



U.N. No. 3016	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (Contains Paraquat Dichloride & Diquat Dibromide)	
In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	PG III	HAZCHEM 2X
	Special Poisons Advice: 13 11 26	



4 FARMERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N. 51 160 092 428

1 / 70 McDowell Street, Welshpool, WA 6106

Tel: (08) 9356 3445 Fax: (08) 9356 3447

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED

DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES

KEEP LOCKED UP



BROWN OUT 250

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:

135 g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE

115 g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP L HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds in the various crops as shown in the direction for use table.

THIS BOOKLET IS PART OF THE LABEL

APVMA Approval No.: 58733/0204

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

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 spray will not effect results.

DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.

For ground application only – DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA: Southern NSW, Victoria, Tasmania, SA and WA ONLY

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum spp</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus spp</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp</i>) Vulpia (Silver grass, Sand Fescue) (<i>Vulpia spp</i>)*	2-3 leaf	0.6-0.8	<p>Refer to crop establishment procedure in the general instructions section:</p> <p>In WA apply after the Autumn break, within 4 weeks of weed germination. In 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. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or where narrow points are fitted or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range of 1.2L to 2.4L/ha. For dense, mature swards over 2 months old or spring crops use rates up to 2.4L/ha.</p> <p>*For control of Vulpia (Silver grass), add a wetter such as Agral at 160mL/100L or BS1000 at 100mL/100L</p> <p>Refer to crop establishment procedure – cultivation after spraying in the general instructions section:</p> <p>Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds sprayed again. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release.</p> <p>Refer to crop establishment procedure – cultivation before spraying in the general instructions section:</p> <p>Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before crop emergence.</p> <p>TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions</p> <p>Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.</p>
		4 leaf to early tiller	0.8-1.6	
		Mid-fully tillered	1.6-2.4	
	Ball Mustard (<i>Neslia paniculata</i>), Charlock (<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>), Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Long fruited wild turnip (<i>Brassica tουμεfortii</i>), Muskweed (<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>), Shepherds purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), Short fruited Wild Turnip (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wards Weed (<i>Carrichtera annua</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	1-5cm diam	0.8-1.2	
5-10cm diam	1.2-1.6			
	10-20cm diam	1.6-2.4		

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION. FOR USE AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT spray plants, which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.
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SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA: Southern NSW, Victoria, Tasmania, SA and WA ONLY

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
DIRECT DRILLING Continued Spring/Summer Fodder Rape, Pigeon Peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower, Pasture Clover, Grass, Lucerne, Medic	Bed Straw (<i>Gallium tricornutum</i>), Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>), Ivy-leaf Speedwell (<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>), Lincoln Weed (<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>), Medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp), Spiny Emex (Doublegee, Three cornered jack) (<i>Emex australis</i>), Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), Storkbill (Wild geranium, crow fruit) (<i>Erodium</i> spp), Subclover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Vetch (tares) (<i>Vicia</i> spp)	1-4 leaf or 1-4cm diam	0.8-1.2	<p>Refer to crop establishment procedure in the general instructions section:</p> <p>In WA apply after the Autumn break, within 4 weeks of weed germination. In 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. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or where narrow points are fitted or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range of 1.2L to 2.4L/ha. For dense, mature swards over 2 months old or spring crops use rates up to 2.4L/ha.</p> <p>*For control of Vulpia (Silver grass), add a wetter such as Agral at 160mL/100L or BS1000 at 100mL/100L</p> <p>Refer to crop establishment procedure – cultivation after spraying in the general instructions section:</p> <p>Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds sprayed again. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release.</p> <p>Refer to crop establishment procedure – cultivation before spraying in the general instructions section:</p> <p>Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before crop emergence.</p> <p>TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions</p> <p>Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.</p>	
		4-8 leaf or 4-8cm diam	1.2-1.6		
		Deadnettle (<i>Lamium emplexicaule</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp), Mellilotus (<i>Mellilotus</i> spp), Pimpernel (<i>Anagallis</i> spp), Poppy (<i>Papaver</i> spp), Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Sheepweed (<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>)	1-10 leaf or 1-10 cm diam		0.8-1.2
		Paterson's Curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	1-5 leaf		1.2-1.6
		Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	1-4 leaf		0.8-1.2
		Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	1-12 leaf		0.8-1.2 + Oxyfluorfen 75mL
	Volunteer beans, peas and lupins	1-6 leaf	0.8-1.2 + Ally 5g or 0.8-1.2 + dicamba 500mL		

