

Product Name: ALLIANCE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 62042/116207



Label Name:	ALLIANCE HERBICIDE
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Signal Headings:	DANGEROUS POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES KEEP LOCKED UP READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	250g/L AMITROLE 125g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
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Mode of Action:	GROUP L Q HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of a wide range of grasses broadleaf weeds as per the Directions for Use
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Net Contents:	20 - 1000 Litres
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Restrains:	DO NOT apply spray using hand-held or knapsack application equipment. 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 allow spray to contact tree or vine foliage, flowers or fruit or the green bark of young trees when spraying in orchards or vineyards. For ground application only - DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines or hand-held ultra-low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units).
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL HERBICIDE, THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.
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Withholding Periods:	GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	<p>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>This product kills annual grasses and most annual broadleaf weeds in specified situations and should not be used for any other purpose. It quickly kills green plant tissue on contact. It is also quickly inactivated in the soil. At spraying, weeds should be growing vigorously and must not be covered with soil or heavy dew. Long-term weed control can be obtained following the quick knockdown given by this product if it is combined with soil residual chemicals.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT use hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), boomless jets or misting-machines. 2. Mixing Add the required quantity of product to water in the spray tank and agitate to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing. 3. Wetting agent This product contains a wetting agent and additional wetter is not required unless high volume spraying results in excessive dilution of wetter content. This will occur when product rates fall below 400mL per 100L of spray. Under such circumstances a wetter should be added at the rate of 100mL of Shirwet® 600 or 60mL of BS1000 per 100L of spray mix. 4. Clean water Mix this product with clean water only. Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used. 5. Application <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Broadacre, Fallow and Non Disturbed Area Spraying Use only through a properly calibrated boom spray fitted with flat fan jets designed to give a MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572). The boom should be adjusted to a height of the stubble. It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and volumes of dilute spray must be adjusted according to density of weed growth. A spray volume of 50-100L/ha may be used for seedlings or well grazed weeds up to 2cm high. Using spray volumes at the upper end of this range may give better control than lower volumes. This is recommended when using a coarser spray quality or for dense weed infestations. Spray volumes up to 200L/ha can be used where weed density and height requires it. 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. (ii) Tree & Vinedline and High Volume Application Higher volumes will generally be required to give good coverage of weed growth in situations other than those specified under broadacre, fallow and non disturbed areas. (iii) Wash spray equipment with clean water immediately after use. This product is highly corrosive to metals, particularly galvanised iron and aluminium and should not be left for long periods in tanks or equipment made of these materials. 6. Compatibility For ground application only - DO NOT use this formulation through aircraft, misting machines or hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units). Alliance is compatible with any one of the following herbicides: Amine 625, Archer®, Associate® (metsulfuron methyl), Atradex®, Hi-Load Atrazine 600, Avadex® Xtra, Lusta® (chlorsulfuron), dicamba, Diurex® WG, Dual Gold, Flame*, Nail®, Logran B Power, LV
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	<p>Ester 680, Reglone*, Shirquat®, Simagranz® WG, Simazine Flowable, Spotlight* Plus, Stomp*, Stomp* Xtra, Striker® (oxyfluorfen), Agritone 750, Trifluralin 480 (trifluralin). Tank mixes with 2,4-D or MCPA should not be more concentrated than 2 parts Alliance to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA.</p> <p>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. Alliance is compatible with any one of the following insecticides: Dominex* Duo, Endosan, Imidan*, Karate*, Matador with Zeon* technology, Saboteur*, Talstar*.</p> <p>Alliance is compatible with BS1000, Shirwet® 600 and Redye®, Alliance is not compatible with copper, manganese or zinc sulphates.</p> <p>7. Spraying conditions Avoid spraying plants under stress from waterlogging, frost, drought etc. or covered with dust and soil. Results will be better if application is made in dull weather or at the end of the day. Light rain following spraying will not affect results. Avoid drift onto neighbouring crops.</p>
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP L Q HERBICIDE</p> <p>Alliance Herbicide is a member of the triazole and bipyridyls groups of herbicides. Alliance has the inhibitor of carotenoid biosynthesis and photosynthesis at photosystem I modes of action. For weed resistance management Alliance is a Group L and Group Q herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Alliance and other Group L and Group Q 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 Alliance or other Group L and Group Q herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Alliance to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	<p>Re-entry Period DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing 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 DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for irrigation purposes.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK Domestic pets and poultry - keep away from treated areas. This formulation should not be applied on or near water that is used for livestock watering.</p> <p>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 that is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Non-refillable containers Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and 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 chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically</p>
