

CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
FLOWABLE
GESAPRIM® 600 SC

LIQUID HERBICIDE

Active Constituent: 600 g/L ATRAZINE

Controls weeds and grasses in TT-Canola, Lupins, Maize, Sorghum, Sugarcane and other crops as per Directions for Use.

GROUP C HERBICIDE

APVMA Approval No: 53892/20/90-120/1000/0408

Pack size: 20 L, 110 L, 1000 L

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

GESAPRIM 600 SC is a pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide which will selectively control:

- Weeds and grasses in broom millet, canola (triazine tolerant varieties only), lupins, maize, sorghum, forage sorghum, sugarcane, saccaline and sweet corn
- Mintweed in established lucerne
- Brome Grass in currie cocksfoot, demeter fescue and sirocco phalaris grass seed crops
- Provide control of weeds and grasses growing on a fallow in a conservation tillage system

Established perennial species are not satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and particular weed species.

The maximum rate of atrazine application in all crops except plantation forestry is limited to an amount of product equivalent to 3 kg ai atrazine/ha per year. DO NOT exceed this limit, especially when applying an atrazine herbicide post-emergence, where an atrazine herbicide has been applied pre-emergence.

The maximum rate of application in plantation forestry is an amount of product equivalent to 4.5 kg ai atrazine/ha per year in sandy soils and those defined as highly erodible, and product equivalent to 8 kg ai atrazine/ha per year in clay loam and heavier textured soils.

Resistant Weeds Warning

Flowable GESAPRIM 600 SC Liquid Herbicide is a member of the triazine group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management, this is a Group C herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to GESAPRIM 600 SC and other Group C 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 GESAPRIM 600 SC or other Group C herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of GESAPRIM 600 SC to control the resistant weeds.

Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department or a Syngenta representative.

Resistant Weeds Reporting

Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to atrazine and simazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice. Any incidents of resistance must be reported to Syngenta, phone 1800 067 108.

To minimise herbicide resistance

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage
- Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure

Broadleaf weeds and Ryegrass: Use GESAPRIM or Gesatop plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A

herbicide (if Ryegrass is susceptible) or GESAPRIM may be necessary.

Broadleaf weeds only: Use GESAPRIM post-emergence.

- **DO NOT** use GESAPRIM or Gesatop if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.
- Watch for escapes, especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C herbicide use.
- **DO NOT** use Group C herbicides in consecutive years.

To avoid triazine carry-over

On acid soils (pH less than 6.5): The maximum rate of GESAPRIM or Gesatop or a combination of the 2 products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is **3.3 L/ha**.

On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5): The maximum rate of GESAPRIM or Gesatop or a combination of the 2 products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is **1.7 L/ha**.

Post-emergence use - It is recommended that GESAPRIM only be used, and at rates of **1.7 L/ha** or less, on both acid or alkaline soils.

Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola

An Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola (The Strategy) has been developed by Syngenta with the assistance and agreement of the Canola Association of Australia. The Strategy outlines recommendations, measures and options for weed management, including management of herbicide resistance in weed populations. The Strategy is available from a Syngenta representative and the Canola Association of Australia. A program has been developed that outlines sound agronomic practices and integrated weed management programs designed to optimise the performance of TT-Canola. It is advised that consultation on IWM be undertaken with an accredited agronomist prior to use of GESAPRIM 600 SC on TT-Canola.

Important: Use may not control canola escapes or weedy canola relatives if triazine tolerant. Syngenta, the Canola Association of Australia, neighbouring land managers and growers should be notified of suspected incidents of resistance.

Mixing

DO NOT mix, load or apply this product within 20 m of any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream.

Settling may occur after storage for some weeks. Stir product or invert container several times before opening. Pour the product into the spray vat through a strainer to remove any dry particles or flakes, which can occasionally occur under hot storage conditions. Add the full quantity of GESAPRIM 600 SC to the partly filled spray tank while agitating. Fill tank and agitate to ensure thorough mixing. Continue agitation while spraying. Agitate vigorously from the bottom if allowed to stand. Reseal partly used container immediately.

Compatibility

Compatible with ametryn, dicamba, Dual Gold, Gesapax® Combi, glyphosate, Gramoxone® 250, hexazinone and Spray.Seed® 250.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Syngenta and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Summer Crops

Heavy rains immediately following an application tend to result in excessive concentrations of herbicide in the seed

GESAPRIM® 600 SC

furrow, thus encouraging possible crop injury. This is most likely to occur when a pre-plant or pre-emergence application is made using rates in excess of 3.6 L/ha. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury follow time of application (a), (b) or (d) listed over leaf.

Time of Application

Broom millet, maize, saccaline, sorghum, sweet corn

Pre-plant or pre-emergence applications are preferred where grasses are the major problem.

(a) Pre-plant Application: followed by post-emergence application

Apply after establishment of the seed bed and up to 2 weeks prior to sowing. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application immediately. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and has developed 2 to 3 leaves.

(b) At Sowing Application: followed by a post-emergence application

Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application immediately. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and has developed 2 to 3 leaves.

(c) At Sowing Application:

Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application immediately. Mechanical incorporation may also assist.

(d) Post-emergence Application:

Application must be made to seedling broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not more than 1 cm high. Normally the crop is then at the 2 to 3 leaf stage. For best results, the soil should be moist and rain or irrigation should follow application. Add a non-ionic surfactant for all post-emergence applications in broom millet, saccaline and sorghum, and a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for maize and sweetcorn.

Incorporation (Pre-plant and at sowing application)

This product acts mainly by root absorption. Its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made immediately after application to provide appropriate weed control. Delay in activation of the product may result in some weed growth. In flood or furrow irrigation situations, complete and continued activation of the product may not occur due to a thin band of dry soil on the surface during or after irrigation. Mechanical incorporation after application, using light harrows to incorporate the product into the soil not more than 4 cm deep is required to ensure the irrigation water activates the product.

Application

Always apply the product to an even unridged seedbed.

Aerial Application: With aerial application, the need for good soil moisture at the time of application and follow up rain or irrigation within 10 days is most critical. Apply 20 to 30 L/ha. DO NOT use human flaggers in aerial spraying, unless protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

Ground Application: Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum band width should be 30 cm. Apply 50 to 100 L/ha.

TT-Canola: DO NOT apply to TT-Canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a 60 m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a 20 m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where runoff is unlikely to occur or where runoff may be captured by farm earthworks.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry Period

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT apply products or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

Crop Rotation

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 6 months following treatments at rates up to 2 L/ha and for 18 months following treatments of 2 to 5 L/ha.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT apply this product within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams.

DO NOT use in channels and drains.

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause drift of this product or spray mix onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This product is very highly toxic to algae and aquatic macrophytes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Refillable containers

Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

Other containers

Triple or preferably pressure 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 bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear:

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing)

- a washable hat
- elbow-length PVC gloves

If using a hand directed sprayer, wear, in addition:

- waterproof trousers
- boots

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 and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131 126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 067 108 or visit our website at www.syngenta.com.au

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

Syngenta has no control over storage, handling and manner of use of this product. Where this material is not stored, handled or used correctly and in accordance with directions, no express or implied representations or warranties concerning this product (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) will apply. Syngenta accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restrictions

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause runoff are forecast within 2 days of application

DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 2 days after application

DO NOT use as a pre-emergence application in broom millet, saccaline or sorghum during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of WA

TT-Canola: DO NOT use or apply this product post-emergence on raised beds or where furrows have been created in soil for the purposes of holding or channeling water

DO NOT apply product to any drainage line. Drainage lines show evidence of the action of periodically flowing water (eg gravel, pebble, rock or sand bed, scour hole or nick point) and/or an incised channel at least 30 cm deep.

DO NOT handle, mix, apply or conduct testing operations in areas susceptible to runoff where drainage results in rapid entry into waterways, particularly where no specific and effective action has been taken to prevent runoff into waterways. These areas may include areas mounded perpendicular to the contour, roads, access tracks, snig tracks, and compacted log dumps.

Soil Moisture: The product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying.