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT spray plants, which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.
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SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA: Southern NSW, Victoria, Tasmania, SA and WA ONLY**FALLOW/ MINIMUM DISTURBANCE**

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
DIRECT DRILLING with minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) or	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum</i> spp), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp) Vulpia (Silver grass, Sand Fescue) (<i>Vulpia</i> spp)*	2-3 leaf	1.0-1.2	<p>Refer to crop establishment procedure in the general instructions section:</p> <p>In WA apply after the Autumn break, within 4 weeks of weed germination. In 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 and for sowing equipment with narrow points. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha. For dense swards or spring application use rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha.</p> <p>*For control of Vulpia (Silver grass), add a wetter such as Agral at 160mL/100L or BS1000 at 100mL/100L</p> <p>Refer to crop establishment procedure – cultivation after spraying in the general instructions section:</p> <p>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 seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days.</p> <p>Refer to crop establishment procedure (3) – cultivation before spraying in the general instructions section:</p> <p>Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before crop emergence.</p> <p>TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions</p> <p>Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.</p>
		4 leaf to early tiller	1.2-2.4	
		mid-fully tillered	2.4-3.2	
FALLOWS 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	Ball Mustard (<i>Neslia paniculata</i>), Charlock (<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>), Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Long fruited wild turnip (<i>Brassica toumefortii</i>), Muskweed (<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>), Shepherds purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), Short Fruited Wild Turnip (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wards Weed (<i>Carrichtera annua</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	1-5cm diam	1.2-1.8	
		5-10cm diam	1.8-1.4	
		10-20cm diam	2.4-3.2	

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SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
DIRECT DRILLING Continued Spring/Summer Fodder Rape, Pigeon Peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower Pasture Clover Grass, Lucerne, Medic	Bed Straw (<i>Gallium tricomutum</i>), Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>), Ivy-leaf Speedwell (<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>), Lincoln Weed (<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>), Spiny Emex (Doublegee, Three cornered jack) (<i>Emex australis</i>), Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), Storksbill (Wild geranium, crow fruit) (<i>Erodium</i> spp), Vetch (<i>tares</i>) (<i>Vicia</i> spp)	1-4 leaf or 1-4cm diam	1.2-1.8	<p>Refer to crop establishment procedure in the general instructions section:</p> <p>In WA apply after the Autumn break, within 4 weeks of weed germination. In 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 and for sowing equipment with narrow points. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha. For dense swards or spring application use rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha.</p> <p>*For control of <i>Vulpia</i> (Silver grass), add a wetter such as Agral at 160mL/100L or BS1000 at 100mL/100L</p> <p>Refer to crop establishment procedure – cultivation after spraying in the general instructions section:</p> <p>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 seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days.</p> <p>Refer to crop establishment procedure (3) – cultivation before spraying in the general instructions section:</p> <p>Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before crop emergence.</p> <p>TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions</p> <p>Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.</p>
		4-8 leaf or 4-8cm diam	1.8-3.2	
	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium emplexicaule</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp), Mellilotus (<i>Mellilotus</i> spp), Pimpernel (<i>Anagallis</i> spp), Poppy (<i>Papaver</i> spp), Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Sheepweed (<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>)	1-10 leaf or 1-10 cm diam	1.2-3.2	
	Paterson's Curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	1-5 leaf	1.8-3.2	
	Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	1-4 leaf	1.2-3.2	
	Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	1-12 leaf	1.2-1.8 + Oxyfluorfen 75mL	

