



Product Name: RAINBOW GLUFOSINATE 200 HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 66593 / 126307

Label Name:	RAINBOW GLUFOSINATE 200 HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	200 g/L GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM
Mode of Action:	GROUP N HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the Non-Residual control of Broadleaf and Grass Weeds in Various Situations as indicated in the Directions for Use
Net Contents:	10L 110L 1L 200L 20L 5L
Restrains:	DO NOT apply by aircraft. DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 6 hours. DO NOT apply to weeds under stress due to, for example, very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions. DO NOT apply under hot dry conditions (temperatures above 33oC with a relative humidity below 50%).
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>Avocado, Banana, Blackcurrant, Blueberries, Dubosia, Feijoa, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Nursery Stock (Non-Food) – (Seedlings, Plugs, Potted Colour, Trees, Shrubs, Foliage Plants, Palms, Grasses, Fruit Trees (Non-Bearing), Cut Flowers And Foliage, Mango, Olives, Pawpaw, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Pitaya (Dragon Fruit), Rambutan, Tanacetum cinerariifolium, Blackberry, Blackcurrant, Boysenberry, Loganberry, Raspberry, Citrus Fruit, Grapes, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Tree Nuts: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>Date Palms, Green Tea and Native Foods – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES FROM NATIVE PEPPER OR WATTLES THAT ARE CLOSE TO THE GROUND FOR FOOD USES.</p> <p>Pome and stone fruit – DO NO HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Green Bean (French Bean) – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>GRAZING (G)</p> <p>Green Bean (French Bean) – DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Summer fallow: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD A CROP SOWN FOLLOWING A FALLOW SPRAY FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER SOWING.</p> <p>All other crops - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
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Trade Advice:	<p>Export of Treated Produce</p> <p>Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with Rainbow Glufosinate 200 Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Shandong Rainbow International Co Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Rainbow Glufosinate 200 Herbicide.</p>
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>GROUP N HERBICIDE</p> <p>Rainbow Glufosinate 200 Herbicide is a member of the glycine group of herbicides. Rainbow Glufosinate 200 has the inhibitor of glutamine synthetase mode of action. For weed resistance management Rainbow Glufosinate 200 is a Group N herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Rainbow Glufosinate 200, and other Group N herbicides which inhibit glutamine synthetase, 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 Rainbow Glufosinate 200 or other Group N herbicides.</p> <p>Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Shandong Rainbow International Co Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Rainbow Glufosinate 200 to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	<p>Re-entry period</p> <p>Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. 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 WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with this product or the used container.</p> <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 nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. DO NOT apply on desirable foliage or allow spray to drift onto the foliage of desirable plants, trees or vines, as damage will occur. DO NOT allow product to contact green or uncalloused bark (such as on desirable young trees and vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. Rainbow Glufosinate 200 may be used around desirable trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow desirable plant foliage to contact any inert surface, such as plastic mulches, which have been treated with Rainbow Glufosinate 200. DO NOT apply Rainbow Glufosinate 200 to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Harmful if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, 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.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 is a non-volatile herbicide with activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Rainbow Glufosinate 200 is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is not significantly translocated as an active herbicide throughout the plant, and therefore will only kill that part of a green plant that is contacted by spray. Rainbow Glufosinate 200 does not provide residual weed control. Visible symptoms of control appear in 3 to 7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20 to 30 days under cool conditions. Best results are achieved when application is made under good growing conditions. Application to weeds under stress (e.g. due to continuous severe frosts, dry or waterlogged conditions) should be avoided.

Soil fumigation / sterilisation

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 is metabolised (broken down) by microorganisms in the soil to become inactive. Soil fumigation or sterilisation will reduce the number of microorganisms present, thus slowing the breakdown of Rainbow Glufosinate 200. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply Rainbow Glufosinate 200 in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

Plastic mulches

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 will remain active on inert surfaces such as plastic. Special care should be taken when applying Rainbow Glufosinate 200 over plastic mulches, as plant contact with the mulch after spraying may result in crop damage.

Compatibility

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, diuron, oxyfluorfen, norfluzuron, and oryzalin, and with glyphosate and metsulfuron. The addition of a wetting agent or other adjuvant is generally not considered necessary, (refer to the Directions for Use table). However, benefit has been obtained using a wetting agent or adjuvant on hard-to-wet weeds when using water rates in excess of 500 L/ha. The rate is 25 mL/100 L of a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent, or equivalent. For information on compatible wetting agents and adjuvants, contact your local Shandong Rainbow International Co Ltd representative.

Mixing

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with Rainbow Glufosinate 200. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residues of previous spray materials. Two-thirds fill the spray tank with clean water, and with agitator operating add the required amount of Rainbow Glufosinate 200. Add other relevant compatible products. Top the tank up to the required volume with clean water with agitator running.

