RLP
APPROVED

Product Name: TRICLOPS HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 67456/109006

Label Name:	TRICLOPS HERBICIDE

Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Constituent Statements:	600 g/L TRICLOPYR PRESENT AS THE BUTOXYETHYL ESTER

Mode of Action:	GROUP I HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the Control of Various Woody Weeds, Melons and Broadleaf Weeds as specified in the Directions for Use

Net Contents:	1L - 1000L

Restraints:	DO NOT burn off, cut or clear blackberry or other woody weeds for at least 6 months after spraying. DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition, presence of disease, or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result. DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 1 hour or if foliage is wet from rain and dew. However, when tank mixed with glyphosate, this time extends to 6 hours.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

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

Withholding Periods:	Pasture: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	APPLICATION 1. WOODY WEED SITUATIONS Weeds need to be actively growing for herbicides to have optimum effect. Delay treatment until all regrowth has had time to grow to one metre high in situations, which have been bulldozed, slashed, burnt, ploughed or areas having a previous chemical treatment. A. High Volume Spraying Thorough coverage of foliage and stems to the point of runoff is essential; however, avoid excess spraying which is wasteful of chemical. Hand Gun Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6 to 8 tip at 700 - 1500 kPa. A spray volume of 3,000 - 4,000 L per infested hectare (30 - 40 L/ 100 m2) should be used on the weed infestation. Knapsack Used for smaller infestations, where penetration of the canopy is not essential. A Spray volume of 3 - 4 L/10 m2 of infested area should be used. B. Aerial Application Apply in 100 - 200L water/ha. Use a calibrated aircraft to apply in half overlap passes. Nozzle configurations should produce droplets of not less than 250 - 350 micron diameter (e.g. D8/45). The potential for damage from drift can be greatly reduced by avoiding unsuitable spraying conditions and using spray pressure and nozzles to minimise the production of small droplets. DO NOT spray when wind exceeds 10 km/hr and/or air temperature reaches 30oC. C. Controlled Droplet Application (C.D.A.) Results similar to high volume spraying can be obtained using Micron Herbi® or similar equipment. Select a nozzle and give a flow rate of 2 mL/sec and pass speed approximately 1 m/sec and ensure a droplet density of 20 /cm2. A marking agent should be used to check spray coverage. Consult directions provided with CDA equipment. D. Low Volume High Concentrate Application Techniques Good control will be achieved, similar to high volume application, where bush size enables good coverage of the bush. Use a marking agent, as recommended by the equipment manufacturers, to check spray coverage. Gas powered gun: Apply 50 mL shots to obtain uniform coverage of 4 - 5 m2 of surface area of bush. This relates to 20 droplets/cm2 of leaf surface. Sprinkler sprayer: This technique involves using a micro sprinkler, which is connected to a hollow fibreglass rod attached to a pressure knapsack sprayer. Use at low pressures (50 – 200 kPa) and apply with a slow sweeping action over the top of the plants ensuring even coverage on the leaves E. Basal Bark and Cut Stump Treatment Mix Triclops Herbicide in diesel. The use of diesel as a herbicide carrier may affect the rubber seals in some sprayers. To avoid this, use sprayers which use Viton® seals and fittings. Basal Bark Method DO NOT apply to wet stems as this can repel the diesel mixture. Apply only with hand-directed equipment such as a pressure sprayer or a paintbrush. Spray equipment should be used at low pressures, up to 200 kPa, to avoid excessive splashing or drift. Species with old, rough bark require more thorough wetting than smooth barked species. Liberally spray

or paint the bark around the stem from ground level up to 30 cm high, wetting thoroughly to the point of runoff (unless otherwise stated).
Cut Stump Method
Stems should be cut less than 15 cm above the ground. Immediately apply Triclops Herbicide/diesel mixture liberally to the freshly cut stump by spraying or painting the cut surface and sides of the stem.

2. CROPPING/FALLOW SITUATIONS

A. Boom Application
Application of Triclops Herbicide in a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha is recommended. Flat fan nozzles are recommended, using pressures in the range of 200-300 kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns.
B. Aerial Application
DO NOT allow Triclops Herbicide to physically drift onto desirable plants. Aircraft may be used to apply Triclops Herbicide in fallow situations, when ground application equipment cannot be used due to prolonged wet conditions. A minimum spray volume of 35 L/ha should be used with flat fan and CP nozzle configurations.
DO NOT apply Triclops Herbicide by aircraft when wind exceeds 10 km/hr and/or air temperature reaches 30oC. Droplets with an average size (or Volume Mean Diameter) of 250 to 350 micron diameter are recommended.