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SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
DIRECT DRILLING Continued	Volunteer beans, peas and lupins	1-6 leaf	1.2-1.8 + Ally 5g or 1.2-1.8 + dicamba 500mL	As per previous page
	Medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp), Subclover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	1-4 leaf or 1-4cm diam	1.2-1.8 plus 500mL/ha Banvel 200	
		4-8 leaf or 4-8cm diam	1.8-3.2 plus 5g Ally	
	Split application for: Subclover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	1-8 leaf or 1-8cm diam	1.2L followed by 1.2L	For subclover control without the addition of Banvel 200 in crops sown with triple disc, modified combine or sod seeder use a split application. Apply second application 7 to 15 days after first application and when green regrowth is present.
	Split application for: Perennial ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	4 leaf to early tiller		1.6L followed by 1.6L
		Mid to fully tillered	First application in late winter, and follow with second application 7 to 15 days later when green regrowth is present.	
	Split application for: Most Annual Weeds	Weeds higher than 10cm	2.4-3.2L	If there is excess leaf growth, ie more than 10cm split the recommended rate in half and apply second part 7 to 15 days after the first. Paddocks should be well grazed continuously from the break. The first application removes excess leaf growth, the second application is effect on residual green tissue. Green growth must be present for second application.
Potato weed (<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>)	1-15cm	1.2-1.6	SA ONLY For use in summer fallows only. Add 275g/ha Diuron WG to enhance control of larger weeds.	
	15-30cm	1.6-2.4		

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NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: Queensland, Northern Territory and Northern NSW only

FULL DISTURBANCE

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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 Cotton, Maize, Millet, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Peanuts, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower	Seedling grasses listed below only (not regrowth or rhizomes): Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp), Buffel Grass (<i>Cenchrus</i> <i>ciliaris</i>), Columbus Grass (<i>Sorghum x alnum</i>), Johnson Grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa</i> <i>panicoides</i>), Mossman River Grass (<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>), Paradoxa Grass (<i>Phalaris</i> <i>paradoxa</i>), Rhodes Grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>), Summer Grass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>), Sweet Summer Grass (<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>), Volunteer Barley (<i>Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i>), Volunteer Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), Wild Oats (<i>Avena ludoviciana</i> , <i>A. fatua</i>)	2-3 leaf	0.8-1.2	Refer to crop establishment procedure – sowing with full disturbance in the general instructions section: Apply in 50-100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. For the best results, spray during humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed -weed situation, use the rate recommended for the hardest to kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range of 1.6L to 2.4L per hectare. TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions African Turnip Weed, Hexham Scent, Sesbania Pea and Sunflower: For control of larger weeds prior to planting cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
		4 leaf to early tiller	1.2-1.6	
	mid-fully tillered	1.6-2.4		
	Sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>), Stink Grass (<i>Eragrostis</i> <i>cilianensis</i>)	2-3 leaf only	0.8-1.2	

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RESTRAINTS:

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NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: Queensland, Northern Territory and Northern NSW only
FULL DISTURBANCE

