

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



CYANAZINE 900 WDG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg CYANAZINE

GROUP C HERBICIDE

A selective herbicide for the control of various weeds in field peas, processing peas, chickpeas, faba beans, lentils, vetches, onions, potatoes and sweetcorn as indicated in the Directions for use table

IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use

4FARMERS PTY. LTD.

A.C.N. 067 443 485

1/70 McDOWELL STREET WELSHPOOL

WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6106

PH (08) 9356 3445 FAX: (08) 9356 3447

APVMA Approval No.: 60877/0706

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide is a water dispersible granular herbicide, which controls a range of broadleaf and grass seedlings as they emerge. It will also control very young weeds (up to 3cm) that are present at time of application. It is effective through root uptake from soil as well as foliar uptake. 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide has a relatively short persistence in the soil and as a consequence is unlikely to cause damage to susceptible crops following in the rotation. Do NOT apply 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide to soils with a high sand or gravel content e.g. sand or sandy loam soils. 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide is not recommended for use on the Mallee soils of Victoria and South Australia. The activity of 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide may be reduced in soils of a very high organic matter or clay content. 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide may be used in conventional sowing or in direct drill and retained stubble situations. For best results, weeds should be young and actively growing. **The smaller the weed, the more effective the treatment.** Where possible, the seedbed should be free of weeds and large clods.

Best results are obtained if irrigation is applied immediately after spraying. Under dry conditions there is no root uptake and results, especially against grass weeds and wireweed, may be poor. Pre-planting applications of 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide should preferably be made IMMEDIATELY prior to planting to ensure maximum residual control. Effective weed control may last from 4-10 weeks depending on soil temperature, soil moisture, soil microbial organisms, soil pH, soil leaching and factors affecting 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide volatility.

4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide is not recommended for control of heavy infestations of annual ryegrass and wireweed unless used in a mixture with pendimethalin or trifluralin. Refer to the pendimethalin or trifluralin labels for advice on crop safety, follow-crop restrictions (etc). Temporary crop damage (yellowing) may occur particularly where 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide is applied to crops grown on sand over clay (duplex) soils.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide is a member of the triazine group of herbicides. This product has the photosynthesis inhibition mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group C Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to this product and other Group C Herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. **These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group C herbicides.** Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Genfarm Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

APPLICATION:

For pre-emergence applications, except in WA, weed control is generally most effective when 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide is applied immediately after sowing and not incorporated. 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide should be applied uniformly by ground boom sprayed fitted with Fan Jets fully calibrated to ensure even application.

4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide should not be applied by aircraft. Spray volume is not critical but a rate of between 80 and 200 litres per hectare, at a speed of 10 to 15 kph, is suggested. If using lower spray volumes, nozzle output should not exceed 600 mL/minute. Product performance is likely to be reduced if spray equipment does not have continuous agitation during filling and constant agitation and spray pressure during the application process. When spraying, avoid overlapping of the spray bands, and shut off spray boom while starting, turning slowly or stopping. Failure to observe these procedures will cause higher rates of application on some areas resulting in crop damage. It is recommended that spraying be carried out from end to end rather than around the paddock. Plants damaged by wheel tracking may be more susceptible to herbicide damage.

MIXING:

Add the product to the half filled spray tank while agitating. Continue to agitate while topping up the tank and during spraying. Reseal partly used spray container immediately after use.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINTS:

- DO NOT apply by aircraft.
- DO NOT apply on dry sown peas.
- DO NOT use on sand or sandy loams as crop damage may result.
- DO NOT spray when dry conditions prevail.
- DO NOT apply to weeds or crops, which are stressed by dry or cold weather, waterlogging, disease or mechanical damage.
- DO NOT apply post-emergence in conditions of very high humidity.
- DO NOT apply post-emergence if rain is likely within 8 hours.
- DO NOT use wetting agents with post-emergence applications.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Peas	Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), black bindweed (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), clovers (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.), Cotula (<i>Cotula</i> spp.), crowfoot (<i>Erodium</i> , <i>Storksbill</i>) (<i>Erodium</i> spp.), docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.), mountain sorrel (<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>), persicaria (redshank) (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>), plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	Tas only	1.1 or 2.2 kg/ha	Use the lower rate for light friable soils and the higher rate for soils high in organic matter and clay loams. Apply early post-emergence when weeds are in the young seedling stage. Applications are best made when crop has reached the 4 node stage. Application prior to the 2 node stage or after flowering has commenced should be avoided. Do not use a rate greater than 1.1 kg/ha when mixing with other registered herbicides used in accordance with local recommendations.
Onions	(Redshank) (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>), plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)			Use the lower rate for light friable soils and the higher rate for soils high in organic matter and clay loams. Apply after the second leaf is fully expanded and the third true leaf has emerged but NOT after the first signs of bulbing. Apply only in the cooler months (Late Autumn – Early Spring). May be used in a programme or applied in tank mixes with other herbicides at rates no greater than 800g when used in accordance with local recommendations.
Potatoes	Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), black bindweed (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), clovers (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.), Cotula (<i>Cotula</i> spp.), crowfoot (<i>Erodium</i> , <i>Storksbill</i>) (<i>Erodium</i> spp.), docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.), mountain sorrel (<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>), persicaria (redshank) (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>), plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	Tas only	2.2 kg/ha	Apply just before or as the crop is emerging, but before the majority of the crop has emerged. Applications when the majority of the crop has emerged should be avoided. Applications should be timed to coincide with moisture. May be used in a programme with other registered herbicides when used in accordance with local recommendations.
Sweetcorn	(Redshank) (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>), plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		1.1 or 2.2 kg/ha	May be applied as a very early post-emergence treatment up to 4-leaf stage. Applications should be timed to coincide with moisture. Use the higher rate on soils high in organic matter and clay loams and/or where weeds have advanced beyond the seedling stage. Can be used in a programme with other registered herbicides when used in accordance with local recommendations. Applications made outside the constraints referred to should be avoided as crop damage may result.
Field peas, processing peas	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula</i> spp.), deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) (Not SA), mouse ear chickweed (<i>Cerastium</i> spp.), prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>), sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), spiny emex/three cornered jack (<i>Emex australis</i>), staggerweed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>), stinging nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), wild mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.), wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	1.7 or 2.2 kg/ha	Pre-sowing: Apply between 14 days before and up to sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. Where annual ryegrass and wireweed are a major problem, add pendimethalin or trifluralin at recommended rates.
			1.1 or 1.7 kg/ha	Post-sowing/pre-emergence: Apply from immediately after sowing until one week after sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types.
			850 g or 1.1 kg/ha	Post-emergence: Apply from second node stage until the appearance of first flower buds. Use the higher rate when large weeds are present.
	SUPPRESSION ONLY: Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.), great brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)			

