

Product Name: RAINBOW 2,4-D 450 SL HERBICIDE  
APVMA Approval No: 68270/128487



Label Name:	RAINBOW 2,4-D 450 SL HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	450 g/L 2,4-D present as the isopropylamine salt
Mode of Action:	GROUP <b>I</b> HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of emerged broadleaved weeds prior to sowing crops and pastures in conservation tillage situations and for selective weed control in crops and situations detailed in the Directions of Use. THIS IS A PHENOXY HERBICIDE THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS.
Net Contents:	1L - 1000L
Restrains:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.

Withholding Periods:	PASTURE, CEREAL CROPS - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. CROP HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p><b>RESISTANCE WEEDS WARNING</b> <b>GROUP I HERBICIDE</b></p> <p>Rainbow 2,4-D 450 is a member of the Phenoxys group of herbicides. Rainbow 2,4-D 450 has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Rainbow 2,4-D 450 is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Rainbow 2,4-D 450 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 Rainbow 2,4-D 450 or other Group I 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 2,4-D 450 to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	<p><b>RE-ENTRY PERIOD</b></p> <p>DO NOT hand harvest sugar cane for at least 1 day after application.</p> <p>If re-entering treated areas before the spray has dried, workers should wear overalls, elbow-length gloves and water-resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p>
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Protections:	<p><b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND NON-TARGET PLANTS</b></p> <p>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. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p>Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p><b>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</b></p> <p>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.</p>
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Refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

110 L 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 Micro Matic 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 Micro Matic coupler 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.

**Safety Directions:**

Poisonous if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

When opening the container and preparing spray or using undiluted concentrate, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles.

When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.

If applying by hand wear half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister.

If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking 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, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

**First Aid Warnings:**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### 1. CONSERVATION TILLAGE

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Preparatory spray for Fallows and Seedbeds or prior to sowing the following Crops: Balansa Clover, Barley, Canola Chickpeas, Cotton, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Narbon Beans, Navy beans, Oats, Perennial Ryegrass, Persian Clover, Phalaris, Rice, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybean, Subterranean Clover, Sunflower, Triticale, Vetch, Wheat, White Clover	Fumitory (white), Ball Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Common Sowthistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	All States	440 mL/ha – 800mL/ha plus Rainbow Glyphosate 450 and surfactant at recommended label rates	<b>RATE SELECTION:</b> Use the lower rate for seedling broadleaf weeds and increase to the higher rate for broadleaf weeds more than 10 cm diameter/high. Always add the Rainbow Glyphosate 450 at recommended label rates. At the time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use higher rate. Always add either a non-ionic surfactant (eg. Activator*) or the acidifying surfactant LI-700* in accordance with label directions on Rainbow Glyphosate 450. Use LI-700 with Rainbow Glyphosate 450 if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required.  <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY.</b> See Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses
	Seedlings of: Australian Bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand Spinach, Raspweed	Qld, NSW only		
	Ageratum (Blue Top), Dock, Volunteer Lupins, Volunteer Peas, Volunteer Sunflowers, Charlock, Fumitory (Red), Medic, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce (Wild Lettuce), Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle	All States	600 mL/ha - 800 L/ha plus Rainbow Glyphosate 450 and surfactant at recommended label rates	
	Bathurst Burr, Blackberry Nightshade, Californian Burr, Horehound Seedlings, Lincoln Weed Seedlings, Marshmallow Seedlings, Sorrel Seedlings, Thornapple, Volunteer Vetch, Volunteer Safflower, Common Ice-Plant, Storksbill/Erodium Seedlings, Ivyleaf Speedwell, Melilotus, Shepherd's Purse, Skeleton Weed (Suppression only), Ward's Weed, Wireweed Seedlings (Hogweed), White Clover, Sub-Clover		800 mL/ha - 1.2 L/ha plus Rainbow Glyphosate 450 and surfactant at recommended label rates	
	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Mexican Poppy, Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Fat Hen, Melons, Native Rosella, Noogoora Burr, Potato Weed, Cow Vine, Yellow Vine, Rapeseed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.2 L/ha - 1.8 L/ha plus Rainbow Glyphosate 450 and surfactant at recommended label rates	
PASTURES: Conservation Tillage - Direct Drilling, Surface Sowing or Fallow Maintenance	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear & Variegated Thistles, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All States	730mL/ha – 2.2L/ha	Apply to actively growing young weeds before sowing. Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Clover, Sorrel		1.5 L/ha plus 280 - 400 mL/ha Dicamba 500g/L	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn. DO NOT sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.

## 2. FIELD CROPS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale, Oats	Refer Weed Table	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	450mL-1.9L/ha Refer to weed table for specific rates in each state	Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller (NSW, ACT, SA only). Apply from tillering to boot stage (Vic only). Apply from mid-tillering to before boot stage (Qld only). Apply at 5 leaf to fully tillered (Tas only).
Cereals: Wheat, Oats, Barley	Cape Tulip	WA only	930mL – 1.7L/ha	Apply from the 5 leaf stage up to jointing stage (Zadoks 15-33). Apply after the 6 leaf stage (Z.16) for cranbrook, jacup, aroona and spear wheat and mortlock oats to avoid possible damage. DO NOT spray if lucerne is present. WEED STAGE: 10-15cm. Docks should be sprayed before 5 leaf stage. Cape tulip - low rate for cormils only.
	Dock, Saffron Thistle		1.5L/ha	
	Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Wild Radish		1.1L/ha	
	Wild Turnip		930mL/ha	
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Erodium, London Rocket, Lupin, Mustard, Rapistrum, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip		250 mL/ha plus 227g/ha Diuron 900 Herbicide	Apply when crop has 4-5 leaves and most weeds have germinated and are in 2-5 leaf stage. Crop and weeds should be dry at time of application. Some temporary yellowing of crop may occur after application. Undersown sub-clovers may be slightly retarded. DO NOT apply to undersown medics. <b>TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no-spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.</b>
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish	NSW, Vic, SA only	110 mL/ha plus 850 g/ha Bayer Tribunil Herbicide	Spray 2-6 weeks after sowing and not later. DO NOT use on crops undersown with lucerne.
Fallow, Stubble Spray prior to Direct Drilling or Sowing a) Winter Cereals b) Winter Cereals and Maize, Sweet corn and Peanuts	Refer Weed Table	Vic only	310 mL – 1.9L/ha	Observe plant back periods given in the table on this booklet. Can be mixed with chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron or paraquat where grasses are present. For skeleton weed spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts and Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses.
		Qld, ACT, NSW only	800 mL – 2.3L/ha	
Preparatory Spray for Fallow/Clear Felled <i>Pinus elliotii</i> plantations prior to replanting pine seedlings.	Control of Groundsel, unwanted seedlings of previous crop (wildings) and other susceptible broadleaf weeds listed on the product label.	All States	Up to 6L/ha with label rates of glyphosate as required.	Refer to label precautions. Minimum plant back period of 14 days. All application is to comply with Forest NSW Manual for the Use of Herbicides. Persons applying pesticides by aircraft in NSW must hold a current NSW pilot (pesticide rating) licence and be employed or engaged by the holder of an aircraft (pesticide applicator) licence.

## 2. FIELD CROPS – continued

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maize, Sweet corn	Refer Weed Table	NSW, ACT, SA only	800mL – 1.5L/ha	Apply when crop is 10-20cm high and secondary roots are developing for an over the top spray. When crop is between 20cm high and just before tasselling, spray with droppers into the whorl and on upper leaves.
		Qld only		Apply when crop is 10-30cm high and secondary roots have developed. Use drop nozzles and direct spray when crop exceeds 30cm in height and before tasselling.
		Tas only		Apply when the crop is 15-30cm high. Do not spray if the crop is showing signs of stress. Some leaf twisting may occur following application – crop recovers quickly.
Sorghum		NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only		Apply preferably when crop is at 3-6 fully expanded leaf stage but can be sprayed from 2-8 leaf stage. From 6 leaf stage onwards to within 2 weeks of flowering, crop can be sprayed with dropped nozzles to avoid chemical being sprayed into the upper whorl and on upper leaves.
		Qld (except central Qld)		Apply when crop has 4-8 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.
Millet		NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only		Spray when secondary roots have developed, when fully tillered and before heads start to form at the base of the tillers. DO NOT use on panarama or panicum.
		Qld only		
Maize, Sweet corn, Saccaline, Broome Millet, Millet	Cape Tulip, Dock, Saffron Thistle, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild Turnip	WA only	1.5 L/ha	Spray when crop is 10-30 cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasselling. Apply as direct spray to weeds.
Grain Sorghum				Apply when crop is 12 cm high. DO NOT apply between tassel and dough stage. Avoid spraying when in flower.
Sugar Cane	Bindy Eye (Star Burr), Blue Top, Cobblers Pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle Burr, Spear Thistle, Water Primrose, Ipomea Vines, Convolvulus Vines	Qld, NSW only	2.4 L – 4.9 L/ha	Add 170 mL Surfactant (600g/L) to 100 L of spray mixture. Agitate well. DO NOT sue on Q63, Q67. Q80 or Q96 varieties.  <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 3: Timing restrictions for spraying SUGARCANE
	Chinese Mint, Blue Snakeweed		4.9 L/ha	
Peanuts	Broadleaf Weeds except Noogoora Burr, Grasses except Mossman Burr	Qld, NT only	2.4 L or 5 L/ha	<b>LOWER RATE:</b> Apply as BAND SPRAY as soon as possible after planting in a 55 cm band. <b>HIGHER RATE:</b> Apply as OVERALL SPRAY after planting and before crop emergence. Some crop damage may occur if heavy rain falls between application and crop emergence. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 1: timing restrictions for peanuts.
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray – Winter Cereals Maize and Sorghum	Dessicate Broadleaf weeds (Refer weed table)	Qld & NSW only	1.7 L – 2.3 L/ha	Apply after dough stage.

## 2. FIELD CROPS – *continued*

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Oil Tea Tree	Refer Weed Table	All States	Apply a maximum of 1.5L/ha	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed nonwoody roots, desirable plants and trees as severe injury or destruction may result. Apply following harvest as a blanket spray only after <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all residual tea tree foliage has been removed by mechanical shaving, or by using a burner and</li> <li>no swollen buds are present on the stumps (NOTE: buds can burst 8 days after harvest in summer) and</li> <li>the surface of cut stumps are dry before spraying commences.</li> </ul>
	Purple Top ( <i>Verbena bonariensis</i> )		Apply 1.5L/ha plus 720g active glyphosate/ha in a tank mix	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed nonwoody roots, desirable plants and trees and severe injury or destruction may result.

## 3. PASTURES, NONAGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS OF WAY, INDUSTRIAL, LAWNS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures & Non-Agricultural	Refer weed table	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas only	730 mL – 2.3 L/ha	Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers, and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear Thistle, Capeweed, Doublegee, Saffron Thistle, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Annual Thistles, Paterson's Curse	WA only	1.5 L/ha	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling Docks, Spear Thistles and Saffron Thistle will be controlled. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Afghan Melons		2.2 L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferably before flowering or vining. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Paddy Melons		1.1 L – 1.5L/ha	Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Prickly Saltwort (Roly Poly)		2.2 L/ha	Spray when plants are small. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Stinkwort		2.2 L - 4.4 L/ha plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Dove Weed		4.4 L/ha	Spray after good emergence of seedlings. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.

### 3. PASTURES, NONAGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS OF WAY, INDUSTRIAL, LAWNS – continued

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures, Rights of Way & Industrial	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn	Vic, SA only	110 mL/ 10 L water	Spot spraying. For Boneseed only, thoroughly wet plants or seedlings. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Groundsel	Qld, ACT, NSW, SA only	1.3 L/15 L water	MISTING: Lightly wet plants. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
			400 mL/ 100 L water	HIGH VOLUME: Thoroughly wet plants <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
			330 mL/ 15 L water	CUT STUMP: Swab the cut stump within one hour of cutting. Apply by a pouring can or knapsack spray. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
			4 L – 6.1 L/ha	AERIAL APPLICATION: Spray when groundsel is actively growing. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Lantana	Qld, ACT, NSW, SA only	400 mL/ 100 L water	Use a coarse spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet Summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in the following Autumn. Broadcast grass seed and keep stock off following Summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Mother of Millions	NSW, ACT only	550 mL/ 100 L water	Hand gun and Knapsack only: a thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use Ken-Wet 1000 at the rate of 1.0 mL of surfactant per 1 L of mixture. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Noogoora Burr, Weir Vine (Ipomea)	Qld only	220 mL/ 100 L water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage. * Spray rosette stage.
	Annual & Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke Thistle, Bathurst Burr, Billygoat Weed, Blue Snake Weed, Burr Medic, Clockweed*, Fleabanes, Galvanised Burr, Hemlock, Hoary Cress, •Kyalinga Weed (Whisker Grass), Knobweed, Milky Cotton Bushes, Parthenium Weed, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Star Burr, Thornapple, Variegated Thistle*		400 mL/ 100 L water	• Repeat spraying if necessary. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Rubber vine		220 mL/ 10 L water	Apply to freshly cut stump. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.



### 3. PASTURES, NONAGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS OF WAY, INDUSTRIAL, LAWNS – continued

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures - Spray/Graze Techniques	<b>Precaution:</b> An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using spray-graze eg. Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse and Variegated Thistle, and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson's Curse, preferably graze stock soon destined for slaughter and avoid extended period of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. DO NOT graze horses or pigs on Paterson's Curse.			
	Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Paterson's Curse, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium	SA only	730 mL/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Annual Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Turnip, Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle	Vic, Tas only	730 mL/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.
	Amsinckia, Docks (seedling only), Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Paterson's Curse, Annual Thistles	WA only	870 mL/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle		1.7 L/ha	Apply to Saffron Thistle at the end of September when plants are running up to flower. Sub-clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all medic pastures. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Melons		2.2 L/ha	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 750 mL/ha provides effective control. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Docks	Vic only	1.5 L/ha	Apply in September only and follow other recommendations above. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear or Variegated Thistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW, ACT only	400mL – 1.5L/ha	Spray actively growing 6-8 week old weeds. Introduce stock 7-10 days after spraying, preferably sheep (cattle are less effective). Stocking rate should be at least 5 times heavier than normal until weeds have been reduced, but before survival of desirable pasture species is threatened. Lucerne and medics may be damaged and should be grazed short before spraying. Other legumes may be affected. <b>USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY:</b> See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
Lawns	Refer Weed Table	Qld WA only	2.3 – 4.5 mL/ 1L water	Wet foliage thoroughly. <b>USAGE RESTRICTION APPLY:</b> See Table 4: Application restrictions for TURF

#### 4. HARDWOOD AND SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hardwood and Softwood Plantations	Broadleaf and woody weeds including Groundsel and Pinus spp. (wildings). Refer Weed Table	All States	2.2L/ha	Apply a single pre-plant application and/or a maximum of 2 post plant applications using shielded sprayers within the first 2 years following planting. Apply using aircraft (rotary wing only) or ground based equipment. <b>DO NOT</b> spray over or into watercourses. Products may be mixed with glyphosate for pre-plant spray operations.

#### 4. SPOT SPRAYING

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
High Volume Spraying	Refer Weed Table	All States	Add 1/10 <sup>th</sup> of rate on weed table to 150L of water. Each 150L of mix will cover 1000m <sup>2</sup> (1/10 <sup>th</sup> ha). Eg: If rate in weed table is 1.5 L use 150 mL/150 L water.
Knapsack Application			Add 1/100 <sup>th</sup> of rate on weed table to 10 L of water. Each 10L of mix will cover 100m <sup>2</sup> (1/100 <sup>th</sup> ha). Eg: If rate in weed table is 1.5 L use 15mL/10L water.

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

**WEED TABLE:** The rates listed in the Weed Table Below are spot spraying rates for use in crop or pasture, or for use where weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved.

**NOTE:** Where weeds are to be sprayed in CROP or PASTURE (other than spot spraying) use only the rates given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions for Use.