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
DIRECT DRILLING Continued	African Turnip Weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>), Annual saltbush (<i>Atriplex muellen</i>), Australian Bindweed (<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>), Australian Bluebell (<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>), Blackberry Nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>), Bellvine (<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>), Black Pigweed (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>), Bladder Ketmia (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terretris</i>), Caustic Weed (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp), Climbing Buckwheat (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>), Cowvine (<i>Ipomoea Ionchophylla</i>), Cudweeds (<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium emplexicaule</i>), European Bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>), Fathen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Fireweed (<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>), Fleabanes (<i>Conyza</i> spp), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp), Hogweed (<i>Zaleya galericulata</i>), Malvastrum (<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>) Mexican Poppy (<i>Argemone</i> spp), Mint Weed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Mung Bean (<i>Vigna radiata</i>), Native Rosella (<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i>), New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>),	1-4 leaf only	0.8-1.6	<p>Refer to crop establishment procedure – sowing with full disturbance in the general instructions section: Apply in 50-100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. For the best results, spray during humid conditions or in the late evening.</p> <p>In a typical mixed -weed situation, use the rate recommended for the hardest to kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tyres. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range of 1.6L to 2.4L per hectare.</p> <p>TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions</p> <p>African Turnip Weed, Hexham Scent, Sesbania Pea and Sunflower: For control of larger weeds prior to planting cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period</p>
		4-8 leaf only	1.6-2.4	
		8-12 leaf	2.4	

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RESTRAINTS:

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NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: Queensland, Northern Territory and Northern NSW only**FULL DISTURBANCE**

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
DIRECT DRILLING Continued	Noogora Burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>), Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>), Peppergrass (<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), Varigated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Wild Gooseberry (<i>Physalis minima</i>)	1-4 leaf only	0.8-1.6	<p>Refer to crop establishment procedure – sowing with full disturbance in the general instructions section: Apply in 50-100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. For the best results, spray during humid conditions or in the late evening.</p> <p>In a typical mixed -weed situation, use the rate recommended for the hardest to kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range of 1.6L to 2.4L per hectare.</p> <p>TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions</p> <p>African Turnip Weed, Hexham Scent, Sesbania Pea and Sunflower: For control of larger weeds prior to planting cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period</p>
		4-8 leaf only	1.6-2.4	
		8-12 leaf	2.4	
	Native Jute (<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>)	1-4 leaf	1.2-1.6	
		4-8 leaf	1.6-2.4	
	Annual Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis angulata</i>), Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	1-4 leaf	1.2-1.6	
	Boggabri (<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>), Hexham Scent (<i>Melilotus indicus</i>), Wild carrot (<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>), Speedy weed (<i>Flaveria australasica</i>)	1-8 leaf	0.8-1.2	

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NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: Queensland, Northern Territory and Northern NSW only**FALLOW/ MINIMUM DISTURBANCE**

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
DIRECT DRILLING with minimum disturbance or FALLOWS Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops: Broadacre Crops: Winter Chickpeas, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Spring/Summer Cotton, Maize, Millet, Mung Beans, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower	Seedling grasses listed below only (not regrowth or rhizomes): Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp), Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>), Paradoxa Grass (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>), Stink Grass (<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>), Volunteer Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), Volunteer Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), Wild Oats (<i>Avena ludoviciana</i> , <i>A. fatua</i>)	2 leaf to pre-tillering	1.2-1.6	Refer to crop establishment procedures listed in the General Instructions as appropriate to the particular situation: Apply in 50-100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. For the best results, spray during humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed -weed situation, use the rate recommended for the hardest to kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range of 1.6L to 2.4L per hectare. TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions Mung Bean, Sesbania Pea and Sunflower: For control of larger weeds prior to planting cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
		Early tillering	1.6-2.4	
	Seedling Broadleaved Weeds: Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>), Bellvine (<i>Pomoea plebeia</i>), Black Pigweed (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>), Bladder Ketmia (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Fathen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Fireweed (<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp), Mint Weed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Mung Bean (<i>Vigna radiata</i>), New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>), Prickly Paddymelon (<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>), Sesbania Pea (<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>), Smooth Cucumber (<i>Cucumis</i> spp), Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), Thornapples (<i>Datura</i> spp), Volunteer cotton (including Round-up Ready cotton) (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>), Wild Gooseberry (<i>Physalis minima</i>)	1-4 leaf	1.6-2.4	

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NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: Queensland, Northern Territory and Northern NSW only**FALLOW/ MINIMUM DISTURBANCE**