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	<p>marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.</p> <p>Refillable containers</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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<p>Safety Directions:</p>	<p>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</p> <p>Very dangerous. Poisonous if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through eyes. May irritate the eyes and skin. Repeat exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant 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, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.</p> <p>SPRAY APPLICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 requirements 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.
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<p>First Aid Instructions:</p>	<p>If poisoning occurs get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.</p> <p>NOTE TO PHYSICIANS</p> <p>For additional advice on the treatment of paraquat poisoning, please consult the booklet "The Treatment of Paraquat Poisoning: A Guide for Doctors".</p>
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<p>First Aid Warnings:</p>	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Weed control prior to Crop or Pasture Establishment with seeder fitted with knife points and preferably press wheels</p> <p>Winter Crops Canola, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field peas, Lupins Pastures Sub. clover, Medic</p>	<p>Young seedling plants only of: Annual ryegrass (including glyphosate resistant biotypes) <i>Lolium rigidum</i> Brome grass <i>Bromus</i> spp Barley grass <i>Hordeum</i> spp Capeweed <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> Indian hedge mustard <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> Turnip weed <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> Volunteer cereals - barley - oats - triticale - wheat Wild oats <i>Avena</i> spp Wild radish <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i></p>	1.5L/ha	<p>Use the 1.5L/ha rate on ungrazed, seedling winter weeds (grasses early tillering, broadleaf weeds 1-4 leaf) that have not been stressed and are growing actively at the time of spraying.</p> <p>Apply to young weeds or graze heavily and apply after weeds have freshened up. Use the 2L/ha rate for seedling weeds (grasses early tillering, broadleaf weeds 1-4 leaf) and the higher rate for young weeds (grasses at end of tillering, broadleaf weeds at 6-8 leaf).</p> <p>Good coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Symptomology on affected weeds may be slower to appear than with other herbicides containing paraquat but long term weed control is usually better resulting in fewer transplants or survivors. Can be applied after an initial spray of a glyphosate herbicide (Double Knockdown) to provide more robust control of weeds as part of a weed resistance management program. Cereals, canola, sub clover and medic can be sown immediately after application. Sow cereal seed at least 5cm deep.</p> <p>Winter pulses: Field peas and lupins can be sown a minimum of 2 days after application. Chickpeas and lentils appear sensitive and at this stage use of Alliance is not recommended prior to establishment of these pulses.</p>
<p>Weed control prior to Crop or Pasture Establishment with seeder fitted with knife points and preferably press wheels</p> <p>Winter Crops Canola Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field peas, Lupins Pastures Sub clover, Medic</p>	<p>Young seedling plants only as above plus: Barnyard grass (max early tillering) <i>Echinochloa</i> spp Bladder ketmia <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> Cowvine/peachvine <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> Cranesbill, Dove's foot <i>Geranium molle</i></p>	2-2.8L/ha	<p>Use seeding equipment that results in minimal soil disturbance but which removes treated soil from above the seeding row. A seeder fitted with knifepoints and press wheels is preferred. Disc seeders are not preferred because treated soil throw may be inadequate. Bleaching of isolated crop leaves may be seen after emergence but this is usually scattered and does not affect overall crop vigour. Light sandy soils and/or heavy rain falling soon after application may increase the likelihood of bleaching happening.</p>
<p>Weed control prior to Crop Establishment</p> <p>Summer Crops Cotton Mung beans Sorghum</p>	<p>Dwarf amaranth <i>Amaranthus cruentus</i> Fleabane (max 6 leaf) <i>Conyza</i> spp Field peas <i>Pisum sativum</i> Goosefoot (Mintweed WA) <i>Chenopodium pumilio</i> Marshmallow <i>Malva parviflora</i> Medics <i>Medicago</i> spp</p>	2-4L/ha	<p>Cotton, mung beans and sorghum can be sown immediately after application with normal seeding equipment.</p> <p>Can be applied after an initial spray of a glyphosate herbicide (Double Knockdown) to provide more robust control of weeds as part of a weed resistance management program.</p> <p>Bleaching of isolated crop leaves may be seen after emergence but this is usually scattered and does not affect overall crop vigour. Light sandy soils and/or heavy rain falling soon after application may increase the likelihood of bleaching happening.</p>
<p>Fallow Establishment and Maintenance</p>	<p>Mignonette, cut-leaf <i>Reseda lutea</i> Paterson's curse <i>Echium plantagineum</i> Soursob <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> Speedwell (not ivy-leaf) <i>Veronica</i> spp Stonecrop, Australian <i>Crassula sieberiana</i> Storksbills <i>Erodium</i> spp Sub clover <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> Thistles</p>	3-4L/ha	<p>Spray young seedling weeds or weeds that have been heavily grazed and allowed to freshen up. Use rates towards the higher end of the rate range for application to more advance or dense weeds or weeds under some stress but this may still result in a lower level of control necessitating a follow up spray.</p> <p>Stubble may hide seedling weeds eg fleabane until they become evident at a growth stage more advanced than suitable. Stubble may also prevent contact with the herbicide resulting in variable levels of control.</p> <p>Can be applied after an initial spray of a glyphosate herbicide (Double Knockdown) to provide more robust control of weeds as part of a weed resistance management program.</p>
<p>Orchards and Vineyards (established grape vines, minimum 3 years old)</p>	<p>- artichoke <i>Cynara cardunculus</i> - milk/sow <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i></p>	3-4L/ha [^] or 400mL per 100L as a spot spray	<p>Spray young weeds during late Winter to Spring-Summer as required. Use higher rate for Spring application. Can be combined with residual herbicides for longer term control. Does not require additional wetter unless spraying at high</p>