MIXING
This product mixes easily with water. Pour the measured quantity into the partially filled spray tank and add the remainder of the water. Agitate thoroughly during filling and before re-commencing spraying after a stoppage. If required, then add crop oils or wetters (surfactants). Maintain mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank during spraying. Only mix sufficient solution for immediate daily use and avoid storing. Re-mix after extended periods of settling. PVC gloves are not recommended for Triclops Herbicide. Therefore, when tank mixing with products that need to be handled with PVC gloves, workers should wear nitrile gloves.
Basal Bark and Cut Stump Application:
Quarter fill the spray unit or mixing container with diesel and add the required amount of Triclops Herbicide. Add the remaining diesel and shake or agitate thoroughly to mix the contents. Periodically shake or agitate to stop product settling out. Only mix sufficient solution for immediate daily use and avoid storing
When using spray equipment for basal bark and cut stump application use low pressure up to 200 kPa maximum. Minimise spray drift from high volume application by using low pressure and nozzles, which do not give a fine droplet size.
Delay treatment until all regrowth has had time to emerge on bulldozed or ploughed areas. After use, clean equipment thoroughly and rinse several times prior to re-use. Discharge washings on non-crop, non-pasture lands away from water supply and homes. Keep container tightly closed.
Equipment that has been used for application of this chemical should not be used for application of other materials to sensitive plants.

COMPATIBILITY
Fallow Situations
Triclops Herbicide is compatible with the following products: clopyralid, fluroxypyr, 2,4-D amine, glyphosate, chlorpyrifos insecticide. When mixing with glyphosate in fallow, refer to the glyphosate label for use rate and adjuvants recommended. DO NOT use oils when mixing with glyphosate.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT
Water-Based Cleaning
Rinsing
After using Triclops Herbicide, empty the spray unit completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain the spray unit and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles.

	After cleaning the spray unit as above, quarter fill with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice. Decontamination Before spraying cotton and other sensitive crops, with equipment that has been used to apply Triclops Herbicide, see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section. Wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid Surf®, Omo®, Drive®, at 500 mL/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L of water) and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and watercourses. Diesel-Based Cleaning Rinsing After using Triclops Herbicide, empty the spray unit completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain the spray unit and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. On completion of spraying, use a degreaser such as Caltex Kwik-D-Grease® to remove traces of diesel from the sprayer. Rinse tank and spray through the nozzles with water to remove degreaser. Decontamination After the above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid Surf®, Omo®, Omomatic®, Drive® at 50 mL/ 10 L of water or the powder equivalent at 50 g/10 L of water). Shake or operate spray to circulate the washing solution throughout the sprayer and spray the solution through the nozzle. Rinse well with clean water and remove detergent. To clean brushes and container, spray liberally with degreaser. Hose off thoroughly with clean water and repeat using detergents (see above). DO NOT use this equipment for any other purpose. MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS Before using Triclops Herbicide in tank mixes with other herbicides, check the plant-back information on all product labels. The product with the longest plant-back period will determine the time between spraying and planting. Observe the following recropping periods for Triclops Herbicide: • wheat, barley, sorghum, maize 7 days • chickpeas, soybeans, sunflowers 7 days • cotton 14 days

Resistance Warning:	GROUP I HERBICIDE Triclops Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. Triclops Herbicide has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, Triclops Herbicide is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Triclops Herbicide and other Group 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 Triclops Herbicide or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Triclops Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Precautions:	CAUTION Aerial Application: Human flagging is not authorised unless protected by engineering controls such as vehicles with cabs. IN TASMANIA FOR BLACKBERRY: DO NOT treat bushes carrying mature or near mature fruit. FOR NATIVE VEGETATION:

	The use of Triclops Herbicide on native vegetation must be done in accordance with STATE and/or LOCAL legislation.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS Triclops Herbicide is damaging to vines, vegetables, cotton, tomatoes, ornamentals and many other plants during both growing and dormant periods. Grasses are normally unaffected and establish quickly after treatment. DO NOT allow spray drift onto susceptible crops, such as cotton, tomatoes, vines, fruit, potatoes, vegetables, ornamentals, tobacco, lupins, and other legumes, safflower, flowers, shade trees and Pinus spp. DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment, which could be expected to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, waterways, water used for irrigation, drinking or other domestic purposes with the chemical or used container.