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
DIRECT DRILLING with minimum disturbance Continued	Volunteer cotton (including Round-up Ready cotton) (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>),	5-9 leaf	2.4-3.2	As per previous page
	Boggabri (<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>), Hexham Scent (<i>Mellilotus indicus</i>), Wild carrot (<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>), Phyllanthus (<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp)	1-8 leaf	1.6-2.4	
As an aid in post harvest weed control – after winter cereals	Volunteer Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), Volunteer Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), Bladder Ketmia (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>), Milk Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>)	1-4 leaf	1.6-2.4	Do not spray under hot dry conditions or when weeds are covered with dust and/or trash. Application is best carried out following rain. New Zealand Spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled using 1.6-2.4 litres/ha in a minimum 100L of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy. The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.
Sugar Cane – Establishment and Fallows Prior to Sugar Cane Planting cultivated or non-cultivated	Seedling grasses listed below only (not regrowth or rhizomes): Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp), Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>), Stink Grass (<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>),	2 leaf to pre-tillering	1.2-1.6	<p>Refer to crop establishment procedures listed in the General Instructions as appropriate for Sugarcane: Cultivate fallow: Where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10cm high use rates of 1.6-2.4L/ha in a spray volume of 150-200L water/ha plus a wetter such as Agral at 200mL/100L. Non-cultivated fallow: to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2L/ha in a spray volume of 400L water plus a wetter such as Agral at 200mL/100L. A split application 10-12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzles equivalent to Spraying Systems 03 for 200L/ha and 04 for 250-400L/ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions.</p> <p>TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions</p>
		Early tillering	1.6-2.4	
		Mature Annual grasses	2.4-3.2	
As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane				

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FALLOW/ MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugar Cane – Establishment and Fallows Prior to Sugar Cane Planting cultivated or non-cultivated As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane	Seedling Broadleaved Weeds: Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>), Bellvine (<i>Pomoea plebeia</i>), Black Pigweed (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>), Bladder Ketmia (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terretris</i>), Fathen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp), Mint Weed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Mung Bean (<i>Vigna radiata</i>), New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>), Prickly Paddymelon (<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>), Sesbania Pea (<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>), Smooth Cucumber (<i>Cucumis</i> spp), Thornapples (<i>Datura</i> spp), Wild Gooseberry (<i>Physalis minima</i>)	1-4 leaf	1.6-2.4	Refer to crop establishment procedures listed in the General Instructions as appropriate for Sugarcane: Cultivate fallow: Where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10cm high use rates of 1.6-2.4L/ha in a spray volume of 150-200L water/ha plus a wetter such as Agral at 200mL/100L. Non-cultivated fallow: to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2L/ha in a spray volume of 400L water plus a wetter such as Agral at 200mL/100L. A split application 10-12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzles equivalent to Spraying Systems 03 for 200L/ha and 04 for 250-400L/Ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. TANK MIX: See compatibility section in the general instructions
		Mature Broadleaf Weeds	2.4-3.2	
	Phyllanthus (<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp)	1-8 leaf	1.6-2.4	
	Mature Broadleaf Weeds	2.4-3.2		

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NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: Queensland, NSW and Western Australia only

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugar Cane Plant and Ratoon	Most seedling broadleaf weeds including:	Up to 5cm high	1.2-1.6	Apply as a broadcast spray over the top of plant cane up to the 3-4leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7-10 days. In plant cane between the 3-4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The Irvin spray boom (or other similar equipment) is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying the cane bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem, which is resistant to 4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide, the spray height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense, maturer weeds. 4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide can be mixed with atrazine to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. Refer to the atrazine label for specific rates. Complete spray coverage is essential.
	Sickle Pod (<i>Senna (Cassia) obtusifolia</i>),	Up to 50cm high		
	Bluetop (<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>), <i>Phyllanthus (Phyllanthus spp)</i> ,	Up to 15cm high		
	Calopo (<i>Calapogonium muconoides</i>)	3 –5 leaves	1.6-2.0	
	Most seedling grasses including: Awnless Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa colona</i>) Summer Grass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>), Guinea Grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>), Hamil Grass (<i>Panicum maximum cv Hamil</i>), Green Summer Grass (<i>Brachiaria miliiformis</i>)	Up to 5cm high	1.2-1.6	
	All above grasses	Up to 10cm high	1.2-1.6	
	All above grasses	>10cm high and seeding	1.6	
				For grasses and broadleaf weeds up to 5cm high use a minimum of 250L spray solution per hectare; increase to 350L/hectare for weeds up to 10cm high. Use a spray volume of 400L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Agral at 200mL/100L water.

