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

Apparent 

Weedshot 200

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM

GROUP N HERBICIDE

For the non-residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds in various situations as indicated in the Directions for Use table.
IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No: 67152/102434

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply by 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.

DO NOT apply under hot dry conditions (temperatures above 33°C with a relative humidity below 50 %).

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Blackberry, Boysenberry, Loganberry, Raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	500 mL/ 100 L water	Nil
Avocado, Banana, Feijoa, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Pawpaw, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Rambutan plantations Citrus orchards Olive plantations Pome and stone fruit orchards Tree nut plantations	See list of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, NT only	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	Nil
		All States		21 days (H)
Vineyards				Nil

CRITICAL COMMENTS

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.

Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section **Application Equipment** for specific information on application methods. Controlled Droplet Application equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards. 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 Equipment** and **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**.

Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide 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 sized 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).

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. Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions and/or overcast conditions.

Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions (temperatures above 33°C with a relative humidity below 50 %). Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate.

CROP/ SITUATION (cont)	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Strawberries, cane berry fruits (inter-row)	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	Nil
Tomatoes (inter-row)				
Commercial & Industrial areas, rights of-way and other non-agricultural areas	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	All States	1.0 to 6.0 L/ha	-
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds	All States	250 to 500 mL /100 L water	-

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p><i>(Continued from previous page)</i></p> <p>COVERAGE Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth.</p> <p>PERENNIAL WEEDS Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.</p> <p>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. Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above.</p> <p>SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above. Warnings: Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on Application Equipment and PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.</p> <p>Refer to GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide 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.</p>

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP):

Harvest (H)

Avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, rambutan, blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry, citrus fruit, grapes, strawberries, tomatoes, tree nuts:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Olives, pome and stone fruit: **DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

Grazing (G)

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

TABLE 1: Recommendations for weed control (except when referred to Table 2).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
ANNUAL WEEDS	
Amaranthus spp.	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Apple of Peru	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>
Argentine peppercress	<i>Lepidium bonariense</i>
Awnless barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Barley grass	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa crus galli</i>
Billy goat weed	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Bitter cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>
Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Bordered panic	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
Brome grass (refer Note 1)	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
Calopo	<i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i>
Caltrop burr (refer also Table 2)	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Clover (subterranean)	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>
Cobbler's peg	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
Common storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Crowsfoot grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Deadnettle (refer also Table 2)	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Dwarf crumbweed	<i>Chenopodium pumilo</i>
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>
Green crumbweed	<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>
Lesser canary grass (refer also Table 2)	<i>Phalaris minor</i>
Liverseed grass (refer also Table 2)	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>
Medics (annual)	<i>Medicago</i> spp.
Milk thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Mint weed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragoniodes</i>
Patterson's Curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
Peanuts	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pinkburr	<i>Urena lobata</i>
Potato weed	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Prairie grass (refer Note 1)	<i>Bromus unioloides</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>

	APPLICATION RATES	
	Boom or directed sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100 L
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.5 to 3.0	300	45
2.0 to 3.0	300	45
2.5 to 3.5	350	53
2.0 to 3.0	300	45
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.8 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 4.0	400	60
2.0 to 3.0	300	45
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.5 to 5.0	500	75
1.8 to 3.0	300	45
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.5 to 4.0	400	60
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.8 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.5 to 5.0	500	75
1.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.0 to 3.0	300	45
1.5 to 3.0	300	45
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
4.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75

TABLE 1: Recommendations for weed control (except when referred to Table 2). (cont)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
ANNUAL WEEDS	
Red natal grass	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>
Ryegrass (annual)	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
St. Barnby's thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sago weed	<i>Plantago cunninghamii</i>
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Setaria	<i>Setaria italica</i>
Sheep thistle	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
Silver grass	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>
Sorghum/sudax	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Square weed	<i>Spermacoce latifolia</i>
Stagger weed	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Thickhead	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>
Three Cornered Jack	<i>Emex australis</i>
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>
Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>
Variogated thistle (refer also Table 2)	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>
Wild oats (refer also Table 2)	<i>Avena</i> spp.
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Wire weed (refer also Table 2)	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
PERENNIAL WEEDS	
Blady grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
Cape tulip	<i>Homeria</i> spp.
Clover glycine	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>
Couch grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>
Greenleaf desmodium	<i>Desmodium intortum</i>
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Panicum spp.	<i>Panicum</i> spp.
Paspalum spp.	<i>Paspalum</i> spp.
Perennial bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>

Boom or directed sprayer L/ha	APPLICATION RATES	
	Handgun mL/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.5 to 5.0	500	75
1.5 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 3.0	300	45
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.5 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.5 to 5.0	500	75
4.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
5.0	500	75
1.5 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 4.0	400	60
2.0 to 3.0	300	45
1.0 to 3.0	300	45
2.5 to 5.0	500	75
1.0 to 3.0	300	45
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
1.0 to 3.0	300	45
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
2.0 to 3.0	300	45

TABLE 1: Recommendations for weed control (except when referred to Table 2). (cont)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
PERENNIAL WEEDS	
Shamrock	<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>
Sida weed (refer also Table 2)	<i>Sida retusa</i>
Silver leaf desmodium	<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>
Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White eye	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>
Willow herb	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.

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 re-growth.
2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situation.

TABLE 2. For control of weeds in Commercial and Industrial areas, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas (when referred from Table 1).

Common Name	Scientific Name
ANNUAL WEEDS	
Caltrop burr	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lesser canary grass	<i>Phalaris minor</i>
Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>
Variigated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena</i> spp.
Wire weed	<i>Polygonum aquiculare</i>
PERENNIAL WEEDS	
Sida weed	<i>Sida retusa</i>

Boom or directed sprayer L/ha	APPLICATION RATES	
	Handgun mL/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
3.0	300	45
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
4.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
3.0 to 5.0	500	75
4.0 to 5.0	500	75

Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Application Rate	
	Handgun mL/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
4.0 to 5.0	500	75
6.0	600	90
4.0 to 6.0	600	90
1.5	150	23
6.0	600	90
5.0 to 6.0	600	90
2.0 to 5.0	500	75
4.0 to 5.0	500	75

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide is a non-volatile herbicide with activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide 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. Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide 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

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

PLASTIC MULCHES

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

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP N HERBICIDE

Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide is a member of the glycine group of herbicides. Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide is an inhibitor of glutamine synthetase. For weed resistance management Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide is a Group N herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide, and other Group N 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 Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide or other Group N herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide.

COMPATIBILITY

Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, diuron, oxyfluorfen, norfluzuron, and oryzalin, and with glyphosate and metsulfuron. The addition of a wetting agent or other adjuvant is generally not considered necessary, (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 information on compatible wetting agents and adjuvants, contact your local AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd representative.

MIXING

Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide. 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 Apparent

Weedshot 200 Herbicide. Add other relevant compatible products. Top the tank up to the required volume with clean water with agitator running.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Ground Sprayers

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 should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved.

Boom or Directed Sprayer Equipment

Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the lists 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/slasher combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.

Knapsack and Handgun Equipment

Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the lists 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

Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide 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 lists 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 Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide when using CDA equipment.

Warning: Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide 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.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly flushing with water.

AIRCRAFT

Do not apply by aircraft.

PRECAUTIONS

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

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

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. Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide 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 Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide.

DO NOT apply Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Apparent Weedshot 200 Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by AIRR Apparent 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 AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.