WEED TABLE	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						Pasture	
	VIC	NSW	SA	QLD	TAS	WA	NSW, SA, QLD, TAS only	
Amaranthus spp	-	730mL - 1.5L	-	1.2L	-	-	-	Spray young plants.
Apple of Peru	-	730mL - 1.5L	-	1.2L	-	-	-	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.
Bathurst Burr	-	1.1 - 1.5L	-	1.2L	-	-	1.1 - 1.5L not in SA	Spray seedlings only.
Blackberry Nightshade	-	730mL - 1.5L	-	1.2L	-	-	-	
California Burr	-	1.1 - 1.5L	-	1.2L	-	-	1.1 - 1.5L not SA	Spray seedlings only
Cape Tulip	-	-	-	-	-	930mL - 1.7L	-	Low rate for cornils only *
Capeweed	1.9L	-	2.3L	-	1.9L	-	2.3-3.9L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.
Caltrop	-	1.1-2.3L	-	1.2L	-	-	-	Moderately Susceptible
Charlock	730mL -1.1L	730mL - 1.5L	730mL	-	1.9L	-	1.1 - 1.5L	Spray at rosette stage.
Clover	-	1.7L	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Ice Plant	-	-	1.5L	-	-	-	-	
Docks	1.9L	-	1.9L	1.9L	1.9L	1.5L	4.4L SA only	Spray at multiple leaf stage – effective only on seedlings.
Fat Hen	-	800mL-2.3L	-	1.2L	1.9L	-	-	Spray at pre-flowering.
Fumitory-red	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Fumitory-white	1.1L	-	730mL	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Hexham Scent/Melilotus	1.9L	-	1.5L	1.9L	-	-	1.5-2.3L	Spray at multiple leaf stage, before seeding.
Hoary Cress	1.2-1.9L	1.5-2.3L	1.9L	1.9L	-	-	2-2.3L	Spray rosettes and pre-flowering.
Hogweed/Wireweed	1.9L	-	-	1.9L	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic). Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).
Horehound	-	-	1.9L	-	-	-	3.1-4.4L SA only	Spray seedlings.
Khaki Weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5-3L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Lincoln Weed	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	Spray early rosettes.
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1.1L	-	
Lupins	-	1.1 -2.3L	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexican Poppy	-	-	-	1.9L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings – plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	-	1.5L	-	1.2L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings – resistant in later stages.
Mustards	310-730mL	730mL - 1.5L	730mL -1.9L	1.2L	-	1L	730mL - 1.5L	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
New Zealand Spinach	-	1.5-2.3L	-	-	-	-	-	
Noogoora Burr	-	1.1 - 1.5L	-	1.2L	-	-	1.1 - 1.5L Not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Pattersons Curse	-	1.5-2.3L	-	1.9L	-	1.7L	2.3-3.1L	Spray rosettes at or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages are harder to kill.
Potato Weed	-	730mL - 1.5L	-	1.2L	-	-	-	
Rapeseed	-	1.1-2.3L	-	-	-	-	-	
Rough Poppy	-	1.5L	-	-	-	-	-	
Safflower	-	730mL-1.9L	-	-	-	-	-	
Shepherds Purse	-	1.5-2.3L	-	-	1.9L	-	1.1 - 1.5L	Spray young rosettes.

