Product Name: RAINBOW PICLORAM 75-D HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 69770/129370v

RLP
APPROVED

Label Name:	RAINBOW PICLORAM 75-D HERBICIDE

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

Constituent Statements:	300 g/L 2,4-D AS THE TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT 75 g/L PICLORAM AS THE TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT Also contains: 15g/L POLYETHANOXY (15) TALLOW AMINE

Mode of Action:	GROUP I HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the control of a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, as specified in the Directions for 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:	5L -1000L

Restraints:	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 SPETEMBER 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. SUGARCANE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	GROUP I HERBICIDE Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide is a member of the pyridines and phenoxys group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product 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 Picloram 75-D Herbicide or other Group I herbicides. 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 Picloram 75-D Herbicide to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Shandong Rainbow International Co., Ltd representative.

Precautions:	RE-ENTRY 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. DO NOT hand harvest Sugarcane for at least 1 day after application.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS Crops susceptible to Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide included, but are not limited to: peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, soybeans and other legumes, cotton, fruit, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sugarbeet, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines. DO NOT plant susceptible crops within 12 months of applying winter or summer cereal use rates of this product. Cereal crops and grasses can be sown safely after using Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide. Rates in excess of these will result in more persistent soil residues. Therefore, do not rotate susceptible plants until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present within the soil. DO NOT allow spray to drift onto susceptible crops.

	Equipment that has been used for application of Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide should not be used for application of other materials to susceptible plants until it has been decontaminated. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under Withholding Periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product 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. FOR REFILLABLE CONTAINERS Storage must be secure so that containers cannot be tampered with. All locks and/or seals musts be in order. If locks or seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of this product cannot be assured. If this occurs Shandong Rainbow should be advised immediately. 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 for disposal as described above.

Safety Directions:	Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will damage the eyes, Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders 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 face piece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. If product on skin, immediately wash areas 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 1126, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

First Aid Warnings:	

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 15L/ha (45000g ai/ha).
DO NOT spray if rain is likely to occur within 4 hours.
DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.
DO NOT exceed the maximum daily application rate by backpack spraying of 13.3L/day.
DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which are not actively growing or to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result.
DO NOT apply close to, or on areas, containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed into areas growing, or to be planted to, desirable plants, or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted to, susceptible crops or plants.
DO NOT move soil which may have been sprayed to areas where desirable plants are to be grown. Picloram, one of the active constituents in this product remains active in the soil for extended periods depending on the rate of application, soil type, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter. In some states some use of this product are controlled by legislation. Check with your local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industry for details.
Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restriction tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

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.
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 (Ground Application):
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 (300g ai)	0.5 m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0m or lower		25		25	
Up to 2L (600g ai)	0.5 m or lower		10		10	
	1.0m or lower		40		40	
Up to 5L (1500g ai)	0.5 m or lower		30		30	
	1.0m or lower		75		75	
Up to 15L (4500g ai)	0.5 m or lower		75		70	
	1.0m or lower		300		275	

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

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category.
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3m or 25% of wingspan or 25% 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 (300g ai)	Fixed Wing	0	75	0	75	0
	Helicopter		60		60	
Up to 2L (600g ai)	Fixed Wing		120		120	
	Helicopter		90		85	
Up to 5L (1500g ai)	Fixed Wing		230		220	
	Helicopter		160		150	
Up to 15L (4500g ai)	Fixed Wing		725		675	
	Helicopter		350		325	

Timing and Usage Restriction Tables

Table 1: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures					
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST					
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	**State**	**Summer**	**Autumn**	**Winter**	**Spring**
	Queensland & NT	11	11	11	11
	New South Wales & ACT	11	11	11	11
	Victoria	1.2	3.5	11	3.5
	Tasmania	1.2	2.6	7.4	3.5
	South Australia	2.4	3.5	11	7.4
	Western Australia	3.5	7.4	11	7.4
Pastures (established)	**State**	**Summer**	**Autumn**	**Winter**	**Spring**
	Queensland & NT	15	15	15	15
	New South Wales & ACT	15	15	15	15
	Victoria	2.0	4.0	15	7.5
	Tasmania	1.4	3.5	10	6.6
	South Australia	3.0	6.6	15	11
	Western Australia	7.5	11	15	11

Table 2: Timing restrictions for spraying SUGARCANE		
Rate (L/ha)	**Region**	**Timing Restriction**
		DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Up to 3.2 L/ha	Wet Tropics	No timing restriction
	Burdekin	No timing restriction
	Mackay/Whitsunday	October to November
	Mary/Burnett	No timing restriction
	Northern NSW	No timing restriction

Table 3: Application restrictions for TURF		
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST		
Turf	**State**	**Rate (L/ha)**
	Queensland & NT	6.7
	New South Wales & ACT	6.7
	Victoria	5.3
	Tasmania	5.3
	South Australia	5.3
	Western Australia	8.3
If applying to golf courses in Tasmania, DO NOT apply to fairways adjacent to natural water bodies.		

