pasture.	VIC, NSW, TAS, SA & WA only	1.2 L	Spray in winter. Sub-clover should be past 6 true leaf stage. Only suppresses annual weeds. (all States except Western Australia) and perennial weeds (Western Australia).
Grasses (particularly annual ryegrass)	To control grass seed set (SprayTop technique)	WA & SA only	Boom-Spray 800 mL/ha in a minimum of 50L clean water	Apply at the end of growing season. HEAVILY GRAZE paddocks during the spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. REMOVE all stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to merge evenly. Set boomspray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern AT THE TOP of the pasture being sprayed.
			1.5L	HAY FREEZING for maximum retention of protein for summer grazing.
Duboisia	Annual weeds	QLD and NT only	2.4 - 3.2 L/ha OR Spot Spraying 240-320 mL per 100L	Apply as directed spray onto weeds around Duboisia plants. This treatment is most effective when applied to young weed seedlings. Product may be mixed with simazine or diuron or applied alone. Thoroughly wet foliage. It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage and spray volumes of 50-200L/ha are recommended, depending on density of weed cover. Refer to General Instructions for addition of wetter.
Tea-trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Grasses and broadleaf weeds	NSW only	1.6 - 3.2L	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

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

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.

WITHOLDING PERIOD

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and DO NOT leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds which germinate after spraying.

Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticide treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing. Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide with other herbicides.

Resistant Weeds Warning

Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyrindyls group of herbicides.

Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide has the inhibitors of photo-synthesis at photosystem I mode of action.

For weed resistance management Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide and other Group L 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 Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Mixing

The recommended rate of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

Water Volume

It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2 cm	50 to 100 L/ha	Small plants (2 to 5 leaf) and well separated.
Plant height up to 2 to 5 cm	100 to 150 L/ha	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30-50% ground cover
Plant height up to 6 to 10 cm	150 to 200 L/ha	Advanced growth, dense and/or tall weed stands.
Above 10 cm	Use split application to remove excess growth. Use 150 L/ha	Very dense and tall weed growth.

Note:

- (1) If the volume is increased above 100L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200mL of Agral/ 100L or 120mL of a Wetting Agent 1000 per 100L of additional water.
- (2) Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets with requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.

GROUP L HERBICIDE

Application:

(1) Boomspray

Use only through a properly calibrated boomspray which should be fitted with flat fan jets and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the pray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. Spraying pressures should be in the range of 240 to 280 kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 10 km/hr. It is essential that a good marking system be used. If a disc marker is used it must be mounted so as to turn the soil back on to the area sprayed.

Direct Drilling Procedure (1)

Use of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

Step	Critical Comments
1. Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation - optional	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2 cm. This will encourage early even germination of weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots which will assist seed bed formation.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up - important for maximum uptake of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow 3 to 5 days after spraying	A rigid tyne spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3 to 5 cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertiliser rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Direct Drilling (Sod Seeding) Procedure - Rice (2)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze pasture heavily	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about 1 week. Watering may be required. When rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
2. Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6 to 3.2L Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide. per hectare. Use 1.7 to 2.2L/ha for weeds, particularly Barnyard Grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2L/ha for well grazed pastures plus 50 mL Banvel 300/ha as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100L clean water/ha per cm growth.
3. Direct drill rice	Drill at 2 to 3 cm depth within a few hours of spraying. Do not delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

Crop Establishment with a Cultivation AFTER Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (3)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seed bed formation.
2. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allows the weeds to freshen up - important for maximum uptake of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide. Spraying can take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for use".
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seed bed may be improved if cultivation commences 3 to 5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth.

Crop Establishment with a Cultivation BEFORE Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (4)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4 to 6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seed bed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seed bed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4 to 6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up - important for maximum uptake of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide.
5. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for Use".
6. Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth. NOTE: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

NOTE: For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer or Sipcarn Representative.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED FALLOWS - NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY**Use of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide for weed control after cereal harvest. Procedure (5)**

New Zealand Spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6 to 2.4 litres/hectare of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide in at least 100 litres of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy. The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.

Use of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide for the control of weeds during the fallow. Procedure (6)

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also exposes the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist soil conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth holds the soil in clods.

Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the label.

a) Seedling Weeds:

Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1.0 to 3.2 litres/hectare Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide in 50 to 100 litres of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7 to 21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.

b) Advanced weed growth:

While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material, a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide in 100 to 200 litres of clean water.

Control of transplanted weeds:

Weeds transplanted by unsuccessful cultivation present an extremely difficult problem. If there is a risk that cultivation will result in weeds being transplanted (particularly under moist soil conditions) it is recommended that the weeds be sprayed with Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide prior to cultivation (see previous section). Weeds partly covered by soil and clods provide poor conditions for successful chemical weed control. The best results will be achieved by allowing the weeds to make some regrowth to provide an adequate chemical targets. Apply the highest rate of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide preferable spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

Use of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide for the control of seedling weeds immediately before sowing. Procedure (7)**a) Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)**

The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8 to 2.4 litres of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.

b) Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-till planters):

A higher rate of Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide at 1.0 to 3.2 litres per hectare in Southern Australia; 1.2 to 3.2 litres per hectare in Northern Australia (Qld, Northern NSW & NT only).

COMPATIBILITY

Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide is compatible with any one of the following herbicides:

Metsulfuron methyl) (600g/kg), Atrazine 900 DF Herbicide, Avadex[^] BW, Banvel[^] 200 (dicamba), 2,4-D (amine & ester), Devrinol[^], Sipcarn Diuron 900 WG Herbicide, Dual[^] Gold, Frenock[^], Oxyfluorfen 240 g/L, Paraquat 250, Lontrel[^], MCPA (amine, ester), Reglone[^], Solican[^] DF, Simazine 900 WG Herbicide, Spinnaker[^], Stomp[^], Surflan[^], Chlorsulfuron (750 g/kg), Triasulfuron 750 Herbicide, Trifluralin 480 Herbicide, Yield[^].

Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA.

Refer to the manufacturers label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility.

Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide is compatible with any one of the following insecticides:

Alpha-C Insecticide, Imidan[^], Karate[^], Le-mat[^], Talstar[^].

Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide is compatible with Agral[^] and 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactants.

Spray-Plant 250 Herbicide is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Domestic pets and poultry - keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed or fertilisers. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple (or preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt. For refillable containers (1000L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear:

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat,
- elbow-length PVC gloves,
- face shield or goggles,
- half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, 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 and smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber, wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nose bleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly (Poisons Information Centre, Phone Australia 13 11 26). If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) which is available from the supplier or from our web-site, www.sipcarn.com.au.

NOTICE TO BUYER

Sipcarn Pacific Australia Pty Ltd (Sipcarn) shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence, use under abnormal conditions or otherwise in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Sipcarn's skill or judgement in purchasing or using the product and every person dealing with this product does so at their own risk.

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