

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Rygel

2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide

Active Constituent: 300 g/L 2,4-D present as the isopropylamine salt

For the control of emerged broadleaf weeds prior to sowing crops and pastures in conservation tillage situations and for selective weed control in crops and other situations.

GROUP	I	HERBICIDE
-------	---	-----------

This is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to susceptible crops such as cotton, grapes, tomatoes, oilseed crops and ornamentals.

APVMA Approval No: 59795/0206

Pack Sizes: 10L, 20L, 110L, 200L, 1000L

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is a water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds.

Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed.

Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide 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.

Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

DO NOT spray if strong winds prevail.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is recommended as a herbicide additive to glyphosate for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide 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 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 is 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 Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide /glyphosate mixtures in spray volumes of 25-100L/ha is recommended. When chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron are included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 30L/ha is recommended. When simazine is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100L/ha is recommended. Flat fan nozzle equipment is recommended using pressures in the range 240-280kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Application of Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide /glyphosate mixtures using either Micronair or boom equipment should occur in a minimum spray volume

of 15L/ha. Droplets with an average size of 250-350 micron diameter are recommended. Swath width should be 15-17 metres. Application under hot conditions: High temperature and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets that may reduce results. When temperatures reach 25°C increase water volume to 30L/ha, and increase droplet size to at least 300 micron diameter.

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 residue.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Spray solutions of Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide 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.

Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide /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 Spray Sure Tank Flush.

If using a Sulfonylurea herbicide (chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron), follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels.

COMPATIBILITY

Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is compatible in tank mixes with glyphosate (450g/L), dicamba (500g/L) chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron, simazine (500g/L), simazine (900g/kg), atrazine (500g/L), atrazine (900g/kg), paraquat/diquat, chlorpyrifos (500g/L), dimethoate, omethoate and phosmet.

SURFACTANT ADDITION

DO NOT add surfactant except for Conservation Tillage where the product is to be tank-mixed with a glyphosate product. In this situation always add either a non-ionic surfactant (Rygel Cropwett 1000) or the acidifying surfactant Gullf Ag AP700 in accordance with label directions on the glyphosate product. Use AP700 with glyphosate 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 Gulf Ag AP700 if sulfonylurea herbicides (chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron) are included in the spray mixture.

TANK MIXTURES

The Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide directions for use on this label are designed to be used as a tank mixture with glyphosate herbicides. 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 Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide 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.

Dicamba (500g/L) - For improved control of Sow Thistle. Observe any regional use restrictions.

Chlorsulfuron* - Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Metsulfuron - 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. Metsulfuron does not provide residual in-crop weed control.

INSECTICIDES

Chlorpyrifos (500g/L), dimethoate, phosmet and omethoate can be introduced into the tank mix for specific control to prevent insect damage to emerging crops.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide 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 AP700 acidifying surfactant is recommended at either 100mL or 300mL/100L, add to tank through top mesh screen.
3. Add recommended herbicide additive / insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and mix thoroughly.
5. Add the glyphosate product 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.

Resistant Weeds Warning

GROUP	I	HERBICIDE
-------	---	-----------

Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is a member of the Phenoxys group of herbicides. Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide has the Disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be

controlled by Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide or other Group I herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Rygel Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Drift Warning: Direct spray contact or even slight drift may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees and native vegetation. DO NOT use when breeze is blowing towards nearby desirable plants. DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures. Equipment settings that produce fine droplets (150 microns or less), winds over 8km/h, "still air" and hot dry days all contribute to drift. Avoid spray drift onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, flowers, vegetables, vines, fruit trees, legume crops and pastures, oil seed crops or other susceptible crops and trees (e.g. Kurrajongs, Belahs, Eucalypts). DO NOT use unless wind speed is more than 3 kilometres per hour and less than 15 kilometres per hour as measured at the application site. DO NOT apply with smaller than coarse to very coarse spray droplets according to the ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Low hazard to bees. May be applied at any time as recommended in the Directions for Use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the 'Storage and Disposal' instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When preparing spray wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow length PVC gloves and face shield. When using the prepared spray wear face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and 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 and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Tel Australia: 13 11 26).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Rygel 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Rygel Australia Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Rygel Australia Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

In an Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.
DO NOT apply if rain is likely within 6 hours.

1. FIELD CROPS

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Volume/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale	Refer to Weed Table	SA, Tas only	700mL-2.1L	Apply through the tillering stage after the crop plants have 5 leaves and before they commence jointing.
		Qld only		Apply from early tillering (4 to 5 fully emerged main stem leaves plus one or more tillers) until before the boot stage (visible swelling of the head at the top of the main stem).
		NSW, ACT only		Apply 700mL rate after crop has reached 5 leaf stage and weeds marked E in Weed Table have 3-6 leaves. Higher rate 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.
		Vic only	700mL - 1.5L	Apply 700mL rate after crop has reached 2-3 leaf stage and weeds marked E in Weed Table have 2-4 leaves. Higher rate after the crop plants have 5 leaves, to fully tillered.
		WA only	900mL - 2L	Apply to crop from 5 leaf to Flag leaf emergence. (Zadoks 15-37)
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Cereals, Rye	Capeweed, Double Gee, Erodium, Mustard, Rapistrum, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	WA only	400mL plus 350mL diuron (500g/L)	CROP: 3-4 leaf stage (Zadoks 13-14)
			500mL plus 400mL diuron (500g/L)	CROP: 4-5 leaf stage (Zadoks 14-15) Apply by aircraft or boom with 20-100L/ha water, when 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.
	Amsinckia (Yellow Burr) Capeweed, Charlock, Deadnettle, Double Gee, (Spiny Emex, Three Corner Jack), Erodium spp, Mustard, Turnip Weed, White Ironweed (Corn Gromwell, Sheep Weed), Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW, ACT, Vic only	500mL plus 500mL diuron (500g/L)	Apply by boom spray or aircraft when the crop is at the 3— 5 leaf stage (NSW) and SA only) and 5 leaf stage (Vic only). Weeds must be in the 2-5 leaf stage. Do not apply to undersown medic or lucerne. Do not use on Kamilaroi, Kite, Olympic or Shortim Wheat.
	Capeweed, Mustard, Three Corner Jack, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Wards Weed, Common Ice Plant, Pimpernel	SA only	350mL plus 500mL diuron (500g/L)	Do not use on very light sandy soils.
Wheat, Barley Oats,	Soldier Thistle	SA only	700mL plus 200mL	Apply to crop at tillering stage after the crop has 5 eaves and before the crop commences jointing.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Volume/ha	Critical Comments
Triticale			clopyralid	
	Skeleton Weed		700mL plus 500mL clopyralid	Apply to rosettes from 5-15cm diameter when the crop is between the 5 leaf and late tillering growth stages. It is essential that all the Skeleton Weed is emerged and minimum of 5cm diameter, which is usually not before August. This rate will provide control of Skeleton Weed until harvest and will substantially reduce seed numbers the following season.
Field Peas	Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	Weed Stage: 4 leaf 125mL plus 125mL of Rygel Diflufenican	<p>FIELD PEAS: Apply early post-emergence after the third node stage and before the start of flowering.</p> <p>Warning: Field peas grown on high pH soils in the presence of free lime may be less tolerant to Rygel Diflufenican.</p> <p>APPLICATION AND WEED CONTROL Apply when weeds are actively growing. For optimum results apply 4 to 6 weeks post-sowing.</p> <p>Application beyond 8 weeks post-sowing may result in reduced levels of weed control. In most situations the rate specified for each weed size will give satisfactory control. Under certain conditions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high crop and weed density, • late season germinations, • abnormal weed growth (including early flowering); higher rates of product (up to the maximum rate of application specified for that weed) may be required. <p>Rygel Diflufenican will not effectively control;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regrowth of suppressed weeds, • transplanted weeds, • regrowth from rhizomes or roots, • weeds growing under stress from previous herbicide applications.
	Charlock (Wild Mustard) (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)		Weed Stage: 6 leaf 150mL plus 150mL of Rygel Diflufenican	
			Weed Stage: 4 leaf 125mL plus 125mL of Rygel Diflufenican	
Linseed	Refer to Weed Table	Qld only	700mL - 2.1L	Apply when crop is 10-15cm tall with at least 170L/ha of water. Do not spray after buds appear. Some wilting effect may be seen following application but crop usually recovers quickly. Do not apply by aircraft.
		NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas only	700mL – 1.1L	
Sugar Cane	Blue Top, Chinese Burr, Flannel Weed, Gambia Pea, Bell Vine, Streaked Rattle Pod, Bindweed, Pink Convolvulus, Cupids Flower, Merremia Vine, Morning Glory	Qld only	1.4L	POST EMERGENT: Apply as a directed inter-row spray. Do not exceed rates with phenoxy sensitive varieties.
	As above plus Fat Hen, Noogoora Burr		2.1L	
	All of the above		10L	

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Volume/ha	Critical Comments
				band within 24 hours of planting.
Flax	Refer to Weed Table	Vic, Tas only	490 mL	Apply to crop when 8-20cm high.

2. PASTURES, SEED CROPS & TURF

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Volume/ha	Critical Comments
Grass Pastures	Refer to Weed Table	All States	700mL - 4L	Apply to established grass-based pastures. Damage may occur to Legumes if present. See "Legume Tolerance." NOTE: Capeweed, Paterson's Curse and Variegated Thistle may be poisonous to stock after spraying.
	Salvation Jane	SA only	1L plus 400mL diuron (500g/L)	Use this mixture only if spraying is delayed until early Winter. Rosettes should not exceed 20cm diameter.
	Soldier Thistle	SA only	700mL - 2.1L	Use low rate on seedlings, with no more than 2 true leaves. Use 100 litres of water for best results. If clover is present do not exceed 600mL.
	Seedling and established Horehound	NSW, ACT only	3L	Apply in Autumn when Horehound plants are at the seedling stage. If sub clover or medic plants are present they will be damaged by this application.
Grass Seed Crops	Refer to Weed Table	Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	700mL - 4L	Apply to established grass seed crops.
Sub Clover Seed Crops	Refer to Weed Table	Vic, SA only	700mL - 1.5L	Do not exceed rate specified. Spray in Autumn & early Winter.
Pastures - Spray/ Graze Technique	Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear or Variegated Thistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW, ACT, Vic only	350mL - 1.4L	Spray actively growing 6-8 weeks old weeds. Introduce stock 7-10 days after spraying, preferably sheep as cattle are less effective. Use stocking rate 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. Refer "Legume Tolerance." Precaution: 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 periods of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. Do not graze horses or pigs on Paterson's Curse. Observe Withholding Period of at least 7 days after spraying.
		Tas only	700mL	
	Refer to Weed Table	WA only	925mL - 1.85L	
	Capeweed, Dandelion, Seedling Dock, Three Corner Jack, Geranium, Erodium, Mustard, Annual Thistles, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip Soldier Thistle	SA only	500mL	
			600mL	
Turf	Refer to Weed Table	All States	500mL or 5mL per 100 sq. metres 1.4 - 2.8L or	Newly laid - Delay until well established or at least two months old. Apply in high volume to actively growing weeds. See "Legume Tolerance". Buffalo grass is more easily damaged than other grasses

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Volume/ha	Critical Comments
			14 - 28mL per 100 sq. metres	Established - Apply in high volume to actively growing weeds. Do not mow for 2 days before application. Some transitory damage may occur to fine turf grasses and strawberry clover. See "Legume Tolerance". Buffalo grass is more easily damaged than other grasses.

3. SPOT SPRAYING

Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Mixing Rate / Critical Comments
High volume spraying	Refer to Weed Table	All States	Add 1/10th of rate on Weed Table to 150 litres of water. Each 150 litres of mix will cover 1000m ² (1/10th ha) e.g. if rate in Weed Table is 1.4L, use 140mL/150L water.
Knapsack application			Add 1/10th of rate on Weed Table to 150 litres of water. Each 150 litres of mix will cover 100m ² (1/100th ha) e.g. if rate in Weed Table is 1.4L, use 140mL/150L water.

4. NON CROP AREAS, FALLOW LAND, INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL AREAS, RIGHTS OF WAY

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Volume/ha	Critical Comments
Non Crop Areas, Fallow Land. Industrial and Commercial Areas, Rights of Way	Refer to Weed Table	All States	Refer to Weed Table	Apply at rates shown in Weed Table when weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: CEREALS, PASTURE - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

WEED TABLE

Where weeds are to be sprayed in a crop or pasture, use only the rate given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions for Use table. In most cases this will give control, however some hard to kill weeds or those in advanced stages of growth may only be suppressed. The rates listed in the Weed Table below are for use where weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved. Use at these rates in a crop or pasture other than for spot spraying may cause damage. This product should only be used in those States where a rate or range of rates is indicated for the particular weeds listed.

APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE

*E: refers to Critical Comments for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale

Weeds Controlled	Application Rate per Hectare						Critical Comments
	VIC	NSW, ACT	SA	TAS	QLD	WA	
Ball Mustard	-	-	1.7L	-	-	-	Apply at rosette stage
Bathurst Burr	2L	1-2L	2L	2L	2L	2L-	Spray young seedlings only
Black Bindweed	-	1.4-2L	-	-	1.4-2L	-	Apply at young stage prior to flowering
Californian Burr	-	1-2L	-	2.2L-	-	-	Spray young seedlings only
Cape Tulip	-	-	-	-	-	2L	Apply just prior to flowering. Gives mild suppression only.
Capeweed	-	2.1L	2.1L	2.1L	2.1	2.1L	Apply at seedling stage
Carrot Weed	2L	-	-	-	2L	-	Apply at seedling stage

Weeds Controlled	Application Rate per Hectare						Critical Comments
	VIC	NSW, ACT	SA	TAS	QLD	WA	
Charlock	700m E	1L E	700mL E	1.2- 2L	700mL E		Spray up to rosette stage
Cutleaf Mignonette	-	-	2.1L	-	-	-	Apply at young rosette stage
Dandelion	2L	2L	2L	2L	2L	2L	Apply at young rosette stage
Deadnettle	-	2.1L	-	-	2.1L	-	Moderately susceptible. Apply at seedling stage.
Docks	1.5L	-	2.1L	2.1L	-	-	Apply at rosette stage and before flower heads emerge. Only the top growth of old established plants will be affected.
Fat Hen	2L	1-2L	-	2L	2L	-	Spray up to rosette stage.
Fennell	2.7L	2.7L	2.7L	2.7L	2.7L	2.7L	Apply at young stage
Field Bindweed	2L	-	2L	2L	2L	2L	Apply at bud stage, repeating over several seasons.
Field Cress	-	-	-	2.2L	-	-	Apply at young stage
Flatweed or Catsear	-	-	-	2.2L	-	1.4L	Apply when weeds are 10-15cm high
Fumitory (red)	1.4L	1.4L	1.4L	-	1.4L	-	Apply at young stage prior to flowering
Hoary Cress	4.5L	-	2.1L	-	4.5L	-	Apply before flowering
Horehound	-	3.0L	2.1L	-	-	-	Apply at rosette stage
Hedge Mustard	1.1L E		700mL	700m L	700mL	1.25L	Apply at rosette stage
Hexham Scent or Melilotus	1.5L	1.2L	1.4L	-	1.4L	-	Apply at young seedling stage
Lesser Swinecress	-	-	-	2.2L	-	-	Apply at young stage
Lincoln Weed	-	-	700mL	-	-	-	Apply at rosette stage
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1.25L	
Lupins	-	700mL- 1.5L	-	-	-	1.25L	Spray up to 10cm high
Mintweed	2L	2L	-	-	2L	-	Spray young seedlings only
Mustards	1.1L E	1L E	1.1L	1.1L	-	1.25L	Spray up to rosette stage
Noogoora Burr	2L	1-2L	2L	-	2L	2L	Spray young seedlings only
Opium Poppy	-	-	-	2.2L	-	-	Apply at young stage
Paterson's Curse	-	1-1.5L	-	-	4L	-	Apply early rosette stage
Pimpernel	-	-	700mL	-	-	-	Apply at rosette stage
Plantains	-	2L	-	2L	2L	-	Apply at young stage
Rapeseed	-	1-1.5L	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage
Rough Poppy	-	700mL- 1.5L	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage
Safflower	-	700mL- 1L	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage
Shepherds Purse	-	-	-	2.2L	-	-	Apply at rosette stage
Skeleton Weed	-	1.5-2L	-	-	-	-	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences
Sorrel	-	-	2.1L	-	-	-	Apply to rosette stage
Stinkwort	2L	1-1.5L	2L	-	-	2L	Apply when weeds are 10-15cm high
Sunflower (seedlings)	-	1-1.5L	-	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage
Thistles - Artichoke	1.6L	-	2.1L	-	2L	700m L	Apply at rosette stage

Application Rate per Hectare							
Weeds Controlled	VIC	NSW, ACT	SA	TAS	QLD	WA	Critical Comments
- Nodding	-	2.5L	-	-	-	-	Spray early rosettes. Repeat spray required in following Spring or Autumn
- Saffron	1.5-2.5L	1-2L	1.4-2.5L	1.4-2.5L	1.4-2.5L	1.5-2.5L	Spray up to rosette stage (September WA)
- Scotch or Cotton	2.2L		700mL-1.4L	2.2L			Apply at seedling stage
- Slender	3L	1-2L	1L	3L	-	3L	Spray young seedlings only
- Soldier	1.1L	-	1.1L	-	-	-	Spray young seedlings. Use higher rate for larger weeds
- Spear	-	1.5-2L	-	2.2L	-	-	Apply at rosette stage
- Star	-	-	1-1.4L	-	-	-	Apply at seedling stage. Use higher rate for larger weeds
- Variegated	1.5L	1-2L	700mL-1.4L	1.5L	1.5L	1.5L	Spray young seedlings only. Use 2L/ha (SA) for well developed weeds.
Turnip Weed	1.1L E	1L E	1L	-	-	-	Spray up to rosette stage
Wild Artichoke	-		2.1L	-	-	-	Apply at rosette stage
Wild Radish	1.4L	1L E	1.4L	2L	700mL-1.1L	1.2L	Spray up to rosette stage
Wild Turnip	1.1L E	1L E	700mL	2L	700mL-1.1L	900mL	Spray up to rosette stage