Table 4: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses	
Situation	**Risk mitigation measures**
Dryland cropping, Preparatory spray	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)
Winter cereals, pre-	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia, Western

emergence uses	Australia)
Summer cereals, pre-emergent uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)

DIRECTONS FOR USE

Table 1:

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE / ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Canary grass, Oats and Triticale).	Apply from 3-4 tiller stage to start of jointing (first node) Z23 to Z31 for least effect on the crop	Climbing buckwheat (Black bindweed) Ivy vine New Zealand spinach Docks Doublegee (Spiny emex) Sow thistle	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 8 true leaves	Qld, ACT and NSW only	300 mL/ha	Winter cereals may be treated using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION section). For best control of climbing buckwheat, apply early as this weed becomes increasingly difficult to control as it becomes larger.
		Mustards Radish Turnip weed Hexham scent Mintweed Variegated thistle Sunflower Wireweed'			300 mL/ha + 470ml/ha 2,4·D amine (500 g/L)	The additional 2,4·D is required for effective control of these weeds ' Suppression only- spray early
		Skeleton Weed		SA only		
Stubble or Fallow Land prior to sowing Winter Cereals	Not relevant	*Amaranthus* spp Bathurst burr Bellvine Fat hen Morning glory Noogoora burr Parthenium weed Redroot amaranth Sesbania pea Stinking Roger Thornapple *(Datura* spp)	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25cm height or diameter	Qld only	1L/ha	May be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION section). This rate will provide control of weeds present at the time of application and residual control of later germinations. DO NOT apply two months prior to sowing winter cereals as some damage to the crop may occur, particularly if conditions are dry after application. **Note: Usage restrictions apply: See Risk Mitigation Measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses.**
		Fleabane (*Conzya* spp)		Qld, NSW only	700 mL + glyphosate	Rate of glyphosate required is determined by the grass species present at application. **Note: Usage restrictions apply: See Risk Mitigation Measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses.**
Summer Cereals (Sorghum and Maize)	Spray when the crop has between 4 and 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.	Thornapple *(Datura* spp) and other broadleaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp, Annual ground cherry, Bathurst burr, Bladder ketrnia, Caltrop, Bellvine, Cobbler's peg, Docks, Fathen, Lucerne, Mexican poppy, Mintweed, Morning glory, New Zealand spinach, Noogoora burr, Partheniurn weed, Pigweed, Potato weed, Redroot amaranth, Redshank, Sesbania pea, Stinking Roger, Wandering Jew	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25crn height or diameter.	NSW, ACT, Qld only	1L/ha	RAINBOW PICLORAM 75-D alone or in a mixture with atrazine or 2,4-D rnay be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION). When using a ground boom the risk of crop injury will be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying onto the growing points of the crop. This rate is required for full season control of *Datura spp.*

Table 1: (*continued*)

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE / ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Summer Cereals (Sorghum and Maize) (*continued*)	Spray when the crop has between 4 and 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.	Thornapple *(Datura* spp) and other broad leaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp Annual ground cherry Bathurst burr Bladder ketmia Caltrop, Bellvine, Cobbler's Peg, Docks, Fathen, Lucerne, Mexican Poppy, Mintweed, Morning Glory, New Zealand Spinach, Noogoora Burr, Parthenium Weed, Pigweed Potato Weed, Redroot	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 15cm height or diameter	NSW, ACT and Qld only	330 or 500 rnL/ha + 1.5L or 2L/ha atrazine flowable or an equivalent granular product (500g/L)	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds. **Caution:** If rotating to Atrazine susceptible crops, DO NOT apply later than November. Add either a wetter or a crop oil as required according to the Atrazine label. DO NOT add a crop oil when using on sorghum.
		(Datura spp) and other broadleaf weeds, as listed above plus Black pigweed, sesbania pea, wild gooseberry and wandering dew			500 ml/ha + 350 ml/ha 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	This mixture will result in reduced control of *Datura* spp. **Caution:** This mixture may cause crop damage. To minimize damage, avoid applying these chemicals when the crop is rapidly growing under high temperature and soil moisture conditions. Use droppers and avoid spraying the growing points of the crop. DO NOT cultivate for 10-14 days after application while plants are brittle. For further advice seek information from your State agriculture department or your local spray adviser.
		Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Docks, Mintweed, Pigweed			300 ml/ha + 470 ml/ha 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	**Caution: As for the 2,4-D mixture above.**
Sugar Cane	Vegetative	Sicklepod	See Critical Comments	Qld, NSW only	0.7L/ha to 1.5L/ha+ 1L/ha 2,4- D amine (500 g/L)	May be applied using an aircraft using at least 50L/ha of water; or ground boom using at least 200 L/ha of water (see APPLICATION section). Always add spraying oil at 1L/200L; or a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant, at 200mL/200L of spray mixture. Use 700mL/ha +2,4-D rate when weeds less than 50cm tall. Use the 1.0L/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds 50 to 100cm tall. Use the 1.5L/ha rate when weeds more than 100cm tall. Apply only once per season. DO NOT add 2,4-D amine to known 2,4-D susceptible varieties. **Usage Restrictions: See Timing Restrictions for Spraying Sugarcane.**

CROP OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures, Agricultural Non-crop areas, Rights-Of-Way, Commercial and Industrial Situations	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Apply as a high volume spray, to give thorough wetting. DO NOT treat land intended for sowing crops other than cereals. **Usage Restrictions Apply: See Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.**
	Pimelea spp.		1.5L/ha and wetter	Boom Spray at 1500 L/ha spray volume to be applied when pant is green. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum re-treatment interval of 21 days between consecutive applications. This product can be used to create and maintain hospital areas for livestock suffering from Pimelea poisoning. Pimelea may become more palatable after herbicide application stock should be excluded from herbicide-treated areas until sprayed Pimelea plants are leafless, seedless and obviously dead.
			100mL per 100L water and wetter	Spot Spray. Thoroughly wet all foliage to the point of run-off (approximately 1500L/ha spray volume).
Timber Regrowth Control	*Eucalyptus* spp	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, NT and WA only	Stem injection: Mix 1L + 1.5L water and use 2mL/cut.	Trees no more than 2m high. Most timber regrowth can be controlled by stem injection or cut stump. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application section, for detailed use directions.
	Zamia palm	NT. Qld only	Cut stump: Mix 500 mL/ 10 L water	Apply at any stage of growth. Inject 1mL into growing point for every 2.5cm of plant diameter.
	Tree-Of-Heaven		Undiluted	Apply during full leaf to freshly cut stump.

Table 2:

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BROOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alkali Sida	Qld, NSW, ACT Vic and WA only	300mL	3.5L	Pre-flowering	NA
	SA only	150mL	3.5L		
Amaranthus spp	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Amsinckia (Yellow burr weed)	Vic and SA only	75mL	2L	During rosette stage	NA
Annual Ground Cherry	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Apply of Sodom	Vic only	650mL	NR	Flowering to early fruiting	NA
	SA only	300mL			
Artichoke Thistle	Vic only	200mL	7.5L	Late winter to spring before flowering	
	SA only	125mL	2.5L		SA-Use double rate at flowering
Bathurst Burr, Bellvine	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Bindweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	1.3L	7.5L	During budding	NA
Blackberry	Vic only	1.3L	NR	December – January	Spray regrowth in Autumn
Black Knapweed		650mL			Spray plant and soil for 1 m around base of plant
Bladder Campion	SA only			August pre-flowering	NA
Bladder Ketmia	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL plus 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Boneseed (Bitou bush)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	650mL	NR	Flowering to fruiting	Treat freshly cut stumps with 1L/10L water at any time
Borreria (Square weed)	Qld only	150-330mL	1-2.5L		Use higher rate on older plants. Add a non-ionic wetting agent.
Boxthorn Africa	Qld, NSW, ACT, VIC and WA only	1.3L	NR	Prior to bud burst	Treat small plants only. Thorough coverage essential. Spray soil to drip line.
Broome, Cape	SA only	300mL	NA	Prior to pod formation	Thoroughly wet foliate and soil around base of plant.
Broom, English	Vic, SA only				
Burr Ragweed	Qld only	650mL		NA	NA
California (perennial) Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only		NR	During budding stage	
Caltrop (Yellow Vine)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Camelthorn	SA only	1.3L	NR		NA
Cape Honey Flower	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650mL		At flowering stage	
Chilean or Green Cestrum			NA	During full leaf	
Chinese Shrub	Vic only		NR	Autumn	
Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL	Early growth stage	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Cobbler's Peg			1L	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Colocynth	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	300mL	NR	Seedling and established plants	NA
Crofton Weed		650mL		All stages	Very susceptible
Cut leaf Mignonette	SA only			Before flowering	NA
Devil's Fig	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only			NA	
Docks		75-150mL		Full leaf to early flowering	Use low rate on seedlings only
Dog rose	SA only	650mL	NA	During summer	
Eucalypts	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only		NR	NA	DO NOT treat seedlings more than 2m high. See "Timber Regrowth Control" in Table 1.
Fathen	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L		See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1