WEED TABLE	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						Pasture	
	VIC	NSW	SA	QLD	TAS	WA	NSW, SA, QLD, TAS only	
Skeleton Weed	1.9L	1.5-2.3L	1.9L	-	-	-	2-3.1L	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Sorrel	1.9L	2.3L	1.9L	-	-	-	-	Only moderately susceptible.
Speedwell - Ivy Leaf	-	-	1.5L	-	-	-	-	
Spiny Emex	-	-	-	1.9L	-	-	-	Only young plants are susceptible.
Stinkwort	-	1.1-1.9L	-	-	-	-	-	
Storksbill/Erodium	-	-	-	-	1.9L	-	2.2-4.4L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
Sunflower (Seedlings)	1.9L	730mL-1.9L	-	1.2L	-	-	-	
Thistles - Californian	-	-	-	-	800mL	-	4.4-5.1L	Repeated applications may be necessary (NSW, Tas only).
- Saffron	1.5L	730mL-1.9L	1.9L	1.9L	1.3L	1.5L	1.5-2.3L	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender/ Shore	-	1.1-1.9L	-	-	1.9L	-	1.5L	Suppression only.
- Soldier	1.9L	-	-	-	-	-	1.5-2.2L Not NSW, Tas	Spray young rosette.
- Spear	730mL	-	-	-	1.9L	-	1.5-2.2L	Spray young rosette.
- Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2-4.4L SA only	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.
- Variegated	-	730mL-2.3L	-	1.2L	1.9L	-	1.5-2.3L	Spray at rosette stage.
Thornapple	-	1.1 - 1.5L	-	-	-	-	2.2-3.3L/ha Not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Turnip Weed/Rapistrum	-	730mL - 1.5L	-	730mL	-	1.1L	730mL - 1.5L	
Wards Weed	-	-	1.5L	-	-	-	-	
Wild Cabbage	1.9L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray multiple leaves
Wild Poppy	730mL	-	-	-	-	-	1.45-2.15L	Spray rosettes.
Wild Radish	1.9L	2.3L	1.9L	1.2L	1.9L	1.1L	1.1 - 1.5L	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild Turnip	310-730mL	730mL - 1.5L	440mL	-	1.9L	930mL	730mL - 1.5L	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
Vetches/Tares	1.9L	-	1.5L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.

**Plant back days for Rainbow 2,4-D 450**

CROP	RATES		
	Up to 730mL/ha	730mL - 1.5L/ha	1.45-2.15L/ha
Barley %	1	1	3
Triticale %, Wheat %		3	7
Oats	3		
Sorghum@			
Balansa Clover, Faba Beans, Lentils, Lucerne, Medics, Narbon Beans, Perennial Ryegrass, Persian Clover, Phalaris, Sub-Clover, Vetch, White Clover	7	7	10
Linseed, Rice			
Sunflower@		10	14
Field Peas			
Chickpeas #, Lupins +, Safflower#	10	14	21
Cotton			
Navy Beans		10	14
Soybean	14	14	21
Canola/ Rapeseed #		21	28

**IMPORTANT: WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15mm (1/2 INCH) OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.**

**NOTES:**

% In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for wheat, barley and triticale.

# In Queensland, planting of canola / rapeseed, chickpeas and safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15mm.

@ In Central Queensland, when using 1.1 L/ha or less of Rainbow 2,4-D 450, the plant back period for sorghum and sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.

+ In WA the Plant Back Period for lupins at all rates is 28 days.

## RESTRAINTS

DO NOT exceed the maximum application rate of 10L/ha (4500 g ai/ha).

DO NOT exceed the maximum daily application rate by backpack spraying of 8.9L of product per day.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions. DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.

Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restrictions Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

### Timing and Usage Restriction Table

Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts			
Situation	Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Broadcast spraying, prior to sowing (peanuts)	Up to 1.9 L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	September to December
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
		SE Queensland	August to May
	Up to 2.4 L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	September to November
SE Queensland		Use not supported	
FALLOW BAND SPRAY PRIOR TO SOWING Peanuts	Up to 2.5 L/ha	Queensland dryland	No timing restrictions
		Cape York	No timing restrictions
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	No timing restrictions
		Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restrictions
		Mary/Burnett	No timing restrictions
SE Queensland	October to January		
Broadcast spray, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 5 L/ha	Queensland dryland	June to August
		Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	October to December
		Burdekin	September and October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	April to January
SE Queensland	<b>Use not supported.</b>		

<b>Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures</b>					
<b>DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST</b>					
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
	Queensland & NT	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	New South Wales & ACT	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	Victoria	0.8	2.3	7.1	2.3
	Tasmania	0.8	1.7	4.9	2.3
	South Australia	1.6	2.3	7.1	4.9
	Western Australia	2.3	4.9	7.1	4.9
Pastures (established)	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
	Queensland & NT	10	10	10	10
	New South Wales & ACT	10	10	10	10
	Victoria	1.3	2.7	10	5
	Tasmania	0.9	2.3	7.1	4.4
	South Australia	2	4.4	10	7.1
	Western Australia	5	7.1	10	7.1