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Canola – (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) pre-emergence or post-sowing pre-emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Cromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivyleaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (Vulpia), Turnips Suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats, Wild Radish	All States	1.7 to 3.3 L	Important: This use is subject to adherence to the INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for TT-Canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola. Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally incorporated by harrows). For best results apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5 cm.
Canola - (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) post-emergence	Annual Ryegrass (1 to 2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Turnips, Wild Radish		830 mL to 1.7 L	Important: This use is subject to adherence to the INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for TT-Canola See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola Apply to moist soil when weeds are actively growing. The addition of 0.5 to 1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post emergence activity. Cold water: Under cold water conditions (10°C or less), use Hasten* as a crop oil DO NOT apply more than 1 post-emergence application.
Eucalypts and Pinus Radiata plantations	Capeweed, Clovers, Common Sowthistle, Mouse-eared Chickweed, Ryegrass, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Spear Thistle Seedlings, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, ACT only	7.5 to 13 L	Pre-planting: Graze the area heavily and apply the tank mixture by boom spray or aircraft no more than 2 weeks before planting. Post-planting: Apply the mixture by boom spray either immediately after or within 1 month of planting. When applying by aircraft, the pines must be at least 1 month old. Application must be made before the spring flush commences. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and rates towards the higher end of the range where grasses are the major problem. Use up to 13 L/ha on clay loams and heavier textured soils. For sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible, apply a maximum of 7.5 L/ha. DO NOT apply with a knapsack sprayer.
Grass Pastures	Giant Sensitive Plant	Qld only	3.3 to 5 L	Post-emergence only: Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely. Use the highest rate when long residual control is required.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Grass Seed Crops - established stands of Currie Cocksfoot, Demeter Fescus, Sirocco Phalaris - seedling <i>Panicum maximum</i> and Signal Grass	Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobbler's-pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, Rhodes Grass, <i>Setaria</i> spp, <i>Sida</i> spp, Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Woolly Top	Qld only	3.7 to 5 L	Pre-emergence: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lowest rate on <i>Panicum maximum</i> seed crops and the highest rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Summer Grasses (<i>Digitaria</i> spp and <i>Brachiaria</i> spp) are not controlled. Warning: Damage can occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool, dry conditions. Note: When used in <i>Panicum maximum</i> and Signal Grass user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
	Brome Grass	All States	1.5 to 1.8 L	Apply after the autumn break where Brome Grass is emerging using a low volume boom.
Lucerne Established more than 1 year	Mintweed	All States	920 mL	Apply when the first germination of Mintweed seedlings are 5 to 8 cm high using a low volume boom applying 140 to 170 L of spray mixture /ha.
Lupins when no weeds are present at time of sowing	Capeweed, Clovers, Doublegee, Medics, Mustard, Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed Suppression of annual grass weeds	WA only	420 to 830 mL plus 420 to 830 mL of Flowable Gesatop® 600 SC Liquid Herbicide	DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands. Apply the tank mixture to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Incorporation of the tank mixture by the sowing operation should not exceed 5 cm. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results with the tank mixture can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Apply a maximum of 625 mL/ha of GESAPRIM 600 SC plus 625 mL/ha of Gesatop 600 SC on yellow sands. Apply 830 mL/ha of GESAPRIM 600 SC plus 830 mL/ha of Gesatop 600 SC on all other soil types. Warning: Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed, particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation.
Maintenance of fallow areas prior to planting a Sorghum crop in a conservation tillage system	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Wild Oats, Wireweed, Yellow Vine	Qld, NSW, ACT only	3 to 5 L	Pre-plant: Apply to moist soil or when rain is imminent and prior to the germination of weeds and grasses, or as a tank mixture with a specific knockdown herbicide if weeds and grasses are present. Use the lowest rate when short term control of weeds and grasses is required or where a wheat crop will follow sorghum in the rotation. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Maize, Sweet Corn dryland and irrigated	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Wild Oats, Wireweed, Yellow Vine	All States	3.7 to 5 L	Pre-plant, pre-emergence or post-emergence: Use the lowest rate where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and the highest rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. Post-emergence: Add a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