Table 2: (*continued*)

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BROOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Garlic, Wild	Vic only	300mL	7.5L	Before new bulbils form	NA
	SA only	250mL	5.5L	Seedling and rosette stage	
Golden Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT Vic, SA, WA only	300mL	3.5L	Seedling and rosette stage	NA
	Vic only	500mL	4L		
Gorse or Furze			NR	Spring	
Groundsel bush	Qld, NSW, ACT only	650mL	NR	NA	Thorough coverage needed
Hawthorn	Vic only	NR	NA	During full leaf	Apply undiluted to freshly cut stumps. See General Instructions, Application section
Heliotrope, Blue	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1L		NA	NA
Heliotrope, Common		NA	300mL		
Hexham Scent			300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Hoary Cress	SA only	1.3L	NR	Rosette to Pre-Flowering	NA
Inkweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	500mL		During full leaf	
Khaki weed		650mL		During full leaf in summer	
Knapweed, Creeping	Vic only	1.3L	7.5L	During late spring to summer	
	SA only		NR		
	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA only	1.3-2L			
Lantana	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650mL	NA	March-May	Thoroughly wet foliate and soil around base of plant
Limebush	Qld only	1.3L		NA1	Thorough coverage to the point of run off
Lucerne	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L		See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Mayne's Pest	Qld only	600mL	NR		Thorough coverage essential
Mexican Poppy	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L		See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Mintweed			300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Mistflower	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650mL	NA		NA
Morning Glory	Qld only		1L		See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Mustards	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
New Zealand Spinach			1L		See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Noogoora Burr					
Onion Weed	Vic, SA only	75mL + 125mL diquat (200g/L)	2.0L + 3.0L diquat (200g/L)	Pre-Flower	NA
Ox-Eye Daisy	Vic only	150mL	4L	Up to early flowering	Respraying will be necessary
Pampas Lily-of-the-Valley	Vic, SA only	605mL	NR	NA	NA
Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	125mL (use at least 3000L diluted spray/ha in dense Parthenium	3L	During rosette stage	In sorghum 1.9L/ha will suppress Parthenium. See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	150mL	NR	Rosette to flowering	NA
	SA only		4L		
Pigweed, Black Potato Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Prairie Ground Cherry	Vic only	300mL	7.5L	Flowering to fruiting	Retreatment will be necessary
Quena (Tomato Weed)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650mL	NR	NA	NA
Radish, Wild	Qld,, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1

Table 2: (*continued*)

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BROOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ragwort	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA only	300mL	3.5L	Rosette to cabbage stage	NA
	Vic only		4L		
	SA only	150mL	4L		
Redroot (Amaranthus spp) Redshank (Amaranthus spp)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Rubber Vine	Qld only	1.3L	NA		Thoroughly wet leaves and also the soil around the base of the plant. Cut and spray stump of large plants. See General Instructions Application Section
Saffron Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL		See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
St. Johns Wort	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	500mL	NR	Later spring to early summer during flowering to early seed set	High volume: Apply by calibrated handgun. Apply 3 000L/ha (ie 3L/10 square metres) to dense infestations. Regrowth and seedlings may be retreated the following season.
Sesbania Pea	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	Na	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Sicklepod	Qld only	300mL	700mL to 1.5L + 1.0L 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		See also "Sugarcane" in Table 1. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination
Silverleaf Nightshade	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	650mL	15L		NA
Skeleton Weed	Qld only	1.3-2L		Summer and Autumn	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
	Vic only	650mL		Winter	
	SA only		300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		
	NSW, ACT, WA only	1.3-2L	15L	Summer and Autumn	
Smartweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	150mL	NR	Seedling to Pre-Flowering	Very susceptible
Sowthistle	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL	NA	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Spiny Broom	Vic only	650mL	NR	During full leaf stage	NA
Spiny Emex (Doublegee)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	300mL	300mL	NA	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
	Vic only		NR		
Star Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	300-500mL	3.5-7.5L	Seedling to rosette	Use higher rate for older plants
Stinking Roger	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Sunflower			300mL + 470mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Sweet Briar	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650mL	NA	Full leaf to ripe fruit	Spray thoroughly
Tangled Hypericum	Vic only			NA	NA
Thornapple (*Datura* spp)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	150-300mL	1L		Spot Spraying: Use higher rate on older plants. Boom Spraying: See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
	Qld only		500mL + 350mL 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Tree-of-Heaven	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650mL	NA	During full leaf	For larger trees, apply undiluted onto cut stumps or frill. See General Instructions Application Section
Tufted Honeyflower	Vic only		NR	All growth stages	NA
Turnip Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL + 470mL 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1