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Non disturbed areas on farm Fire breaks, Fencelines, around Yards, Buildings and other areas including Tree plantings	- spear <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> - stemless <i>Onopordum acaulon</i> - variegated <i>Silybum marianum</i> Three cornered Jack <i>Emex australis</i> Volunteer cotton <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>) including Roundup Ready* varieties and canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY® herbicide tolerance trait, Wireweed <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> Wild lettuce <i>Lactuca saligna</i>	3-4L/ha [^] or 400mL per 100L as a spot spray	volume. Where Alliance is mixed with water at less than 400mL/100L of water, add 100mL Shirwet® 600 or 60mL BS1000 per 100L of spray. Spot spray rate assumes a total volume of 1000L/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: water volume 250L/ha: use 1.6L/100L water volume 500L/ha: use 800mL/100L water volume 750L/ha: use 530mL/100L

[^] If Alliance rate is less than the ratio 400mL/100L add 100mL Shirwet 600 or 60mL BS1000 per 100L of spray mix.

OPTICAL SPOT SPRAY TECHNOLOGIES

Note: Calibrate the sprayer to spray the equivalent of 100L/ha

For weed cover between 0% and 30% only. If percentage weed cover exceeds 30% use approved boom spray rates.

SITUATION	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fallow	Fleabane	4-10L/100L	Apply to rosette to flowering plants. Use higher rate on late flowering/mature plants or plants under moisture stress.
	Sowthistle	7-10L/100L	Apply to flowering rosette plants. Use higher rate on late flowering/mature plants or plants under moisture stress.
	Yellow vine (Caltrop)	4-10L/100L	Apply to rosette to flowering plants. Use higher rate on late flowering/mature plants or plants under moisture stress.
	Barnyard grass	7-10L/100L	Use higher rate on large mature plants.
	Bladder ketmia	7-10L/100L	Use higher rate on large mature plants.
	Turnip weed	10L/100L	Large mature plants.

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 AND HORTICULTURAL HERBICIDE, THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.