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

**WITHOLDING PERIOD:
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**

COMPATIBILITY:

4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide is compatible with both pendimethalin and trifluralin. Where annual ryegrass and wireweed are present, a Genfarm Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide/pendimethalin or Genfarm Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide/trifluralin mixture may be used. Refer to pendimethalin or trifluralin labels for advice on crop safety, follow-crop restriction (etc). Incorporation should be carried out according to the pendimethalin or trifluralin label recommendations respectively. Where a range of depths of incorporation is indicated, these mixtures should be incorporated as shallow as possible. Heavy rain following deep incorporation (more than 5cm deep) may result in 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide being leached below the layer of germination for shallow germinating weeds (e.g. wild mustard, deadnettle). **For this reason application of 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide separately is always preferable.** Where 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide is incorporated alone, this should be to a depth of 2 cm only. Where weeds have become too advanced for control prior to sowing, 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide may be applied with a knockdown herbicide. 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide may be used with paraquat 250 g/L and glyphosate. When mixing glyphosate with 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide it is necessary to add crystalline ammonium sulphate (2%w/v) according to the directions on the glyphosate label.

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 overlap spray bands as double dosage may harm the crop and other non-crop vegetation.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

On treated areas, do NOT graze the immature crops or cut immature crops for stock feed.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in of direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsing to spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact or inhaled or swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. **If product or spray 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.

FIRST AID

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by 4Farmers Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficacy for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and 4Farmers Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

UN No. 2763	TRIAZINE PESTICIDES, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS CYANAZINE)
In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 638 556 24 HOURS
PG III	HAZCHEM 2X

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply by aircraft.

DO NOT apply on dry sown peas.

DO NOT use on sand or sandy loams as crop damage may result.

DO NOT spray when dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT apply to weeds or crops, which are stressed by dry or cold weather, waterlogging, disease or mechanical damage.

DO NOT apply post-emergence in conditions of very high humidity.

DO NOT apply post-emergence if rain is likely within 8 hours.

DO NOT use wetting agents with post-emergence applications.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Chickpeas, faba beans, lentils	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula</i> spp.), deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) (Not SA), mouse ear chickweed (<i>Cerastium</i> spp.), prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>), sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), spiny emex/three cornered jack (<i>Emex australis</i>), staggerweed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>), stinging nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), wild mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.), wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) SUPPRESSION ONLY: Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.), great brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic & SA only	1.7 or 2.2	Pre-sowing: Apply between 14 days before and up to sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. Where annual ryegrass and wireweed are a major problem, add pendimethalin or trifluralin at recommended rates. POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, LENTILS AND VETCHES WILL RESULT IN CROP DAMAGE.
		SA Only		Post-sowing/pre-emergence: Apply from immediately after sowing until one week after sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, LENTILS AND VETCHES WILL RESULT IN CROP DAMAGE. Note: Fumitory is more effectively suppressed with pre-emergence applications.
Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, processing peas	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula</i> spp.), rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>), sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>), wild mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.), wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) SUPPRESSION ONLY: Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.), great brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	WA only	1.1 kg/ha	Pre-sowing: Apply immediately before sowing. Where annual ryegrass and wireweed are a major problem, add pendimethalin or trifluralin at recommended rates. 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide should only be applied after initial weed germination has been killed by cultivation or knockdown spray. Total weed control is not expected but 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WDG Herbicide will effectively reduce weed competition to the point where the crop can compete effectively. DO NOT add anti-evaporant spraying oils. POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS AND LENTILS WILL RESULT IN CROP DAMAGE.
Field peas, processing peas	wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)		550 g or 1.1 kg/ha	Post-emergence: Apply between 3 and 5 node stage of crop.
Field peas, processing peas, chickpeas, faba beans, lentils,	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), SUPPRESSION ONLY: Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	Qld only	1.7 or 2.2 kg/ha	Pre-sowing: Apply between 14 days before and up to sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. Where annual ryegrass and wireweed are a major problem, add pendimethalin or trifluralin at recommended rates.
				Post-sowing/pre-emergence: Apply from immediately after sowing until one week after sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, AND LENTILS WILL RESULT IN CROP DAMAGE.
Field peas, processing peas			850 g or 1.1 kg/ha	Post-emergence: Apply from second node stage until the appearance of first flower buds. Use the higher rate when large weeds are present. DO NOT use on Wirrega field peas.

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED