



Product Name: KENSO AGCARE TEXUS SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 66669/121534

Label Name:	KENSO AGCARE TEXUS SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
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Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	Active Constituents: 25 g/L DIFLUFENICAN 250 g/L MCPA PRESENT AS THE ETHYL HEXYL ESTER Solvents: 150 g/L N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE 325 g/L HYDROCARBONS LIQUID
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Mode of Action:	GROUP F I HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereals and clover as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.
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Net Contents:	5L to 1000L
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Restrains:	Restrains: DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions. DO NOT apply to crops under stress due to disease or insect damage. DO NOT apply to frost-affected crops or if frosts are imminent. DO NOT apply when heavy rain is expected within 4 hours.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS
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CROP HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
All crops: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Trade Advice:

General Instructions:

This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:

Resistant Weeds Warning GROUP F I HERBICIDE

Texus is a member of the phenoxy and nicotinilide groups of herbicides and acts by inhibiting carotenoid biosynthesis and disrupting plant cell growth. For weed resistance management Texus is both a Group F and a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Texus and other Group F and I 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 Texus or other Group F or Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Texus to control resistant weeds.

Precautions:

Protections:

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Grazing Precaution

Sprayed weeds may become more palatable to stock and a higher intake of some weeds may result in stock poisoning and death from causes such as nitrate poisoning. Care should be taken especially where capeweed, Paterson's curse and variegated thistles predominate in the pasture. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. Do not graze horses or pigs on Paterson's curse. If in doubt, contact your nearest Department of Agriculture.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in

compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

110L Mini Bulk Returnable Container (110L only)

Store the original sealed drum in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the non-return valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the drum with water or any foreign matter.

After each use of the product, please ensure that the non-return valve, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the drum have been used, please return the empty drum to the point of purchase.

Refillable containers (1000L only):

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves.

Safety Directions:

Harmful if swallowed. Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing the spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26). If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes, wash it out immediately with water.

First Aid Warnings:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STAGE OF WEED GROWTH	STATE	RATE/ HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
CEREALS Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, cereal rye (including cereals undersown with clover)	Wild radish	Up to the 2 leaf stage and not more than 60 mm in diameter	WA only	250 mL	CROP STAGE Cereals Up to 750 mL (3 leaf to fully tillered stage - Z13 to 30) Over 750 mL (5 leaf to fully tillered stage - Z15 to 30) Optimum results are achieved when sprayed at 3-5 leaf crop stage (generally 4-8 weeks post sowing). WA only: DO NOT apply to Barley or Kulin Wheat before the 5 leaf stage (Z15). Warning: Texus may cause transient crop yellowing of cereals. Some varieties of oats have not been tested. (Refer to " Crop Tolerance " section of General Instructions) Clover Application is recommended prior to the eighth trifoliate leaf stage, however, applications prior to the third leaf stage may result in crop damage especially under stressed conditions and in sandy soils. DO NOT apply to Annual Medics or lucerne. Warning: Texus may cause transient crop yellowing of clover, and may affect growth and seed set of some varieties of clover. (Refer to " Crop Tolerance " section of General Instructions). WEED STAGE Apply when weeds are actively growing. In most situations the rate specified for each weed size will give satisfactory control. Under certain conditions such as: * high crop and weed density * late season germinations * abnormal weed growth (including early flowering), higher rates of product (up to the maximum rate of application specified for that weed) may be required. Texus will not effectively control: * regrowth of suppressed weeds; * transplanted weeds; * regrowth from rhizomes or roots; * weeds growing under stress from previous herbicide applications CONTINUED OVERLEAF	
		Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 120 mm in diameter	All States	500 mL		
		Up to the 5 leaf stage and not more than 150 mm in diameter		750 mL		
		Up to the 8 leaf stage and not more than 180 mm in diameter		1.0 L		
	Charlock, hedge mustard, Indian hedge mustard, shepherd's purse, turnip weed, wild turnip	Up to the 2 leaf stage and not more than 60 mm in diameter		500 mL		
		Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 120 mm in diameter		750 mL		
		Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 150 mm in diameter		1.0 L		
	PASTURE Newly sown and established clover-based pasture, clover for hay and seed production	London rocket	Up to the 5 leaf stage and not more than 120 mm in diameter	Qld only		750 mL
		Ward's weed		SA only		
		Capeweed	Up to the 2 leaf stage and not more than 60 mm in diameter	All States		500 mL
			Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 120 mm in diameter			1.0L
		Crassula	Up to the 2 leaf stage			500mL
			Up to the 4 leaf stage			750mL
		Prickly lettuce	Up to the 2 leaf stage			500mL
			Up to the 4 leaf stage			750mL
			Up to the 6 leaf stage			1.0L
		Dense-flower fumitory	Up to the 2 leaf stage			750 mL
		Corn gromwell, saffron thistle, toad rush				1.0L
		Deadnettle		NSW, Vic, SA only		
		Sorrel	Up to the 2 leaf stage	Vic only		1.0 L
Canola (rape)	Up to the 4 leaf stage	All States	500 mL			
Purple goosefoot	Up to the 6 leaf stage	Qld only	500 mL			
Turnip weed, wild turnip	Cotyledon to 2 leaf stage	NSW only (West of Newell Hwy.) SA only (Eyre peninsula north of the line between Venus Bay and Cowell)	350 mL			

