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DANGEROUS POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Apparent 

Weedy Seedy 250

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:
115 g/L DIQUAT PRESENT AS DIQUAT DIBROMIDE
135 g/L PARAQUAT PRESENT AS PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE

GROUP 22 HERBICIDE

For control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds.
IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No: 67627/RV2026

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints

- DO NOT remove contents except for immediate use.
- DO NOT continue to use if eye irritation or bleeding from the nose occurs.
- DO NOT apply by aircraft or misting machines.
- DO NOT apply by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user.
- DO NOT use open mixing/loading equipment. Closed mixing and loading MUST be used.
- DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
- DO NOT spray plants which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.
- DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results.
- DO NOT irrigate to the point of field runoff for at least 3 days after application.
- DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.

For small scale applications up to 6 ha per day:

DO NOT apply using open cab equipment unless using a PF10 respirator.

For applications greater than 6 ha per day:

DO NOT apply using open cab equipment. Enclosed cab application MUST be used.

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. The advisory buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. These conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones (metres)				
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Up to 1.0 L/ha	0.5 m or lower	10	40	0	0	0
	1.0 m or lower	50	120		20	
Up to 800 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	10	35		0	
	1.0 m or lower	40	100		20	
Up to 600 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	5	30		0	
	1.0 m or lower	30	80		15	

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop /Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth stage
	Common Name	Botanical Name	
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including: Winter Canola, Chickpeas, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale), Field beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linseed (Linola), Lupins, Vetch Spring/Summer Fodder Rape, Pigeon peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower Pasture Clover grass, Lucerne, Medic	Seedling grasses Annual ryegrass Barley grass Brome grass Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Hordeum</i> spp. <i>Bromus</i> spp. <i>Avena</i> spp.	2 - 3 leaf 4 leaf - early tiller Mid - fully tillered
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia</i> spp.	2 - 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller
	Seedling Brassica weeds Ball mustard Charlock Indian hedge mustard Long fruited wild turnip Muskweed Shepherds purse Short fruited wild turnip Ward's weed Wild radish	<i>Neslia paniculata</i> <i>Sinapsis arvensis</i> <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> <i>Carrichtera annua</i> <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1 - 5 cm diam
	Other seedling broadleaved weeds Bedstraw Bifora Capeweed Horehound Ivy-leaf speedwell Lincoln weed Medic Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack) Stinging nettle Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot) Sub clover Vetch (tares)	<i>Gallium tricornutum</i> <i>Bifora testiculata</i> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> <i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> <i>Medicago</i> spp. <i>Emex australis</i> <i>Urtica urens</i> <i>Erodium</i> spp. <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> <i>Vicia</i> spp.	1 - 4 leaf or 1 - 4 cm diameter 4 - 8 leaf or 4 - 8 cm diameter 1 - 10 leaf or 1 - 10 cm diameter
	Deadnettle Fumitory Melilotus Pimpernel Poppy Saffron thistle Sheepweed	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Melilotus</i> spp. <i>Anagallis</i> spp. <i>Papaver</i> spp. <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	1 - 10 leaf or 1 - 10 cm diam

Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
0.6 - 0.8	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1) In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. * For control of Vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as Apparent Wetter 1000 at 100 mL/100 L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (2) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds are sprayed again. When heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
0.8 - 1.6		
1.6 - 2.4		
0.6 to 0.8 *		
0.8 to 1.0 *		
0.8 to 1.0	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	
0.8 - 1.2		
1.2 - 1.6		
0.8 - 1.2		
0.8 - 1.0		

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth stage
	Common Name	Botanical Name	
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including: Winter Canola, Chickpeas, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale), Field beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linseed (Linola), Lupins, Vetch Spring/Summer Fodder Rape, Pigeon peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower Pasture Clover grass, Lucerne, Medic	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1 - 4 leaf
	Marshmallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	1 - 12 leaf
	Volunteer beans, Peas, Lupins		1 - 6 leaf

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Southern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or Follows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops Or Establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops: Winter Canola, Chickpeas, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale), Field beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linseed (Linola), Lupins, Vetch Spring/Summer Fodder Rape, Pigeon peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower Pasture Clover grass, Lucerne, Medic	Seedling grasses		2 - 3 leaf
	Annual ryegrass Barley grass Brome grass Volunteer cereals, Wild oats Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Hordeum</i> spp. <i>Bromus</i> spp. <i>Avena</i> spp. <i>Vulpia</i> spp.	2 - 3 leaf

Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
0.8 - 1.0	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	As above
0.8 - 1.0 plus Diuron (500 g/SC) 75 mL/ha		
0.8 - 1.0 plus Metsulfuron-methyl (600 g/kg) 5g or 0.8 - 1.0 plus Dicamba 500 mL (200 g/L)		

1.0	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (4) or (5b) as appropriate to the particular situation In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well-grazed weeds. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. * For control of Vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as Apparent Wetter 1000 at 100 mL/100 L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (2) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing, but 3 days before the crop emerges. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
1.0		

Crop /Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth stage
	Common Name	Botanical Name	
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA – FULL DISTURBANCE			
Northern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including: Broadacre crops – Winter Canola, Chickpeas, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale), Field beans Broadacre crops – Summer Peanuts, Pigeon peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower, Navy beans, Mungbeans, Millet, Maize, Cotton	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Buffel grass Columbus grass Johnson grass Liverseed grass Mossman river grass Paradoxa grass Rhodes grass Summer grass Sweet summer grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp. <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> <i>Sorghum x alnum</i> <i>Sorghum halepense</i> <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Chloris gayana</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> <i>A. fatua</i>	2 - 3 leaf
	Sorghum Stink grass	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	2 - 3 leaf only
	Seedling broadleaved weeds African turnip weed Annual saltbush Australian bindweed Australian bluebell Blackberry nightshade Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Caustic weed Climbing buckwheat Cowvine Cudweeds Deadnettle European bindweed Fat hen Fireweed Fleabanes	<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i> * <i>Atriplex muelleri</i> <i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> <i>Solanum nigrum</i> <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebeian</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> <i>Ipomoea lonchophyla</i> <i>Gnaphalium</i> spp. <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> <i>Conyza</i> spp.	1 - 4 leaf

Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
0.8 - 1.0	Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (5a) Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. * For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
0.8 - 1.0		
0.8 - 1.0		

Crop /Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth stage
	Common Name	Botanical Name	
Continued from above	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria</i> spp.	1 - 4 leaf
	Hogweed	<i>Zaleya galericulata</i>	
	Malvastrum	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	
	Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone</i> spp.	
	Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	
	Seedling broadleaved weeds		1 - 4 leaf
	Mungbean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	
	Native Rosella	<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i>	
	New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	
	Noogoora burr	<i>Xanthium pungens</i>	
	Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	
	Peppercress	<i>Lepidium</i> spp.	
	Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp.	
	Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca seriola</i>	
	Prickly paddymelon	<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>	
	Red pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	
	Rhynchosia	<i>Rhynchosia</i> spp.	
	Sesbania pea *	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i> *	
	Sida	<i>Sida</i> spp.	
	Smooth cucumber	<i>Cucumis</i> spp.	
	Soft roly poly	<i>Salsola kali</i>	
	Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	
	Soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>	
	Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>	
	Sunflower *	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> *	
	Thornapples	<i>Datura</i> spp.	
	Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	
	Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>	
	Boggabri	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>	1 - 8 leaf
	Hexham scent *	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> *	
	Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	
	Speedy weed	<i>Flaveria australasica</i>	

Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
0.8 - 1.0	Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	As above
0.8 - 1.0		
0.8 - 1.0		

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, RIGHTS OF WAY, SPOT SPRAYING

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate/100 L High volume or power sprayer
Public Service areas, Rights of Way	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	240 - 320 mL (a) see below
Pre-crop emergence weed control - vegetable crops (spot spray only)		
Potatoes – (spot spray only)		240 mL (a) see below
Wetting agent: (a) Add 160 mL Agral or 100 mL Apparent Wetter 1000 per 100 L		

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

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

GRAZING:

LIVESTOCK: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

HORSES: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

HARVEST

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Trade Advice:

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the export slaughter interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) 13 DAYS

Livestock that has grazed on or been fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 13 days prior to slaughter.

State	Critical Comments
All States	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of oxyfluorfen 240 g/L EC at 250 mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to oxyfluorfen 240 g/L EC. Refer to the oxyfluorfen 240 g/L EC label. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000 L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: <u>Water volume 250 L/ha:</u> use 960 to 1280 mL/100L <u>Water volume 500 L/ha:</u> use 480 to 640 mL/100L <u>Water volume 750 L/ha:</u> use 320 to 430 mL/100L Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germinations occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See Note on Spot spray rate above. After planting and hilling up, wait until 10 to 15% of potato shoots are emerged then spray with Halley Premier 250. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See Note on Spot spray rate above.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that maximum residue limits (MRLs) or import tolerances may not exist in all markets for chickpeas, field peas, lentils, lupins or vetch treated with Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide. If you are growing chickpeas, field peas, lentils, lupins or vetch for export, please check with Titan Ag Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and do not leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds which germinate after spraying. Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticide treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing.

MIXING

The recommended rate of Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

Water Volume

It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2 cm	50 to 100 L/ha	Small plants (2 to 5 leaf) and well separated.
Plant height 2 to 5 cm	100 to 150 L/ha	30 to 50% ground cover.

Note:

- (1) If the volume is increased above 100 L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200 mL of Agral*/100 L or 120 mL BS1000*/100 L of additional water.
- (2) Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.

APPLICATION

Boom spray

Use only through a properly calibrated boomspray which should be fitted with flat fan jets and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. It is essential that a good marking or guidance system be used. If a disc marker is used it must be mounted so as to turn the soil back on to the area sprayed.

Crop Establishment Procedures:

(1) DIRECT DRILLING - with no working before sowing

Step	Critical comments
1. Burn	If possible, crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation – optional.	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2 cm. This will encourage early even germination of weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks from germination.	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots which will assist seed bed formation.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying.	Allow fresh growth – important for maximum uptake of Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a boom spray.	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.

6. Sow 3 to 5 days after spraying.	A rigid tyne spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3 to 5 cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertiliser rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.
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(2) WITH CULTIVATION AFTER SPRAYING

Step	Critical comments
1. Graze paddocks from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seed bed formation.
2. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow fresh growth - important for maximum uptake of Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide. Spraying can take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seed bed may be improved if cultivation commences 3 to 5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth.

(3) WITH CULTIVATION BEFORE SPRAYING

Step	Critical comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4 to 6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seed bed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seed bed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4 to 6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow fresh growth – important for maximum uptake of Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide.
5. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth. NOTE: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

(4) FOR THE CONTROL OF WEEDS DURING THE FALLOW

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also exposes the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter, and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist soil conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth holds the soil in clods. Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

Seedling Weeds:

Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1 L/ha Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide in 50 to 100 L of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7 to 21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.

Control of transplanted weeds:

Weeds transplanted by unsuccessful cultivation present an extremely difficult problem. If there is a risk that cultivation will result in weeds being transplanted (particularly under moist soil conditions) it is recommended that the weeds be sprayed with Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide prior to cultivation (see previous section). Weeds partly covered by soil and clods provide poor conditions for successful chemical weed control. The best results will be achieved by allowing the weeds to make some regrowth to provide an adequate chemical target. Apply the highest rate of Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

(5) FOR THE CONTROL OF SEEDLING WEEDS IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SOWING

(a) Sowing with full disturbance (full combine):

The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8 - 1.0 L of Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.

(b) Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-till planters):

Use Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide at 1.0 L/ha in Southern Australia.

NOTE: For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP 22 HERBICIDE

Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyrindyls group of herbicides. Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide has the inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide is a Group 22 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide and Group 22 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 Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide or other Group 22 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD:

DO NOT allow entry to treated areas until the spray has dried.

PRECAUTIONS:

This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for human consumption.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Very toxic to aquatic life.

DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for commercial or recreational fishing.

Toxic to birds and native mammals. However, the use of this product as directed is not expected to have adverse effects on birds and native mammals.

Toxic to beneficial arthropods. Not compatible with integrated pest management (IPM) programs utilising beneficial arthropods. Minimise spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial arthropods in non-crop areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated, locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Do not swallow. The product, particularly the concentrate, can kill if swallowed, absorbed through the eyes or absorbed by skin contact. The liquid can cause burns particularly to the eyes. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin. When handling, do not touch or rub eyes, nose or mouth with hand. Avoid contact with eyes and skin, open wounds and clothing. Protect eyes while using.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product or with wet spray remove clothing immediately. Do not inhale spray mist. Do not allow children to play with containers or any equipment that is used.

When connecting, disconnecting and cleaning equipment wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, impervious footwear, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and a full-face respirator with canister specified for paraquat/diquat OR half face-piece respirator with canister specified for paraquat/diquat and face shield or goggles.

When applying by hand wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, impervious footwear, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and a full-face piece respirator with a canister specified for paraquat/diquat.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves, face shield or goggles, respirator (and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water), clothing and footwear.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If sprayed on skin, wash thoroughly. If sprayed in mouth, rinse mouth with water. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Apparent Weedy Seedy 250 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 with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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