Orchards, Plantations, Vineyards, Sugarcane and Other Row Crops; as well as Commercial, Industrial, Non-Agricultural Areas, Fence Lines in Agricultural Areas and Forestry Plantations:

Apply by ground spraying equipment only

Application Equipment

Ground Sprayers

Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

Boom or Directed Sprayer Equipment

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled) in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. It has been found that 300 to 500 L/ha has given good results under most weed conditions. Special care must be taken when using sprayer/slasher combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.

Knapsack and Handgun Equipment

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the lists of weeds controlled) in adequate water to thoroughly wet the weeds being sprayed, i.e. 500 to 1000 L/ha. Dense stands will require up to 1000 L/ha of spray mixture, whereas less dense stands will require less water. High volume application using hollow-cone nozzles for hand spraying is recommended.

Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 may be applied through CDA row spraying equipment fitted with a solid (impermeable) shroud or skirt, at rates as recommended for boom or directed sprayers (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled), provided thorough spray coverage of weeds can be achieved. Apply preferably when weeds are less than 15 cm in height,

with the equipment set up so that the spray dome only just touches the tops of the weeds. A total spray volume of 20 to 30 L/ha has been found to give good results. Do not mix residual herbicides or any spray adjuvants with Rainbow Glufosinate 200 when using CDA equipment.

Warning: Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using Rainbow Glufosinate 200 through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply Rainbow Glufosinate 200 through equipment fitted with bristle skirts. Particular care should be taken when using CDA equipment around green or uncalloused bark. Please refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS. CDA equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards.

Summer Fallow Situations:

Apply by ground spraying equipment only

Application Equipment

Ground Sprayers

Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

Rainbow Glufosinate 200 should be applied at the recommended rate in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. Applications volumes of at least 100L/ha through nozzles that will deliver a MEDIUM spray droplet as defined by ASABE S572 Standard of BCPC Guideline are recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ORCHARDS, PLANTATIONS, VINEYARDS AND OTHER ROW CROPS

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Blackberry, Boysenberry, Loganberry, Raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	500mL/ 100L water	Nil	Apply as a directed spray to suckers and primocanes. Contact with flowers, developing fruit or desirable foliage will cause damage. Ensure complete coverage of primocanes/suckers by spraying to the point of runoff, preferably when they are less than 15cm high. Wetting agent e.g. BS 1000 may be added at a rate of 25mL/100L or equivalent.
Blueberries	See list of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	All States	1 – 5L/ha		DO NOT apply to young, green or uncalloused and damaged blueberry plants. DO NOT apply to weeds under stress. DO NOT apply in unfavourable weather conditions.
Blackcurrant					The spray should not contact foliage, flowers, fruits or young stems. DO NOT make more than 2 applications per season.
Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits – Inedible Peel including Avocado, Banana, Feijoa, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Pawpaw, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Pitaya (Dragon Fruit), Rambutan Plantations				Nil (H) 8 weeks (G)	Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section Application Equipment for specific information on application methods. Controlled Droplet Application equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards. Warnings: DO NOT apply spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (uncalloused) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on Application Equipment and PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS . Rainbow Glufosinate 200 may be used around trees/vines less than 2 years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria: Weed Species, Weed Stage of Growth, Weed Density, Climatic Conditions WEED SPECIES Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. WEED STAGE OF GROWTH Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering; broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse. A median rate should be used for medium sized plants (grasses: tillering; broadleaves: 4-leaf to advanced vegetative) and the high rate should be used when weeds are mature (grasses: nodding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering). WEED DENSITY Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot dry conditions. Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate. COVERAGE Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth.
Citrus Orchards					
Olive Plantations					
Pome And Stone Fruit Orchards				21 days (H) 8 weeks (G)	PERENNIAL WEEDS Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow-up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.
Tree Nut Plantations Vineyards				Nil	
Green Bean/French Bean – Field use only				28 days (H) 4 weeks (G)	Use inter-row shielded sprayer with a fan nozzle delivering coarse droplets. Use lower rates when weeds are young or the population is sparse and higher rates when weeds are mature or weed population is dense. Apply to actively growing weeds. DO NOT apply more than 1 foliar application per season.
Date Palms (<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>)		All States	1 – 5L/ha	1 Day (H)	DO NOT allow spray, including drift to contact any part of the crop as severe damage or crop destruction may result. It is recommended to use shielded sprayer or hooded spray nozzles when spraying between crop rows or near emerged crops to avoid spray damage from direct

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Green Tea (<i>Camellia sinensis</i>)				8 wks (G)	spray and drift. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds, free from environmental stresses, up to a maximum of 3 applications per season. Rotate herbicide mode of action groups within and across growing seasons. Use suitable ground application equipment, including boom sprayer, backpack sprayer, hand lance sprayer, knapsack or CDA. Ensure equipment is fully calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate for Rainbow Glufosinate 2000 Herbicide as the size, age and/or density of the weed increase and become more established. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting. Do not harvest leaves from native pepper or wattles that are close to the ground for food uses.
Native Foods (See Table 4)					
Dubosia					
Strawberries, cane berry fruits (inter-row)				Nil	Apply as a directed or shielded spray to the inter-row area. Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including strawberry runners. Refer to GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for warnings concerning plastic mulch and fumigated/sterilised soil. Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria weed species, weed stage of growth, weed density and climatic conditions, as described above.
Tomatoes (inter-row)					
Pyrethrum	Spear Thistle, Cleavers, Hawkbit, Cats Ear, Dandelion plus any weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2		30-75mL/15L	8 wks (G)	Apply directly to weeds by knapsack only. Avoid direct contact with pyrethrum.
Oil Tea Tree	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2		Boom Spray: 1 – 5L/ha Handgun: 300 – 500mL/100 L	8 wks (G)	Apply spray treatment along the sides of crops and between rows of crops. Avoid overspray or incidentally spray drift onto crop, as damage or death of plants may occur. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds up to a maximum three (3) applications per season. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate as the size of target weeds increases. Only apply spray to actively growing grass weeds free from environmental stresses. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting.
Nursery stock (non-food) – seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing), cut flowers including wildflower crops (See Table 3 below)					

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS FENCE LINES IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS AND FORESTRY PLANTATIONS.

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Commercial & Industrial Areas, Rights-Of-Way and Other Non-Agricultural Areas	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2	All States	1 – 6L/ha	Nil	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS as described above. Warnings: Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on Application Equipment and PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.
Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forest Plantations, Rights-Of-Way and other Non-Agricultural Areas.	Volunteer or Wilding <i>Pinus</i> spp		Handgun and knapsack application 500 mL/100 L water	-	Rainbow Glufosinate 200 is a non-selective herbicide and will affect most weeds. Its forestry use is designed to improve the control of <i>Pinus</i> spp wildings when pre-plant weed control is carried out. To broaden the weed spectrum, mixing with other herbicides such as glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl at labelled rates may be necessary. APPLICATION: Apply with an adjuvant. The addition of an adjuvant eg Nu-Film P or Exit may assist in improving performance. High water volumens or nozzle systems should be used to achieve complete coverage of weeds, which is essential for good control. Hand gun and knapsack rates are based on the application of 1000L of spray mixture per sprayed hectare. This is usually adequate to thoroughly wet dense stands of weeds. Less dense stands will require lower water rates. Rainbow Glufosinate 200 does not provide residual weed control. Refer also to comments in the General Instructions which relate to application. WEED GROWTH STAGE AND CONDITION Use on <i>Pinus</i> spp ≤ 15 cm is recommended to maximise efficacy. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Results will be reduced if treated plant is under stress due to very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions. COVERAGE Complete coverage of target is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS Best results are achieved when applied under warm, humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Trials have shown better results from autumn and winter applications than from spring and summer applications. SYMPTOMS Visible symptoms will appear within 3 weeks; tree death may take several months depending on initial coverage and size of tree. Follow up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth in some cases.
Forestry plantations (pre-plant plantation establishment)			5L/ha		
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds		250 to 500 mL/100 L water		

SUMMER FALLOW SITUATIONS

Crop / Situation	Weed	Weed Stage	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
<p>Maintenance of summer fallow prior to planting.</p> <p>Cereal grains (including wheat, barley, oats, maize and sorghum)</p> <p>Pulses (including chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins and mung beans)</p> <p>Oilseeds (including canola, cotton, soybeans and sunflowers)</p> <p>DO NOT sow crops until 14 days or more have elapsed after the final application.</p>	<p>Control of:</p> <p>Annual polmeria, Bellvine, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Dwarf amaranth, Field bindweed (European bindweed), Flax-leaf fleabane, Paddy melon, Peach vine, Red pigweed, Rhyncho (Rhyncosia) Sesbania pea, Sowthistle (Milk thistle), Volunteer cotton (other than Liberty Link cotton), Yellow vine</p> <p>Suppression of:</p> <p>Chinese lantern (Wild gooseberry), Noogoora burr complex</p>	2-6 leaf	3.75L/ha in a minimum of 100L water	8 weeks (G)	<p>Apply to actively growing weeds. Good coverage is essential. Refer "Application" section for details.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.</p> <p>Rainbow Glufosinate 200 will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage, but speed of activity and level of control may be reduced.</p> <p>CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</p> <p>Best results are achieved when applied under warm, humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Under any other conditions efficacy and speed of action may be reduced.</p> <p>DO NOT apply onto weeds when dew, fog or mist is present.</p>