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CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STAGE OF WEED GROWTH	STATE	RATE/ HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
CEREALS Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, cereal rye	Fumitory	2 - 6 leaf stage	All States	500 mL + 200 mL terbutryn (500 g/L)	CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE GRAZING Efficacy on larger weeds will be improved by grazing with normal levels of stock after the 7 day withholding period. Refer to Protection of Livestock' for grazing precautions.
CEREALS Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, cereal rye (including cereals undersown with clover)	SUPPRESSION OF THE FOLLOWING WEEDS				
PASTURE Newly sown and established clover based pasture, clover for hay and seed production	Saffron thistle	Up to the 6 leaf stage	All States	1.0 L	APPLICATION Activity of this product will be reduced if weeds are stressed. Optimum results will be obtained if good soil moisture exists at and after application. Where crop or weed density is high, water volume should be increased. WILD RADISH Texus will provide residual control of Wild Radish for up to 4 weeks after application. Effective residual activity of this product may be reduced where: * rates lower than 1.0 L/ha are used; * dry conditions prevail; * poor coverage of the soil surface is achieved; * crop is planted in non-wetting sand; * soils contain a high content of organic matter. Optimum results will be obtained if good soil moisture exists at and after application. Refer also to all Critical Comments relating to weed stage, grazing, application and wild radish above. * Reduced efficacy (suppression only) may be achieved on wild radish larger than 8 leaf or greater than 180 mm in diameter. DO NOT use this tank-mix if cereals are undersown with lucerne or annual medics. <u>Crop Stage</u> Texus 350 mL + LV MCPA 200 mL: Apply from 3 leaf to fully tillered (Zadok's Z13 to Z30). Texus 500 mL + LV MCPA 200 mL: Apply from 3 leaf to fully tillered (Zadok's Z13 to Z30). Texus 500 mL + LV MCPA 400 mL: Apply from 5 leaf stage to fully tillered (Zadok's Z15 to Z30). Optimum results are achieved when sprayed at 3-5 leaf crop stage (generally 4-8 weeks post sowing). WA only: DO NOT apply to Barley or Kulin Wheat before the 5 leaf stage (Z15). Warning: Texus may cause transient crop yellowing of cereals. Some varieties of oats have not been tested. (Refer to " Crop Tolerance " section of General Instructions) Observe instructions also on LV MCPA product label.
	Chickweed, fireweed, hexham scent (King Island meililot), iceplant, mouse-eared chickweed, night-scented stock, Paterson's curse, peppercress, skeleton weed, long storksbill, volunteer lupins	Up to the 4 leaf stage		750 mL	
	Wireweed (hogweed)	Up to the 2 leaf stage		1.0 L	
CEREALS Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, cereal rye	Wild radish	Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 120 mm in diameter	All States	350 mL plus 200 mL LV MCPA (500 g/L)	
		Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 150 mm in diameter		500 mL plus 200 mL LV MCPA (500 g/L)	
		Up to the 8 leaf stage and not more than 180 mm in diameter*		500 mL plus 400 mL LV MCPA (500 g/L)	

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Tolerance

Some pre-emergence herbicides, such as atrazine, can cause stress to certain crops resulting in an increase in crop damage when using this product. Subterranean clover is particularly sensitive.

Cereals

After application some transient crop yellowing may occur. This usually appears as yellow or white banding on leaves.

Provided the crop is not under stress from pre-emergent herbicide, root disease, insect damage, frost, dry or excessively moist conditions, the development of the crop and subsequent growth will be unaffected.