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SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	Qld, NSW only	1.2-1.6	Apply by groundrig only. Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50-100L of clean water per hectare. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. 4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide can damage immature green bolls.
LUCERENE Established at least one year old For improving grazing or oversowing	Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium	ALL STATES	1.6L	Spray in autumn after weeds germinate. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2-4cm before spraying. If required grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
For improved grazing, hay or seed production or oversowing			2.4L	Spray in winter. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4cm before spraying. If required grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
For improved control of some weeds, and for short-term residual control			2.4L	For improved control of Paterson's Curse and Shepherd's Purse mix at 1kg/ha in late winter. DO NOT use the tank mix if oversowing. For short-term residual and enhanced control of some weeds, Diuron granules may be tank-mixed where allowed. Refer to the Diuron label for rates and permitted situations. Length of control may be shorter on heavy soils or under irrigation. DO NOT use the tank mix if oversowing. WARNING- continued use of 4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide alone in certain areas has resulted in the selection of resistance barley grass (<i>Hordeum glaucum</i> , <i>H. leporium</i>), cape weed and silver grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp). Where resistant barley grass is confirmed it may be controlled with fluazifop. The use of the tank mix with diuron will assist in control of resistant capeweed and silver grass and is recommended as a general weed resistance strategy for lucerne.

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PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Public Service Areas, Rights of Way, Market Gardens and Nurseries, Orchards including bananas), Vineyards and Forests Ring weeding around trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	Most annual grasses and broadleaf weeds	All States	2.4-3.2L If volume of water exceeds 200L/ha add 200mL Agral per 100L of additional water.	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial woods such as paspalum and docks while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Oxyfluorfen at 250mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Oxyfluorfen (Refer to the Oxyfluorfen label). For spot spraying: use 240mL to 320mL per 100L plus 170mL Agral per 100L. Note that the spot spray rate assumes 1 000L of water per hectare. If the water volumes are lower, increase the dilution rate as follows: Water volume 250L/ha use 960 to 1280mL/100L Water volume 500L/ha use 480 to 640mL/100L Water volume 750L/ha use 320 to 430mL/100L Alternatively, measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres, using your normal application volume. The dilution rate is 24 to 32mL of 4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide in this volume.
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)				Prepare the 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 germinating 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. For spot spraying read notes above.
Long term weed control				4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide can be mixed with soil residual herbicides, diuron, atrazine and simazine granules. For further information see General Instructions. For spot spraying read notes above.
Potatoes – weed control				After planting and hilling up, wait until 10-25% of potato shoots are emerged then blanket spray with 4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. For spot spraying read notes above.
Potatoes – weed destruction prior to digging			3.2L If volume of water exceeds 200L/ha add 200mL Agral per 100L of additional water.	Spray 3 to 7 days before digging after all tops have died down. For spot spraying use 320mL/100L spot spray and read notes above. DO NOT use 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide for potato haulm desiccation.