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

Table 1. Recommendations for weed control (except when referred to Table 2).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
ANNUAL WEEDS				
Amaranthus spp.	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Apple of Peru	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Argentine peppergrass	<i>Lepidium bonariense</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Awnless barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2.5 to 3.5	350	53
Barley grass	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Billy goat weed	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bitter cress	<i>Cardamine hirsute</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bordered panic	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	2.0 to 4.0	400	60
Brome grass (refer Note1)	<i>Bromus spp.</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Calopo	<i>Calopogonium mucanoides</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Caltrop burr (refer also Table 2)	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Clover (subterranean)	<i>Trifolium subterranean</i>	1.8 to 3.0	300	45
Cobbler's peg	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Common storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	1.5 to 4.0	400	60
Crowsfoot grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Deadnettle (refer also Table 2)	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dwarf crumbweed	<i>Chenopodium pumilo</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Green crumbweed	<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Lesser canary grass (refer also Table 2)	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Liverseed grass (refer also Table 2)	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Medics (annual)	<i>Medicago spp.</i>	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Milk thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Mint weed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Patterson's Curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Peanuts	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Pinkburr	<i>Urena lobata</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Potato weed	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prairie grass (refer Note 1)	<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Red natal grass	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Ryegrass (annual)	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
St. Barnaby's thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Sago weed	<i>Plantago cunninghamii</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Setaria	<i>Setaria italica</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sheep thistle	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Silver grass	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sorghum/sudax	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Square weed	<i>Spermacoce latifolia</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Stagger weed	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Thickhead	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Three Cornered Jack	<i>Emex australis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Variegated thistle (refer also Table 2)	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Wheat	<i>Triticum eastivum</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
Wild mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild oats (refer also Table 2)	<i>Avena</i> spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	5.0	500	75
Wire weed (refer also Table 2)	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Blady grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	3.0 to 4.0	400	60
Cape tulip	<i>Homeria</i> spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Centro	<i>Centrosema pubescens</i>	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Clover glycine	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Couch grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Greenleaf desmodium	<i>Desmodium intortum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Panicum spp.	<i>Panicum</i> spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Paspalum spp.	<i>Paspalum</i> spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Perennial bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Shamrock	<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	3.0	300	45
Sida weed (refer also Table 2)	<i>Sida retusa</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Silver leaf desmodium	<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Siratro	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White eye	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Willow herb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

- Notes:**
1. Well-established clumps of Prairie grass and Brome grasses may only be suppressed at these rates. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth.
 2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situation.

Table 2. For control of weeds in Commercial and Industrial areas, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas (when referred from Table 1).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
ANNUAL WEEDS				
Caltrop burr	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dead nettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	6.0	600	90
Lesser canary grass	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	4.0 to 6.0	600	90
Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	1.5	150	23
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	6.0	600	90
Wild oats	<i>Avena</i> spp.	5.0 to 6.0	600	90
Wire weed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Sida weed	<i>Sida retusa</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

Table 3: Wildflower Crops

Common Name	Scientific Name
Banksia species	<i>Banksia</i> spp – cultivars and hybrids
Berzelia or Button Bush	<i>Berzelia</i> spp
Black Kangaroo Paw species	<i>Macropidia</i> spp – cultivars and hybrids
Christmas Bells	<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>
Christmas Bush	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>
Geraldton wax and Waxflower species	<i>Chamelaucium</i> spp – cultivars and hybrids
Kangaroo paw species	<i>Anigozanthos</i> spp – cultivars and hybrids
Leucadendron species	<i>Leucadendron</i> spp – cultivars ad hybrids
Leucospermum species	<i>Leucospermum</i> spp – cultivars and hybrids (pincushions)
Protea	<i>Protea</i> spp – cultivars and hybrids
Riceflower	<i>Ozothammus diosmifolius</i>
Waratah species	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i> spp – cultivars and hybrids

Table 4: Native Food Crops

Wattles	<i>Acacia</i> spp
Lemon myrtle	<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>
Finger lime	<i>Citrus australasica</i>
Desert lime	<i>Citrus glauca</i>
Mullumbimby plum	<i>Davidsonia jerseyana</i>
Davidson's plum	<i>Davidsonia johnsonii</i>
Queensland Davidson's plum	<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>
Muntries berry	<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>
Desert quandong	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>
Desert raisin	<i>Solanum centrale</i>
Anise myrtle	<i>Syzygium anisatum</i>
Small Red Apple	<i>Syzygium fibrosum</i>
Lilly Pilly	<i>Syzygium lehmannii</i>
Kakadu plum	<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>
Native pepper	<i>Tasmanian lanceolata</i>