Storage and Disposal:	Store in closed, original container in a dry, cool well-ventilated area, away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. 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. Refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage. SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT Wear protective equipment (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section). If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb the wash liquid as above for disposal.

Safety Directions:	Poisonous if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrists, a washable hat and elbow-length rubber gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or 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.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1) WOODY WEEDS SITUATIONS

Table A: High Volume Spraying

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, PASTURES and FORESTS					
Weeds Controlled	**Weed Growth Stage**	**State**	**General Rate /100 L Water**	**Knap-sack Rate /15 L Water**	**Critical Comments**
African Boxthorn *(Lycium ferocissimum)*	Less than 2m tall	Tas only	170 mL	25 mL	
Angophora spp.	1 – 2 m tall	All states	400 or 560 mL	60 or 85 mL	Use the higher rate on larger regrowth. Ensure the weed has dense foliage.
Banksia spp. regrowth					
Blackberry *(Rubus fruticosus)*	Active growth during late spring to early autumn	All states	170 mL	25 mL	Apply from late spring to early autumn when bushes are actively growing. Best results are achieved from application made between January and April. One application may give satisfactory control but subsequent re-growth and seedlings should be re-sprayed after hardening off. Do not use this product under extremely dry conditions as considerable re-growth may occur. Thorough coverage is essential; however, avoid excess spraying which is wasteful of chemical. Where herbicides other than Group I herbicides have been used, allow two seasons re-growth to occur before re-spraying with Triclops Herbicide. Tasmania: Apply from petal fall to leaf fall except when bushes are carrying mature fruit. Application from mid-fruit stage to leaf fall may give improved control.
Brigalow *(Acacia harpophyda)*	1 – 2 m tall	Qld, NSW only	170 mL	25 mL	Overall high volume spray in 1000 L of water/ha.
Broom *(Genista spp.)*, English *(Cylisus scoparius)*	Spring to mid-summer prior to pod formation	All States	170 mL	25 mL	
Camphor laurel *(Cinnamomum camphora)*	Seedlings (up to 3 m tall)	All States	170 mL	25 mL	Thoroughly spray foliage when growth is active.
Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)*	Rosette	Tas only	80 mL	12 mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
Common Prickly Pear *(Opuntia spp.)*	Active growth	All states	3 L	450 mL	
English Ivy *(Hedera helix)*	Active growth during late	Vic only	1 L + 1 L glyphosate (360 g/L)	150 mL + 150 mL	DO NOT treat Ivy growing up trees or on other plants as death of the host may result.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, PASTURES and FORESTS					
Weeds Controlled	**Weed Growth Stage**	**State**	**General Rate /100 L Water**	**Knap-sack Rate /15 L Water**	**Critical Comments**
	spring to late summer			glyphosate (360 g/L)	This mixture is not selective to grasses.
Eucalyptus spp.	Seedlings and regrowth from small lignotubers, 1 - 2 m tall	Qld, SA, WA and NT only	400 mL	60 mL	Ensure plant has good coverage on foliage. Thoroughly spray foliage when growth is active. Add a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent (e.g. BS1000®) at a rate of 125 mL/100 L. NSW only: Apply to actively growing re-growth, which is less than 5 years old and under 3 m tall.
		NSW, Tas and Vic only	560 mL	85 mL	
Fennel *(Foeniculum vulgare)*	1 - 2 m tall	Tas only	170 mL	25 mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
Gorse *(Ulex europaeus)*	Spring to mid-summer	All states	170 or 340 mL	25 or 50 mL	Apply from spring to mid–summer. Use the high rate on old hard plants. Add a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent (e.g. BS1000®) at a rate of 125 mL/100 L. Do not burn bushes for at least 6 months following treatment. Re-treatment of growth may be necessary.
Green cestrum *(Cestium parqui)*	1- 2 m tall	Qld, NSW, Vic only	170 mL	25 mL	Thoroughly spray foliage when growth is active. Some regrowth may be expected the following season, which can be sprayed after hardening off.
Groundsel Bush *(Bacchatis halimifolia)*	Seedlings, 1 – 2 m tall	All states	160 mL	25 mL	Thoroughly spray foliage when growth is active.
	2 – 3 m tall		320 mL	50 mL	
Horehound *(Manubium vulgare)*	Rosette	Tas only	170 mL	25 mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
Saffron Thistle *(Carthamus lanatus)*	Up to bud stage	Tas only	80 mL	12 mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
St Johns Wort *(Hypericum perforatum)*	During flowering (Nov – Jan)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	170 mL	25 mL	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
Tiger Pear *(Opuntia aurantiaca)*	Active Growth	All states	3 L	450 mL	
Wattles, including Silver and Black Wattle *Acacia spp.*	Seedlings, 1 – 2 m tall	All states	160 mL	25 mL	Thoroughly spray foliage when growth is active. NSW only: For wattles apply to actively growing regrowth, which is less than 5 years old and under 3 m tall.
	2 – 3 m tall		320 mL	50 mL	

Table B: Aerial Application
Helicopter (NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA)
Helicopter or Fixed Wing Aircraft (Qld only)

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, PASTURES and FORESTS				
Weeds Controlled	**Weed Growth Stage**	**State**	**Rate**	**Critical Comments**
Blackberry *(Rubes fruticosus)*	Late spring to autumn	All states	4.8 L in 100 to 200 L of water/ha	AVOID overspraying/drift onto waterways. See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

Table C: Controlled Droplet Application (C.D.A.)

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, PASTURES and FORESTS				
Weeds Controlled	**Weed Growth Stage**	**State**	**Rate**	**Critical Comments**
Blackberry *(Rubes fruticosus)*	Late spring to autumn	All states	170 mL / 1 L of water	See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.

Table D: Low Volume High Concentrate Application Techniques
(Gas Powered Gun & Sprinkler Sprayer)

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, PASTURES and FORESTS				
Weeds Controlled	**Weed Growth Stage**	**State**	**Rate**	**Critical Comments**
Blackberry *(Rubes fruticosus)*	Late spring to autumn	All states	285 mL per 10 L of water	See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.
Eucalyptus seedlings *(Eucayptus spp.)*	1 – 2 m tall		400 mL per 10 L of water	NSW only: For Eucalyptus apply only to actively growing regrowth which is less than 5 years old and 3 m tall.

Table E: Basal Bark and Cut Stump Treatment

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS,-RIGHTS-OF-WAY, PASTURES and FORESTS					
Weeds Controlled	**State**	**Rate with diesel**	**Rate per 10 L of diesel**	**Application/Timing**	**Critical Comments**
African Boxthorn *(Lycium ferocissimum)*	All states	1 L/ 30 L diesel	333 mL	Do not treat African Boxthorn during the dormant period.	See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details. Add the required amount of diesel distillate in the spray tank with agitation running and mix thoroughly. When using Triclops Herbicide with diesel, nitrile gloves should be worn instead of rubber gloves. **BASAL BARK SPRAY** **Weed Growth Stage & Instructions** For the treatment of suckers and seedlings up to 5 cm basal diameter (up to 10 cm for Camphor Laurel, Common Prickly Pear, Groundsel Bush, Prickly Acacia, Privet, Smooth Tree Pear, Tiger Pear and Tree of Heaven). Spray or paint bark round stem to 30 cm wetting thoroughly. Old rough bark may require more thorough spraying than young smooth bark. **CUT STUMP** **Weed Growth Stage & Instructions** Apply to freshly cut stumps of suckers and seedlings of plants up to and in excess of basal bark diameter (see diameters listed above). Best results are obtained when stems are cut to within 15 cm of ground level. Apply liberally by spraying or painting cut surface and side stems.
Australian Blackthorn *(Buisatia spinosa)*		1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL	Do not treat Australian Blackthorn during the dormant period.	
Bitter Bark *(Alstonia constricta)*	Qld, NSW only				
Broom *(Genista spp.)*	Tas only	1 L/ 48 L diesel	208 mL		
Brown Salwood *(Acacia aulacocarpa)*	All states	1 L/ 120 L diesel	83 mL		
Camphor Laurel *(Cinnamomum camphora)*	Qld, NSW only	1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL		
Castor Oil plant *(Ricinus communis)*	All states				
Chinese Apple *(Ziziphus mauritiana)*					
Common Prickly Pear *(Opuntia spp.)*		800 mL/ 60 L diesel	133 mL	Apply as a thorough foliage spray.	
Dawson Gum *(Eucayptus cambageana)*	Qld only	1 L/ 30 L diesel	333 mL		
Eucalyptus spp. (except Dawson Gum)	All states	1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL		
False Sandalwood *(Eremophila mitchellii)*					
Green Wattle *(Acacia decurrens)*					
Groundsel Bush *(Baccharis halimifolia)*		1 L/ 120 L diesel	83 mL	Treat from early summer rains to end of April when regrowth is apparent.	
Lantana *(Lantana camara)*		1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL		
Needlewood *(Hakea leucoptera)*					
Olive *(Olea europaea)*	SA only	1 L/ 30 L diesel	333 mL	Cut Stump: Apply immediately to freshly cut surface of stump.	
	NSW only	1 L/ 14 L diesel	715 mL	Cut: Cut stump as close to ground level as possible and immediately swab the cut surface. Basal Bark: Apply mixture with low-pressure sprayer to	

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS,-RIGHTS-OF-WAY, PASTURES and FORESTS					
Weeds Controlled	**State**	**Rate with diesel**	**Rate per 10 L of diesel**	**Application/Timing**	**Critical Comments**
				the base of stems from ground level to 30 cm high.	
Paperbark tea tree *(Melaleuca spp.)*	All states	1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL		
Prickly Acacia *(Acacia nilotica)*		1 L/ 120 L diesel	83 mL	Treat from early summer rains to end of April when regrowth is apparent.	
Privet *(Ligustrum lucidum)*		1 L/ 12 L diesel	833 mL	Treatment may be carried out at any time of the year.	
Rubbervine *(Cryptostegia grandiflora)*		1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL		
Silver Wattle *(Acacia dealbata)*					
Smooth Tree Pear *(Opuntia monacantha)*		800 mL/ 60 L diesel	133 mL	Apply as a thorough foliage spray.	
Sweet Briar *(Rosa tubiginosa)*		1 L/ 30 L diesel	333 mL	Do not treat Sweet Briar during the dormant period.	
Teatree *(Melaleuca spp.)*		1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL		
Tiger Pear *(Opuntia aurantiaca)*		800 mL/ 60 L diesel	133 mL	Apply as a thorough foliage spray.	
Tree of Heaven *(Ailanthus alissima)*		1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL	Do not treat Tree of Heaven during the dormant period.	
Yellow Wood *(Tetminalia oblongata)*	Qld only	1 L/ 30 L diesel	333 mL		
FENCELINES AND FIRE TRAILS only					
Weeds Controlled	**State**	**Rate with diese**	**Rate per 10 L of diesel**	**Application/Timing**	**Critical Comments**
Broadleaf hopbush *(Dodonaea viscosa)* Narrowleaf hopbush *(Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima)* Turpentine bush *(Eremophila sturtii)*	NSW only	1 L/ 60 L diesel	166 mL	Basal Bark: plants up to 10 cm basal diameter	

2) CROPPING/FALLOW SITUATIONS

See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.

FALLOW, STUBBLE, FIREBREAKS				
Weeds Controlled	**Weed Growth Stage**	**State**	**Rate/ha**	**Critical Comments**
Afghan, Bitter or Camel Melon (*Citrullus lanatus*)	Runners up to 20 cm diameter	NSW, SA, Vic, WA, Qld only	120 mL #	DO NOT spray stressed plants. # Note: Add an emulsifiable crop oil, such as DC-Trate, at 1 L per 100 L of water. DO NOT use oils when tank mixing with glyphosate. See COMPATIBILITY section. This mixture is not selective to grasses. When using Triclops Herbicide and glyphosate by AERIAL APPLICATION, observance of a buffer zone of 150 meters to protect native tree species is required.
	Runners from 20 – 40 cm diameter		160 mL #	
Paddy Melon (*Cucumis myriocarpus*)	Runners up to 20 cm diameter		80 mL #	
	Runners from 20 – 40 cm diameter		160 mL #	