<b>Table 3: Timing restrictions for spraying SUGARCANE</b>		
Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Up to 2.4 L/ha	Wet Tropics	No timing restriction
	Burdekin	No timing restriction
	Mackay/Whitsunday	October to November
	Mary/Burnett	October to November
	Northern NSW	No timing restriction
Up to 4.9 L/ha	Wet Tropics	October to December
	Burdekin	September to October
	Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
	Mary/Burnett	April to January
	Northern NSW	October to November

<b>Table 4: Application restrictions for TURF</b>		
<b>DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST</b>		
	State	Rate (L/ha)
Turf	Queensland & NT	4.4
	New South Wales & ACT	4.4
	Victoria	3.5
	Tasmania	3.5
	South Australia	3.5
	Western Australia	5.6
<b>If applying to golf courses in Tasmania, DO NOT apply to fairways adjacent to natural water bodies.</b>		

<b>Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses</b>	
Situation	Risk mitigation measures
Dryland cropping, Preparatory spray	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)
Winter cereals, pre-emergence uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia)
Summer cereals, pre-emergent uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)

## SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift)

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

## BOOM SPRAYERS

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

### Buffer Zones for Boom Sprayers

Application rate (/ha)	Boom Height above target canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 1 L (450 g ai/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	5	0	5	0
	1.0m or lower		35		30	
Up to 2 L (900 g ai/ha)	0.5m or lower		25		20	
	1.0m or lower		50		50	
Up to 3 L (1350 g ai/ha)	0.5m or lower		30		30	
	1.0m or lower		70		70	
Up to 4 L (1800 g ai/ha)	0.5m or lower		35		35	
	1.0m or lower		90		85	
Up to 5 L (2250 g ai/ha)	0.5m or lower		40		35	
	1.0m or lower		110		110	

## AIRCRAFT

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are no smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3 metres or 25 per cent of wingspan or 25 per cent of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT						
Application rate (/ha)	Aircraft type	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 1 L (450 g ai/ha)	Fixed Wing	0	100	0	100	0
	Helicopter		75		75	
Up to 2 L (900 g ai/ha)	Fixed Wing		160		160	
	Helicopter		110		110	
Up to 3 L (1350 g ai/ha)	Fixed Wing		210		210	
	Helicopter		150		140	
Up to 4 L (1800 g ai/ha)	Fixed Wing		275		250	
	Helicopter		180		170	
Up to 5 L (2250 g ai/ha)	Fixed Wing		325		300	
	Helicopter		200		200	



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Rainbow 2,4-D 450 is a water-soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds. Rainbow 2,4-D 450 will control emerged weeds only and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed. Rainbow 2,4-D 450 is absorbed by plant foliage and accumulates to toxic levels in the regions of growth and reproduction, upsetting the ability of plants to balance the synthesis and use of nutrients. Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plants which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of root systems. Effects may not be apparent for 7-10 days or even up to 21 days under cold or cloudy conditions. DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage, following frost, weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Reduced results may also occur if weeds are under stress from previous herbicide application.

## CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Rainbow 2,4-D 450 is recommended as a herbicide additive to glyphosate for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When Rainbow 2,4-D 450 is applied prior to crop establishment, certain Plant Back Periods should be observed to ensure that the herbicide has degraded sufficiently to allow safe sowing of the intended crop. This process is largely influenced by moisture, temperature and certain soil characteristics and may be delayed particularly when conditions are cold and dry. Refer to the Plant Back Period table for specific information. In seasons of heavy weed growth, or where the following conditions apply, it may be necessary to further delay sowing until a suitable seedbed can be formed. Conditions which can delay crop germination and seedling development include: Heavy green or decaying weed growth incorporated into the soil; soil compaction or crusting; cold and wet soils; deep seeding; prior use of residual or pre-emergent herbicides. To minimise these effects, it is suggested that: Weed bulk be reduced by grazing and cultivating to leave trash on the surface to dry out; a friable seedbed be produced by cultivation, where necessary; the use of pre-emergent herbicides to be avoided if they might contribute to reduced germination; a correct seeding depth be used. The preferred alternative is to spray early to control any weeds in their less advanced stages and ensure the seedbed is in a suitable condition for early sowing when soil temperatures are not excessively cold.