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PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Avocados, Custard Apples, Lychees, Mangoes	Most annual grasses and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses	All States	Spot spray only 120-240mL/ 100L plus 170mL Agral per 100L	Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from summer to autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See spot spraying notes above. Warning: AVOID SPRAY DRIFT ONTO TREES
RICE DO NOT apply if rice has emerged	Annual Weeds	NSW only	1.6-3.2L	Refer to the Direct Drilling procedure for Rice in the General Instructions section.
	Annual Weeds including barnyard grass		1.7-2.2L	On rice stubbles after burning.
	Clover control		2.2L plus 500mL Banvel 200 as tank mix	Well grazed clover dominant pastures.
	Annual pasture		3.2L	Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth.
Kikuyu/Paspalum pastures	To suppress growth to over sow winter feed.		2.4L	Spray in autumn after grazing or slashing to 2-4cm.
			3.2L	For early spraying (Feb or March) or if lightly grazed.
Established Pastures – Perennial grass crops, cocksfoot, perennial ryegrass, Phalaris and Demeter fescue	Control of annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production	NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	1.6L	Spray in autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid winter. Only spray stands that are at least 12 months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2.4cm (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage).
			2.4L	Spray in late winter. Only spray stands that are at least 12 months old. Continuously graze pasture to maintain length 2-4cm.
Pasture Improvement	To increase the perennial grass and/or sub clover or white clover content of the pasture.		1.2L	Spray in winter. Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage. Only suppresses annual weeds (All states except WA) and perennial weeds (WA only)

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DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spray will not effect results.

DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.

For ground application only – DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Grasses (particularly annual ryegrass)	To control grass seed set (Spray Top technique)	WA only	Boom spray- 800mL/ha in a minimum of 50L clean water	Apply at the end of growing season. HEAVILY GRAZE paddocks during the spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. REMOVE ALL stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to emerge evenly. Set boom spray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern at the top of the pasture being sprayed.
			1.5L	Hay Freezing for maximum retention of protein for summer grazing.
Duboisia	Annual Weeds	Qld and NT only	2.4 to 3.2L/ha or SPOT SPRAYING 240-320mL per 100L	Apply as a directed spray on to weeds around Duboisia plants. This treatment is most effective when applied to young weed seedlings. Product may be mixed with diuron or simazine or applied alone. Thoroughly wet foliage. If is essential to obtain good leaf coverage and spray volumes of 50-200L/ha are recommended, depending on density of weed cover. Refer to General Instructions for addition of wetter.
Tea-Trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Grasses and Broadleaf weeds	NSW only	1.6 to 3.2L	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.
FOR USE AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO
HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.**

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT
LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.
COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

4Farmers BROWN OUT 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. Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 with other herbicides.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide is a member of the BIPYRIDYLS group of herbicides. 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide has the INHIBITORS OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS AT PHOTOSYSTEM I mode of action. For weed resistance management 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide and other Group L 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 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, 4 Farmers Australia Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

GROUP L HERBICIDE

COMPATIBILITY

4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide is compatible with the following: Atrazine 900g/kg, metsulfuron methyl, triallate, dicamba, 2,4-D (amine and ester), diuron 900 g/kg, chlorsulfuron, oxyfluorfen, paraquat, triasulfuron, clopyralid, MCPA (amine and ester), diquat, norflurazon, simazine 900g/kg, imazethapyr, pendimethalin, oryzalin, trifluralin, trifluralin plus oryzalin. Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA. Refer to the manufacturers label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not ensure biological compatibility.

4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide is compatible with any one of the following insecticides: alphacypermethrin, phosmet, lambda-cyhalothrin and omethoate.

4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide is compatible with Agral and BS1000 surfactants.

4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

MIXING

Use clean water, free of 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. Add required amount of 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide to water in spray tank while agitating to give even mixing. Agitate again if product is left standing.

Water Volume:

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

Boomspray	For winter rainfall areas	For summer rainfall areas
50-100L/ha	Plant height up to 2cm	Small plants (2-5) leaf and well separated.
100-150L/ha	Plant height 2 to 5cm	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30-50% ground cover.
150-200L/ha	Plant height 6 to 10cm	Advanced growth, dense and or tall weed stands.
Split application to remove excess growth. Use 150L/ha	Above 10cm	Very dense and tall weed growth.

Note: If the volume is increase above 100L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200mL of Agral/100L.

APPLICATION:

Boomspray:

Use only through a properly calibrated boomspray that 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. Spraying pressures should be in the range of 240-280kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 10km/hr. It is essential that a good marking 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.

DIRECT DRILLING PROCEDURE (1)

For use in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

Step	Critical Comments
Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
Shallow cultivation (optional)	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2cm. This will encourage early even germination of weed particularly annual grasses.
Heavily graze paddocks continuously 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 that will assist seedbed formation.
Remove stock 2-3 days before spraying.	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake. Spraying can, however take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
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 table.
Sow 3-5 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 for 3-5cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertiliser rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use tilling harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3-5 days.

DIRECT DRILLING (SOD SEEDING) PROCEDURE - RICE (2)

Step	Critical Comments
Graze pasture heavily.	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about one week. Watering may be required. Where rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6-3.2L 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide per hectare. Use 1.7-2.2L/ha for weeds, particularly Barnyard Grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2L/ha for well-grazed pastures plus 500mL Dicamba 300/ha as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100L of clean water/ha/cm growth.
Direct Drill Rice	Drill at 2-3cm depth within a few hours of spraying. Do not delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT WITH CULTIVATION AFTER SPRAYING.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURE (3)

Step	Critical Comments
Heavily graze paddocks continuously 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 that will assist seedbed formation.
Remove stock 2-3 days before spraying.	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake. Spraying can, however take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
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 table.
Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 3-5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT WITH CULTIVATION BEFORE SPRAYING.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURE (4)

Step	Critical Comments
Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
Cultivate 4-6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seedbed 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 seedbed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
Wait	Wait 4-6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
Remove stock 2-3 days before spraying.	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake.
Spray with boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under directions for use table.
Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth. NOTE: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3-5 days.

NOTE: For on farm assistance contact your dealer or 4Farmers representative.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED FALLOW – NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY.

FOR WEED CONTROL AFTER CEREAL HARVEST. PROCEDURE (5)

New Zealand Spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6-2.4L/ha of 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide in at least 100Litres of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy. The weeds must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.

FOR THE CONTROL OF WEEDS DURING THE FALLOW. PROCEDURE (6)

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.

4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the Directions for Use table.

Seedling Weeds:

Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1-3.2L/ha 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide in 50-100L of clean water (See Directions for Use Table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7-21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.

Advanced Weed Growth:

While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide, many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material; a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide in 100-200L of clean water.

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 in moist soil conditions) it is recommended that the weeds be sprayed with 4Farmers BROWN OUT 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 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

USE OF 4FARMERS BROWN OUT 250 HERBICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF SEEDLING WEEDS IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SOWING. PROCEDURE (7)

Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)

The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8-2.4L of 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide depending on weed species (see Directions for Use Table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.

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

A higher rate of 4Farmers BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use 1.0-3.2L/ha in southern Australia and 1.2-3.2L/ha in northern Australia (Qld, ntnh NSW and NT only)

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Domestic pets and poultry – keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water, which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water, which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes, or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (20L):

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure 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, puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm 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.

Refillable Containers (110L):

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or 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. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles and half face piece respirator or disposable respirator. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. Do not inhale spray mist. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield (or goggles) and contaminated clothing.

Spray Application:**DO NOT WORK IN SPRAY MIST**

DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice. When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator, which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer. Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
Phone Australia 13 11 26.
Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.
If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET:

For further information please refer to the Safety Data Sheet. For a copy visit our website at www.4farmers.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of 4 Farmers Paraquat/Diquat BROWN OUT 250 Herbicide, being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by 4 Farmers Australia 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 4 Farmers Australia Pty. Ltd. accepts no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