Table 2: (*continued*)

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BROOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tutsan	Vic only	650mL	NA	During full leaf	Results can be variable
Variegated Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT only	150-300mL	2-4L		Use higher rate on mature plants. See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Wandering Jew		NA	1L	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Wild Tobacco	Qld only	650mL	NR	During full leaf	Very susceptible
Wireweed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300mL + 470mL 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Zamia Palm	Qld only	22L	NA	Anytime	Mix 1 part to 3 parts water. Inject 1mL into the growing point for every 2.5cm of plant stem diameter.

NA = Not applicable NR = Not Recommended

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

Mix only with water. It will not mix with oil or diesel fuel. Mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank is recommended, and it should be maintained during spraying. Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of herbicide in the following order:

- Wettable powder or dispersible granules
- Suspension concentrates (eg Atrazine Flowable)
- Aqueous concentrates (eg Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide, 2,4-D Amine)
- Emulsifiable concentrates
- And finally surfactant or crop oil

Adjuvants: DO NOT add surfactants (such as Agral 600 or BS-1000) or crop oils (such as Uptake Spraying Oil) unless specifically recommended to do so in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE Tables 1 and 2.

APPLICATION
Ozcrop Picloram 75-D Herbicide may be applied by:
Ground Boom:
Spray using accurately calibrated equipment delivering 50-100L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 200L/ha in sugar cane. When treating maize and sorghum, the risk of crop injury will be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying the growing point of the crop. Misting machines and boomjet sprayers should not be used for treating crops.
Aircraft:
Use accurately calibrated equipment to deliver not less than 20L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 50L/ha in sugar cane.
High volume:
Apply using a calibrated handgun. Spray to thoroughlywet the weed, usually 2500 – 3500L water/infested ha is required.
Stem Injection:
Treat only trees with good sap flow. Make injection cuts at 13cm spacing around the diameter to the tree at waist height or at 15 cm spacing at ground level. The cuts should be made using a 5 to 7 cm wide narrow-bladed axe. The cut must be made through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sapwood. Treat each stem of a multi-stem tree where possible. Inject the chemical mix into each cut immediately after the cut is made. Apply the mix with a vaccinator or similar equipment which can be accurately calibrated, or a tree injector which can apply the measured dose at or near ground level. Injection at or near ground level is essential in the Traprock area of south-east Queensland and is preferred for optimum results in Bimble box (poplar box) areas.
Cut Stump:
Cut the trees as close to the ground as practicable, leaving stumps no higher than 10cm. Spray, swab or brush the chemical mix immediately to the freshly cut surface so as to thoroughly wet the surface. If the cut surface is oily, add a non-ionic wetting agent to assist penetration.
Frilling:
Make successive overlapping cuts into the sapwood around the entire circumference of the base of the tree. Spray to thoroughly wet the frilled area.
Injecting spray into centre of weed:
Inject using a vaccinator or similar equipment, 1 mL of treatment mix into the growing point of each 2.5cm of the plant stem diameter (See Zamia palm).

COMPATIBILITY
Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide is compatible with the following Rainbow products:

- Atrazine (500g/L Flowable or an equivalent granular product)
- 2,4-D Amine
- Glyphosate
- Diquat
- Metsulfuron-methyl
- Topik

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT
After using Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean any tank, pump, line and nozzle filters.

To Rinse:
After using Rainbow Picloram 75-D Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain the tank, and clean the tank, pump, lines and nozzles filters.

To Decontaminate:
Before spraying sensitive crops (see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter-fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid SURF®, OMO®, or DRIVE® at 500g/100L of water or the powder equivalent at 500g/100L) and circulate through the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent, use 250g (or mL)/100L water. DO NOT use chlorine-based cleaners. 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 ground (and away from plants and watercourses).