Potatoes	Knockdown of existing weed growth and residual control of the following weeds and grasses, as an aid to the harvesting of potatoes: Capeweed, Clovers, Cruciferous Weeds, Paterson's Curse, Ryegrass, Variegated Thistle, Winter Grass	Vic, Tas only	1.9 L plus 4.6 L amitrole (250 g/L) with ammonium thiocyanate (220 g/L)	Apply after potato haulms have dried off and weeds are at seedling stage.
Roadsides, Rights of Way	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only	5 L	Pre-emergence and post-emergence: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants.
Sorghum Concep® II Sorghum Seed Safener treated seed	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Liverseed Grass, Mintweed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Parthenium Weed, Potato Weed, Sesbania Pea, Wireweed	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA, ACT only	2 L plus 1 to 2 L of Dual® Gold Herbicide	Pre-emergence only: Use the lowest rate of Dual Gold on light to medium soils and the highest rate on heavy soils or where a heavy grass population is expected. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
Sorghum dryland and irrigated	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Mintweed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Parthenium Weed, Potato Weed, Sesbania Pea, Wireweed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.6 L plus 500 mL 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) or 700 mL dicamba (200 g/L)	Post-emergence only: Spray when broadleaf weeds are young (5 to 10 cm) and actively growing. Apply only when sorghum plants have 4 to 6 leaves fully formed (including the cotyledon) and good root development. Warning: Atrazine mixtures with 2,4-D and dicamba can cause crop damage in Central QLD. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Sorghum, Forage Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline, dryland	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's-pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sunflowers, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wild Oats, Wireweed	All States	3 L	Pre-plant or pre-emergence only: Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
			3 L followed by 2 L	Pre-plant or pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application: Use this technique where long term or additional weed control is required because of heavy rainfall or prolonged wet conditions following the initial application, or because dry weather follows sowing and spraying, and weed and grass growth occurs. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
			3 to 3.7 L	Post-emergence only: Use the lowest rate where only a broadleaf weed problem occurs and the highest rate where grasses are the major problem. Add a non-ionic surfactant. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
Sorghum, Forage Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline irrigated			2.5 L followed by 2 to 2.5 L	Pre-plant or pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application (See General Instructions): Use the lowest rate on medium textured soils and the highest rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
Sorghum, Forage Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline dryland and irrigated	Black Pigweed, Mintweed	QLD only	1.9 L	Post-emergence only Apply when weeds are young (4 to 6 leaves) and actively growing. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
Sugarcane plant and ratoon	African Stargrass, Bellvine, Billygoat Weed, Chinese Burr, Crowsfoot Grass, Cupid's-flower, Flannel Weed, Gambia Pea, Green Summer Grass, Mossman River Grass, Rattlepod, Summer Grass	Qld, NSW only	5 L plus 4 L ametryn (500 g/L) in sufficient water for thorough coverage	Apply as a pre-emergence or early post-emergence application to both crop and weeds. If weeds and grasses are present at time of application, these should be actively growing and not exceed the 3 to 4 leaf stage. Aim to apply onto moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Application may be as either a band or blanket spray. When applying after the cane has emerged, use a directed spray to minimise contact of the spray with the cane plants. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions. Warning: Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Sugar Cane plant and ratoon	Barnyard Grass, Blue Top (Billygoat Weed), Budda Pea, Crowsfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, <i>Sida retusa</i> (Common Sida), Stinking Passion Flower, Summer Grass, Wild Rose	Qld, NSW only	3.3 to 5 L	Apply as a pre-emergence application where grasses are the major problem and as a post-emergence application where broadleaf weeds only are present, these should not have more than 4 to 6 true leaves and be actively growing. Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Use highest rate where longer residual control is required. Add a recommended post-emergence herbicide if grasses are present at the time of spraying. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions. Warning: Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.
	Giant Sensitive Plant	Qld only	3.3 to 5 L	Apply as post-emergence application. Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Use highest rate when long residual control is required. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions. Warning: Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest:

All crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Grazing:

Canola: Pre-emergence application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Canola: Post-emergence application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Other crops (except Canola): DO NOT APPLY TO AREAS THAT WILL OR MAY BE GRAZED OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION