FARMALINX

Commando 200

HERBICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS
DO NOT apply with aircraft.
DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 6 hours.
DO NOT apply to weeds under stress due to, for example, very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions.

SUGARCANE
DO NOT apply in areas where slope exceeds 4%.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS
Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at 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. 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 any hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings 1 to 2 hours before sunset and persist until 1 to 2 hours after sunrise.

A. ORCHARDS, PLANTATIONS, VINEYARDS and OTHER ROW CROPS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	500 mL /100 L water	Nil (H) 8 weeks (G)	Apply as a directed spray to suckers and primocanes. Contact with flowers, developing fruit or desirable foliage will cause damage. Ensure complete coverage of primocanes/suckers by spraying to the point of runoff, preferably when they are less than 15 cm high. A non-ionic wetting agent (1000 g/L) may be added at a rate of 25 mL/100 L or equivalent.
Tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel, including Avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, pitaya (dragon fruit), rambutan plantations	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha		Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section **Application** for specific information on application methods. **Warnings:** Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (uncalloused) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on **Application** and **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.** Controlled Droplet Application equipment must **not** be used for application in cherry orchards. FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. **The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria:** **WEED SPECIES** **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH** **WEED DENSITY** **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **WEED SPECIES** Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH** Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering; broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse. A median rate should be used for medium size plants (grasses: tillering; broadleaves: 4 leaf to advanced vegetative) and the high rate should be used when weeds are mature (grasses: nodding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering). **WEED DENSITY** Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. **Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control.** **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions** (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate. **COVERAGE** Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. **PERENNIAL WEEDS** Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.
Citrus orchards					
Olive plantations					
Pome and stone fruit orchards				21 days (H) 8 weeks (G)	
Tree nut plantations				Nil (H) 8 weeks (G)	
Vineyards					
Strawberries, cane berry fruits (inter-row)					Apply as a directed or shielded spray to the inter-row area. Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including strawberry runners. Refer to GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for warnings concerning plastic mulch and fumigated/sterilised soil.
Tomatoes (inter-row)	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	Nil (H) 8 weeks (G)	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above.
Blueberries					Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop. DO NOT apply to young, green or un-calloused and damaged blueberry plants. DO NOT apply to weeds under stress. DO NOT apply in unfavourable weather conditions.
Blackcurrant					Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including foliage, flowers, fruits or young stems. DO NOT make more than 2 applications per season.
Green Bean / French Bean (Field use only)				4 weeks (H) 4 weeks (G)	Use inter-row shielded sprayer with a fan nozzle delivering coarse droplets. Use lower rates when weeds are young or the population is sparse, and higher rates when weeds are mature or weed population is dense. Apply to actively growing weeds. Do not apply more than 1 application per season.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pyrethrum	Spear thistle, cleavers, hawkbit, cats ear, dandelion plus any weeds listed in Table 1	All States	30 to 75 mL/15 L water	8 weeks (G)	Apply directly to weeds by knapsack only. Avoid direct contact with pyrethrum.
Duboisia	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.		1.0 to 5.0 L/ha		Spray should be directed to the base of the plants avoiding contact with the foliage. Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions. Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control.
Date Palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*)				1 day (H) 8 weeks (G)	DO NOT allow spray, including drift, to contact any part of the crop as severe damage or crop destruction may result. It is recommended to use shielded sprayer or hooded spray nozzles when spraying between crop rows or near the emerged crops to avoid crop damage from direct spray and drift. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds, free from environmental stresses, up to a maximum three (3) applications per season. Rotate herbicide mode of action groups within and across growing seasons. Use suitable ground application equipment, including boom sprayer, back-pack sprayer, handlance sprayer, knapsack, or CDA. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate for glufosinate-ammonium as the size, age and/or density of the weeds increase and become more established. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting. DO NOT harvest leaves from native pepper or wattles that are close to the ground for food uses.
Green Tea (*Camellia sinensis*)					
Native Foods [see Note below]					

Note: Native Foods include
Wattles (*Acacia spp.*), Lemon myrtle (*Backhousia citriodora*), Finger lime (*Citrus australasica*), Desert lime (*Citrus glauca*), Mullumbimby plum (*Davidsonia jerseyana*), Davidson's plum (*Davidsonia johnsonii*), Queensland Davidson's plum (*Davidsonia pruriens*), Muntrie berry (*Kunzea pomifera*), Desert quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*), Desert raisin (*Solanum centrale*), Anise myrtle (*Syzygium anisatum*), Small Red Apple (*Syzygium fibrosum*), Lilly pilly (*Syzygium lehumannii*), Kakadu plum (*Terminalia ferdinandiana*) and Native pepper (*Tasmanian lanceolata).*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1 to 3 L/ha (directed application) 1 to 5 L/ha (shielded/ hooded application)	16 weeks (H) 16 weeks (G)	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above. Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Directed application: Refer to recommendations for weed control in Table 1 to check that a label rate in the range 1-3 L/ha for directed application is suitable for control of the target weed at its current stage of growth. Plant cane – Do not apply earlier than just prior to out-of-hand stage. Apply spray mixture across the inter-row area between cane rows. Avoid all contact with cane shoot growing points and minimise spray contact with green cane foliage. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Ratoon cane – Apply spray mixture across the inter-row area between cane rows. Do not apply until cane reaches 100 cm overall cane height (top of plants) or 20 cm to dewlap (growing point). Avoid all contact with ratoon shoot growing points and minimise spray contact with green cane foliage. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Use nozzles that deliver coarse to very coarse droplets and minimise drift, whilst ensuring complete coverage of weeds. The Irvin spray boom has been found to be suitable for the application of Farmalinx Commando 200 in sugarcane. Use of a bar at the front of the boom to knock down taller weeds may help ensure good coverage and increase performance. Shielded or hooded application: Refer to recommendations for weed control in Table 1 to check that a label rate in the range 1-5 L/ha for shielded or hooded applications is suitable for control of the target weed at its current stage of growth. Can be applied at all sugarcane stages provided that the shield is set up so as to completely avoid spray contact with sugarcane plants. Use nozzles that deliver coarse to very coarse droplets and minimise drift, whilst ensuring complete coverage of weeds. Take care to prevent spray contact with green cane foliage and avoid contact with growing point. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Directed, shielded or hooded application: To avoid potential crop damage refer to the label sections on: **1. Application;** **2. PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.**

B. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS, FENCELINES IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS and FORESTRY PLANTATIONS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial & industrial areas, forest plantations, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	-	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS as described above in **Part A** of the Directions for Use table, under Critical Comments. **Warnings:** Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on **Application** and **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.**
Fencelines in agricultural areas				8 weeks (G)	

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial & industrial areas, forest plantations, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas	Volunteer or wildling *Pinus* spp.	All States	Handgun and knapsack application 500 mL/100 L water	-	Farmalinx Commando 200 is a non-selective herbicide and will affect most weeds. Its forestry use is designed to improve the control of *Pinus* spp. wildings when pre-plant weed control is carried out. To broaden the weed spectrum, mixing with other herbicides such as glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl at labelled rates may be necessary. **APPLICATION** Apply with an adjuvant. The addition of an adjuvant e.g. Nu-Film® P or Exit® may assist in improving performance. High water volumes or nozzle systems should be used to achieve complete coverage of weeds, which is essential for good control. Handgun and knapsack rates are based on the application of 1000 L of spray mixture per sprayed hectare. This is usually adequate to thoroughly wet dense stands of weeds. Less dense stands will require lower water rates. Farmalinx Commando 200 does not provide residual weed control. Refer also to comments in the General Instructions which relate to application. **WEED GROWTH STAGE AND CONDITION** Use on *Pinus* spp. ≤ 15 cm is recommended to maximise efficacy. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Results will be reduced if treated plant is under stress due to very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions. **COVERAGE** Complete coverage of target is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **Best results are achieved when applied under warm, humid conditions** (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Trials have shown better results from autumn and winter applications than from spring and summer applications. **SYMPTOMS** Visible symptoms will appear within 3 weeks; tree death may take several months depending on initial coverage and size of tree. Follow up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth in some cases.
Forestry plantations (pre-plant plantation establishment)			5 L/ha		
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds		250 to 500 mL /100 L water		Refer to General Instructions. Farmalinx Commando 200 is a non-selective, non-residual herbicide with limited translocation potential. It is therefore ideally suited for line-marking on sports fields where precise weed control is required. Apply at 6-8 week intervals depending on growth of turf. Apply using single boom or hand wand.

C. SUMMER FALLOW SITUATIONS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	WEED STAGE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maintenance of summer fallow prior to planting; Cereal grains (including wheat, barley, oats, maize and sorghum) Pulses (including chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins and mungbeans) Oilseeds (including canola, cotton, soybeans and sunflowers) Do not sow crops until 14 days or more have elapsed after the final application.	Control of: Annual polymeria, Bellvine, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Dwarf amaranth, Field bindweed (European bindweed), Flax-leaf fleabane, Paddy melon, Peach vine, Red pigweed, Rhyncho (Rhyncosia), Sesbania pea, Sowthistle (Milk thistle), Volunteer cotton (other than Liberty Link cotton), Yellow vine Suppression of: Chinese lantern (Wild gooseberry), Noogoora burr complex	2-6 leaf	3.75 L/ha in a minimum of 100 L water	8 weeks (G)	Apply to actively growing weeds. Good coverage is essential. Refer **'Application'** section for details. Do not apply more than three applications per season. Farmalinx Commando 200 will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage, but speed of activity and level of control may be reduced. **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **Best results are achieved when Farmalinx Commando 200 is applied under warm humid conditions** (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Under any other conditions efficacy and speed of action may be reduced. Do not apply onto weeds when dew, fog or mist is present.

D. OIL TEA TREE, NURSERY STOCK (NON FOOD), FOLIAGE, CUT FLOWERS, WILDFLOWERS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Oil tea tree Nursery stock [(non-food) – seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing)], cut flowers including wildflowers and foliage. Wildflower crops [see Note below]	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1	All States	Boom spray: 1 to 5 L/ha Hand-gun: 300 to 500 mL/100 L	8 weeks (G)	Apply spray treatment along the sides of crops and between rows of crops. Avoid overspray or incidental spray drift onto crop, as damage or death of plants may occur. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds up to a maximum three applications per season. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate as the size of target weeds increases. Only apply spray to actively growing grass weeds free from environmental stresses. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting.

Note: Wildflower crops include
Banksia species (*Banksia spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Berzelia or button brush (*Berzelia spp.*), Black kangaroo paw (*Macropidia spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Christmas bells (*Blandfordia grandiflora*), Christmas bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), Geraldton wax and Waxflower species (*Chamelaucium spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Kangaroo paw (*Anigozanthos spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Leucadendron species – cultivars and hybrids, Leucospermum species (*Leucospermum spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids (pincushions), Protea (*Protea spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Riceflower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*), Waratah species (*Telopea speciosissima*) – cultivars and hybrids.

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

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CONTINUED OVERLEAF

WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)
HARVEST (H)
Blackberry, blackcurrants, blueberries, boysenberry, citrus fruit, grapes, loganberry, olives, raspberry, strawberries, tomatoes, tree nuts: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
Tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, pitaya (dragon fruit) and rambutan): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
Green Bean / French Bean: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
Date palms, green tea, native foods: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES FROM NATIVE PEPPER OR WATTLES THAT ARE CLOSE TO THE GROUND FOR FOOD USES.
Pome and stone fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Sugarcane: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 16 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GRAZING (G)
Summer fallow: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD A CROP SOWN FOLLOWING A FALLOW SPRAY FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER SOWING.
Sugarcane: DO GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 16 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
Green Bean / French Bean: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
All other crops: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Export of Treated Produce
Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with COMMANDO 200. If you are growing produce for export, please check with FARMALINX Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using COMMANDO 200.

Table 1: List of weeds controlled with recommended application rate.

ANNUAL WEEDS		APPLICATION RATE		
		Refer to maximum rate in Directions for Use table		
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Boom or directed sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
Amaranthus spp.	*Amaranthus* spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Apple of Peru	*Nicandra physalodes*	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Argentine peppercress	*Lepidium bonariense*	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Awnless barnyard grass	*Echinochloa colona*	2.5 to 3.5	350	53
Barley grass	*Hordeum leporinum*	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Barnyard grass	*Echinochloa crus galli*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bell vine	*Ipomoea plebia*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Billy goat weed	*Ageratum conyzoides*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bitter cress	*Cardamine hirsuta*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	*Fallopia convolvulus*	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bordered panic	*Entolasia marginata*	2.0 to 4.0	400	60
Brome grasses (refer Note 1)	*Bromus* spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Calopo	*Calopogonium mucunoides*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Caltrop burr	*Tribulus terrestris*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Cape weed	*Arctotheca calendula*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Clover (subterranean)	*Trifolium subterraneum*	1.8 to 3.0	300	45
Cobbler's peg	*Bidens pilosa*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Common morning glory	*Ipomoea purpurea*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Common storksbill	*Erodium cicutarium*	1.5 to 4.0	400	60
Crowsfoot grass	*Eleusine indica*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dead nettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dwarf crumbweed	*Chenopodium pumilo*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Flax-leaf fleabane	*Conyza bonariensis*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Green crumbweed	*Chenopodium carinatum*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Lesser canary grass	*Phalaris minor*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Liverseed grass	*Urochloa panicoides*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Medics (annual)	*Medicago* spp.	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Milk thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Mint weed	*Salvia reflexa*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragonoides*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Patterson's curse	*Echium plantagineum*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Peanuts	*Arachis hypogaea*	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Pigweed	*Portulaca oleracea*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Pinkburr	*Urena lobata*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Potato weed	*Galinsoga parviflora*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prairie grass (refer Note 1)	*Bromus unioloides*[1]	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Red natal grass	*Rhynchelytrum repens*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Ryegrass (annual)	*Lolium rigidum*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
St Barnaby's thistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Sago weed	*Plantago cunninghamii*	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Scarlet pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Setaria	*Setaria italica*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sheep thistle	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Silver grass	*Vulpia myuros*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sorghum/sudax	*Sorghum bicolor*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Square weed	*Spermacoce latifolia*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Stagger weed	*Stachys arvensis*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Star of Bethlehem	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Summer grass	*Digitaria ciliaris*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Thickhead	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Three cornered jack	*Emex australis*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Townsville stylo	*Stylosanthes humilis*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Turnip weed	*Rapistrum rugosum*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild gooseberry	*Physalis minima*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild mustard	*Sysimbrium orientale*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild oats	*Avena* spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	5.0	500	75
Wireweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Blady grass	*Imperata cylindrica*	3.0 to 4.0	400	60
Cape tulip	*Homeria* spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Centro	*Centrosema pubescens*	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Clover glycine	*Glycine latrobeana*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Couch grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Giant sensitive plant	*Mimosa invisa*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Greenleaf desmodium	*Desmodium intortum*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Panicum spp.	*Panicum* spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Paspalum spp.	*Paspalum* spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Perennial bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Shamrock	*Oxalis corymbosa*	3.0	300	45
Sida weed	*Sida retusa*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Silver leaf desmodium	*Desmodium uncinatum*	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Siratro	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Stink grass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White clover	*Trifolium repens*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White eye	*Richardia brasiliensis*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Willow herb	*Epilobium* spp.	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

Notes:
1. Well-established clumps of prairie grass and brome grasses may only be suppressed at these rates. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to control regrowth.
2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situations.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 is a non-volatile herbicide with non-selective activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is not significantly translocated as an active herbicide throughout the plant, and therefore will only kill that part of a green plant that is contacted by spray. FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 does not provide residual weed control. Visible symptoms of control appear in 3 to 7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20 to 30 days under cool conditions. Best results are achieved when application is made under good growing conditions. Application to weeds under stress (e.g. due to continuous severe frosts, dry or waterlogged conditions) should be avoided.

Soil fumigation / sterilisation
FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 is metabolised (broken down) by microorganisms in the soil to become inactive. Soil fumigation or sterilisation will reduce the number of microorganisms present, thus slowing the breakdown of FARMALINX COMMANDO 200. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

Plastic mulches
FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 will remain active on inert surfaces such as plastic. Special care should be taken when applying FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 over plastic mulches, as plant contact with the mulch after spraying may result in crop damage.

Compatibility
FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, diuron, oxyfluorfen, norfluazuron and oryzalin, and with glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl. The addition of a wetting agent or other adjuvant is generally not considered necessary, with the exception of the required addition of an adjuvant to assist in control of *Pinus* spp. (refer to the Directions for Use table). However, benefit has been obtained using a wetting agent or adjuvant on hard-to-wet weeds when using water rates in excess of 500 L/ha. The rate is 25 mL/100 L of a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent, or equivalent.

For further information on suitable adjuvants, and compatibility with insecticides and other herbicides contact your local FARMALINX Pty Ltd representative.

Mixing
FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with FARMALINX COMMANDO 200. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residues of previous spray materials.

Two-thirds fill the spray tank with clean water, and with agitator operating add the required amount of FARMALINX COMMANDO 200. Add other relevant compatible products. Top the tank up to the required volume with clean water with agitator running.

Application
A. <u>Orchards, plantations, vineyards, sugarcane and other row crops</u>
and
B. <u>Commercial, industrial, non-agricultural areas, fencelines in agricultural areas and forestry plantations</u>

Apply by ground spraying equipment only. Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment set-up should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

Boom, Shielded/Hooded or Directed Sprayer Equipment
FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the list of weeds controlled) in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. It has been found that 300 to 500 L/ha has given good results under most weed conditions.
Special care must be taken when using sprayer/slashed combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.
For use in sugarcane, shielded or hooded sprayers should be set up in such a way to ensure that no spray intercepts susceptible parts of the crop being sprayed, but provides good coverage of weeds. Directed spraying equipment should be set up in such a way that practically no spray intercepts susceptible parts of the crop being sprayed, but provides good coverage of weeds.

Knapsack and Handgun Equipment
FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the list of weeds controlled) in adequate water to thoroughly wet the weeds being sprayed, i.e. 500 to 1000 L/ha. Dense stands will require up to 1000 L/ha of spray mixture, whereas less dense stands will require less water. High volume application using hollow-cone nozzles for hand spraying is recommended.

Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment
FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 may be applied through CDA row spraying equipment fitted with a solid (impermeable) shroud or skirt, at rates as recommended for boom or directed sprayers (refer to specific column in the list of weeds controlled), provided thorough spray coverage of weeds can be achieved. Apply preferably when weeds are less than 15 cm in height, with the equipment set up so that the spray dome only just touches the tops of the weeds. A total spray volume of 20 to 30 L/ha has been found to give good results. Do not mix residual herbicides or any spray adjuvants with FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 when using CDA equipment.
Warning: Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 through equipment fitted with bristle skirts. Particular care should be taken when using CDA equipment around green or uncalloused bark. **Please refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.** CDA equipment must **not** be used for application in cherry orchards.

C. <u>Summer fallow situations</u>
Apply by ground spraying equipment only. Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target weed. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment set-up should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 should be applied at the recommended rate in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. Application volumes of at least 100 L/ha through nozzles that will deliver a MEDIUM spray droplet as defined by ASABE S572 Standard or BCPC Guideline are recommended.

Sprayer clean-up
Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly flushing with water.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING
Farmalinx COMMANDO 200 Herbicide is a member of the phosphinic acid group of herbicides. Farmalinx COMMANDO 200 is an inhibitor of glutamine synthetase. For weed resistance management Farmalinx COMMANDO 200 Herbicide is a Group 10 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Farmalinx COMMANDO 200 Herbicide and other Group 10 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 Farmalinx COMMANDO 200 Herbicide or other Group 10 herbicides. Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Farmalinx Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Farmalinx COMMANDO 200 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

GROUP **10** HERBICIDE

Re-entry Period
Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
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.

DO NOT apply on desirable foliage or allow spray to drift onto the foliage of desirable plants, trees or vines, as damage will occur. DO NOT allow product to contact green or uncalloused bark (such as on desirable young trees and vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. COMMANDO 200 may be used around desirable trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow desirable plant foliage to contact any inert surface, such as plastic mulches, which have been treated with COMMANDO 200. DO NOT apply COMMANDO 200 to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.
(1 – 55 L containers)
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 for appropriate disposal 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. Do not re-use empty container for any other purpose.
(60L container)
Empty container by pumping through the dry-break connection system. Do not attempt to unscrew the valve or breach the locked filling point. Do not contaminate the container with water or other foreign material. Ensure that the coupler, pump, meter and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained after each use. When empty, or contents no longer required, return the container to the point of purchase.
(100-150 L container)
If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty container by pumping through dry-break connection system. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or the filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that the coupler, pump, meter and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed and drained after each use. When empty, or contents no longer required, return the container to the point of purchase.
(1000 L container)
If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty product as required into application equipment. Do not attempt to breach the valve system of filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that equipment used in transfer of the product is disconnected, triple rinsed and drained after each use. When the container is empty, close all caps and valves and return the container to the point of purchase.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SDS
Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for COMMANDO 200 is available from FARMALINX Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on 02 9389 2455.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by FARMALINX Pty Ltd or under abnormal conditions. FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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APVMA Approval No: 68987/140294

FARMALINX

Commando 200

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM

GROUP **10** HERBICIDE

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

For the Non-Residual control of Broadleaf and Grass Weeds in Various Situations as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

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