## APPLICATION BOOM EQUIPMENT

Application of Rainbow 2,4-D 450 /Glyphosate mixtures in spray volumes of 25-100 L/ha is recommended. When SIEGE\*, Ken-Chlor® 750 WDG herbicide OR Ken-Met® 600 WDG herbicide are included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 30 L/ha is recommended. When Simazine included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha is recommended. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

## AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Application of Rainbow 2,4-D 450 /Glyphosate mixtures using either Micronair or boom equipment should occur in a minimum spray volume of 15 L/ha.

**Application under hot conditions:** High temperature and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperatures reach 25°C increase water volume to 30 L/ha.

DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 35°C.

DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

## EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Spray solutions of Rainbow 2,4-D 450 and glyphosate should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic-lined containers. DO NOT mix, store or apply spray solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. Rainbow 2, 4-D 450/glyphosate spray solutions may react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture that can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Thoroughly clean all equipment after use either by using hot soapy water or 1% solution of ammonia followed by several clean water rinses or use Spraymate Tank & Equipment Cleaner.

If using a Sulfonylurea herbicides (Seige\*, Ken-Chlor® 750 WG Herbicide or Ken-Met® 600 WDG Herbicide), follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels.

## COMPATIBILITY

Rainbow 2,4-D 450 is compatible in tank mixes with Ken-Up® herbicides and Ken-Up Aquatic® 360 herbicides, Kamba 500\*, SIEGE\*, Ken-Chlor® 750 WG Herbicide or Ken-Met® 600 WDG Herbicide, Simazine Flowable, Simazine DF, Nutrazine Flowable, Sprayseed\*, Kensban® 500, Dimethoate, LeMat\*/Conrad\* and Imidan\*.

## **SURFACTANT ADDITION**

DO NOT add surfactant excepting in conservation tillage where the product is to be tank-mixed with Rainbow Glyphosate 450. In this situation always add either a non-ionic surfactant (eg Ken-Wett 1000) or the acidifying surfactant LI-700 in accordance with label directions on the Rainbow Glyphosate 450 product.

Use LI-700 with Rainbow Glyphosate 450 if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required. DO NOT mix with spraying oils, or any other materials or agricultural chemicals except as directed on this label. DO NOT use LI-700 or Bonus if sulfonylurea herbicides (Seige\*, Ken-Chlor® 750 WG Herbicide or Ken-Met® 600 WDG Herbicide) are included in the spray mixture.

## **TANK MIXTURES**

The Rainbow 2,4-D 450 directions for use on this label are designed to be used as a tank mixture with Rainbow Glyphosate 450 and Ken-Up Aquatic® 360 herbicide. However, as shown in the compatibility and surfactant addition sections of this label, it is possible to extend/improve weed control to include other foliage applied and/or residual herbicides and adjuvants.

A mixture of Rainbow 2,4-D 450 and glyphosate may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants where recommended in the Directions for Use tables. Read and follow all label directions, restraints and plant back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products.

Kamba 500\* - For improved control of Sow Thistle. Observe any regional use restrictions.

Seige\*, Ken-Chlor® 750 WG Herbicide - Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Ken-Met® 600 WDG Herbicide - For improved knockdown control of Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), Volunteer Chickpeas, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Cut-leaf Mignonette, Deadnettle, Faba Beans, Mallee Catchfly, Soursob, Stagger Weed, Wild Garlic. Ken-Met® 600 WDG Herbicide does not provide residual in-crop weed control.

## **INSECTICIDES**

Chlorpyrifos 500EC, Dimethoate, Imidan\* and Le Mat\*/Comrad\* can be introduced into the tank mix for specific control to prevent insect damage to emerging crops.

## **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Rainbow 2,4-D 450 mixes readily with water. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials.

1. Fill the spray tank with clean water to one half of the required amount and start agitation. DO NOT use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming when herbicides are added.
2. Where either Bonus or LI-700 is recommended at either 100 mL or 300 mL/100 L, add to tank through top mesh screen.
3. Add recommended herbicide additive / insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Rainbow 2,4-D 450 and mix thoroughly.
5. Add Rainbow Glyphosate 450 and the remaining water.
6. When non-ionic surfactant is used, add near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
7. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.