Warning (Oats)

The tolerance of oat varieties Esk and Nile (the two main varieties grown in Tasmania) to Texas has not been tested.

Test a small area of crop before using Texas over large areas. Consult your local Kenso Agcare representative for advice on specific varieties.

Pasture

The tolerance of clover varieties to Texas can vary with rate of application, soil type, crop health, stage of growth and degree of moisture and temperature stress.

Warning

Texas may result in transient crop yellowing and suppression of growth with a resultant initial reduction in dry matter, particularly at rates in excess of 500 mL/ha and in areas of double spray. For this reason we recommend application prior to the 8 trifoliolate leaf stage. However, at the lower rates (500 mL/ha and less) and under normal growing conditions, subsequent growth and seed yield should not be affected.

Under normal growing conditions, the following varieties have shown acceptable levels of foliage tolerance to Texas applied at 500 mL/ha:

ArrowLeaf: Zulu

Balansa: Paradana

Berseem: Sacromonte

Persian: Kyambro, Lupers, Maral

White: Haifa

Subterranean clover: Daliak, Dalkeith, Denmark, Esperance, Geraldton, Goulburn, Karridale, Larissa, Leura, Mt.Barker, Nungarin, Rosedale, Seaton Park, Trikkala and Woogenellup.

The effects of Texas on clover seed yield have been tested on the following varieties. Under normal growing conditions they show acceptable levels of tolerance to Texas applied at 500 mL/ha:

Subterranean clover: Esperance, Goulburn, Larissa, Seaton Park and Trikkala.

Warning

Rose and Strawberry clover have shown increased sensitivity to Texas. Texas may affect the seed yield of subterranean clover variety Woogenellup.

Some pasture grasses, including Phalaris and Cocksfoot, may show some initial reduction in vegetative growth after application of Texas.

Care should be exercised if sensitive clover varieties or grasses are included in the pasture sward.

Varieties not listed should be tested before using Texas over large areas. Consult your local Kenso Agcare representative for advice on specific varieties.

Subsequent Crops

To reduce effect on subsequent susceptible crops (e.g. canola), ensure thorough cultivation of soil prior to the sowing of these crops.

Mixing

To ensure even mixing, half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required amount of product. Agitate thoroughly then add the remainder of the water. Agitate again before spraying commences. Reseal part-used product container immediately after use. Spray mixtures containing Texas should not be left to stand overnight. Prolonged periods of exposure to cold temperatures could result in settling out of the product in the mixture.

Warning

The rubber components present in some spraying units may be affected by exposure to the solvents in Texas and some other agricultural products. To reduce this risk it is recommended that the spray unit be thoroughly

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washed with a boom cleaner and fresh water after use. Contact the spray unit manufacturer to determine the suitability of the rubber components for use with agricultural products.

Application

Boom Sprayer

A minimum of 50 L of water per hectare should be used, however, for optimum results water rates of 70-100 L/ha are recommended. Increase the water volume if weed infestation is heavy or crop cover is dense. Complete coverage of weeds is essential.

Aircraft (NSW, Vic, SA only)

Apply in a minimum of 30 L water per hectare. Effective weed control will only be achieved where good coverage of leaf surface is achieved.

Compatibility

The following products are physically compatible with Texus as a two-way mixture in the spray tank but should only be used for the crops specified:

Crop	Texus	Compatible Product
Wheat, triticale and cereal rye	Wheat, triticale and cereal rye	Wheat, triticale and cereal rye
Cereals (including undersown) All rates Chlorpyrifos (500 g/L), dimethoate, Thiodan®.	Cereals (including undersown) All rates Chlorpyrifos (500 g/L), dimethoate, Thiodan®.	Cereals (including undersown) All rates Chlorpyrifos (500 g/L), dimethoate, Thiodan®.
Cereals (not undersown)	Up to 500 mL/ha All rates	Ken-Met 600, Ken-Chlor 750, LV MCPA 500, Ken-Gran 750 Bromoxynil 200 g/L, 2,4-D Amine 500 Herbicide, Ken-Trel 300, Tordon® 50-D, KA Dicamba 700 (up to 115 g only), Eclipse® Achieve®
Wheat, barley, triticale, and cereal rye only (not undersown)		Token 240
Wheat only (not undersown)		Sextant, Fusilade®
Clover	Up to 750 mL/ha	Simazine (500 g/L), simazine (500 g/L) + paraquat (200 g/L)
Subterranean clover	Up to 1.0 L/ha	2,4-DB amine (500 g/L)

When mixing with other herbicides, crop yellowing may be enhanced. When mixing with Ken-Grass 375, Wildcat, Puma Progress or Tristar Advance some reduction in the efficacy and speed of action of these products may occur. If the crop is stressed, the application of the herbicide tank-mixtures may cause yield reduction. When mixing with Cadence a temporary wilting may be evident in some crops after application. Growers should seek advice before spraying recently released cereal varieties.

Use the recommended rates for both herbicides in the tank-mixture as well as the surfactant recommendation of the grass herbicide. If another herbicide is applied as a tank mix, observe the plantback restrictions on that label. DO NOT add surfactant when mixing Texus and Ken-Met 600.

Simazine: Refer to the simazine label for correct application rates, especially with regard to soil types.

This product may be mixed in the spray tank with one of the following insecticides according to the directions for use on this product: Hallmark® 50EC, Ken-Tac 100, Karate®, Decis Options®, and Tal-ken 100.

DO NOT use crop oils with Texus or Texus tank mixtures with other products in cereals.

As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

WEEDS LIST

Common name Scientific name	Common name Scientific name
Canola (rape) <i>Brassica napus</i>	Canola (rape) <i>Brassica napus</i>
Capeweed <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Charlock <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i>
Common sowthistle (milk thistle) <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sowthistle (milk thistle) <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Corn gromwell <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Corn gromwell <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>
Cowvine <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i>	Cowvine <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i>
Crassula <i>Crassula</i> spp.	Crassula <i>Crassula</i> spp.
Deadnettle <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Deadnettle <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Dense-flower fumitory <i>Fumaria densiflora</i>	Dense-flower fumitory <i>Fumaria densiflora</i>
Dock <i>Rumex</i> spp.	Dock <i>Rumex</i> spp.
Doublegee (spiny emex) <i>Emex australis</i>	Doublegee (spiny emex) <i>Emex australis</i>
Fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i>

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Fireweed <i>Senecio</i> spp.	Fireweed <i>Senecio</i> spp.
Fumitory <i>Fumaria</i> spp.	Fumitory <i>Fumaria</i> spp.
Hedge mustard <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hexham scent (King Island melilot) <i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Hexham scent (King Island melilot) <i>Melilotus indicus</i>
Horehound <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
Hyssop loosestrife <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Hyssop loosestrife <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
Iceplant <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> spp.	Iceplant <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> spp.
Indian hedge mustard <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian hedge mustard <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>
London rocket <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Long storksbill <i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long storksbill <i>Erodium botrys</i>
Marshmallow <i>Malva parviflora</i>	Marshmallow <i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mouse-eared chickweed <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse-eared chickweed <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>
Night-scented stock <i>Matthiola longipetala</i>	Night-scented stock <i>Matthiola longipetala</i>
Paterson's curse <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse <i>Echium plantagineum</i>
Peppergrass <i>Lepidium</i> spp.	Peppergrass <i>Lepidium</i> spp.
Prickly lettuce <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce <i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Purple goosefoot <i>Scleroblitum atriplicinum</i>	Purple goosefoot <i>Scleroblitum atriplicinum</i>
Rough poppy <i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough poppy <i>Papaver hybridum</i>
Saffron thistle <i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron thistle <i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Scarlet pimpernel <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Shepherd's purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Skeleton weed <i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton weed <i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Sorrel <i>Rumex</i> spp.	Sorrel <i>Rumex</i> spp.
Stemless thistle <i>Onopordum acaulon</i>	Stemless thistle <i>Onopordum acaulon</i>
Toad rush <i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush <i>Juncus bufonius</i>
Tree hogweed <i>Polygonum patulum</i>	Tree hogweed <i>Polygonum patulum</i>
Turnip weed <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Turnip weed <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>
Variogated thistle <i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variogated thistle <i>Silybum marianum</i>
Vetch (tares) <i>Vicia sativa</i>	Vetch (tares) <i>Vicia sativa</i>
Volunteer lupins <i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Volunteer lupins <i>Lupinus</i> spp.
Ward's weed <i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's weed <i>Carrichtera annua</i>
Wild radish <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Wild turnip <i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Wild turnip <i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
Wireweed (hogweed) <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Wireweed (hogweed) <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>