

CAUTION

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



CLOPYRALID 300

Selective Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300 g/L CLOPYRALID
present as the triisopropanolamine salt

GROUP 1 HERBICIDE

For the control of a WIDE RANGE of BROADLEAF WEEDS IN
WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CANOLA, PASTURES,
FALLOW LAND, FORESTS and INDUSTRIAL SITUATIONS
as specified in the Directions for Use.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USE

4 Farmers Australia Pty Ltd

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Batch Number: _____ Date of Manufacture: _____

APVMA Approval No: 55985/111364

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

DO NOT store near feedstuffs, fertiliser or seed.

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 or puncture and bury 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.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (See SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. (See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section.) If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb as above, the wash liquid for disposal.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

DO NOT inhale the spray mist.

When preparing the spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate for the weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

Restraints:

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT sow susceptible crops (see PROTECTION OF CROPS) for nine months following any application up to 300 mL/ha or for twelve months following an application in excess of 300 mL/ha and up to 500 mL/ha. Field peas should not be sown the season following an application of 500 mL/ha. Where rates in excess of 500 mL/ha have been used, susceptible crops including field peas should not be sown for at least two years.

DO NOT spray if rain is unlikely within 3 hours.

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley Oats Triticale Wheat	Pre-sowing	Capeweed	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	150 plus knockdown herbicide	WA only	Pre-sowing: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of Paraquat/Diquat or Glyphosate.
	Post-sowing pre-emergence through to 3 leaf			150 plus diuron at 300 mL/ha		Post sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants.
	Early post-emergence (2 leaf to jointing)		Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5 cm diameter	150		Early post-emergent: Weeds should be growing actively and not larger than 5 cm diameter.
	4 to 5 leaf onwards	Capeweed, Soldier thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	300	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas and WA only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed. Use 75 mL/ha rate only in combination with MCPA LVE.
		Volunteer chickpeas, lentils and safflower	Up to 6 leaf	250		
		Volunteer faba beans and lupins	Up to 4 leaf			
		Volunteer field peas	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	150		
				75 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE		
		Volunteer medics and seedling lucerne	Up to 8 leaf	150		
		Volunteer sub-clover	Up to 6 leaf			
Volunteer vetch		Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	100			
	75 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE					
Prickly lettuce	4 to 6 leaf and maximum 8 cm diameter	150 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE		Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.		
Thistles including: Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender Spear, Stemless Variegated	Rosettes up to 10 cm maximum diameter	50 plus 1.0 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 50 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA and Qld only			
5 leaf to late tillering	Skeleton weed	5 to 15 cm rosettes	500 plus 1.0 L/ha MCPA amine 500 g/L	NSW, Vic and SA only	Weeds should be a minimum 5 cm diameter, and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season	
Canola	2 to 8 leaf	Capeweed, Saffron thistle, Skeleton weed, Soldier thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	300	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA and Qld only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton weed will only be controlled until harvest. Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed. For the control of annual grasses, CLOPYRALID 300 may be tank mixed with Verdict ¹ Herbicide.
		Volunteer chickpeas, lentils and safflower	Up to 6 leaf	250		
		Volunteer faba beans and lupins	Up to 4 leaf	250		
		Volunteer field peas	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	150		
		Volunteer medics and seedling lucerne	Up to 8 leaf			
		Volunteer sub-clover	Up to 6 leaf			
Volunteer vetch	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	100				

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures and fallow land	Post-emergence	Hardhead thistle (creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed)	Actively growing plants	Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water Boomspray: 2 or 4 L/ha	Vic only	NOTE: DO NOT USE ON LUCERNE, CLOWERS AND MEDICS WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. Victoria only: Use the lower rate on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250 L of water/ha. BOOM SPRAYING: Use the higher rates of CLOPYRALID 300 plus MCPA on multicrowned plants or rosettes larger than 30 cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early winter or spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. Do not spray flowering thistles. PRE-SPRAY MANAGEMENT: The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to freshen prior to treatment. POST-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT: Response of thistles to treatment with the CLOPYRALID 300 plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible, delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment. CLOVER DAMAGE: The CLOPYRALID 300 plus MCPA mixture can be very damaging to subterranean clover. The lower rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. The higher rate of the CLOPYRALID 300 plus MCPA mixture will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth. HAND GUN (Spot spray): Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary. DRENCHGUN: Apply 10 mL to rosette crown. To multicrown plants apply 10 mL to each crown.
				Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water Boomspray: 4 L/ha	Qld only	
		Thistles including: Nodding, Variegated, Scotch, Spear, Slender, Saffron	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation. Treat rosette stage prior to stem elongation.	50 or 70 mL/ha plus 1 to 1.5 L MCPA amine (500 g/L)/ha Drench gun: 50 mL/1 L of water Hand gun: 250 mL/100 L of water	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	
		Nodding thistle	Rosettes up to 20 cm diameter	100	NSW only	
		Californian thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	Hand gun: 250 mL/100 L of water Boom spray: 2 L/ha	Vic and Tas only	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Retreatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. NOTE: Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least one year.
Pasture, Forests, Rights-of-Way, Industrial situations	Post-emergence	Groundsel bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	Hand gun: 330 or 500 mL/100 L of water	Qld and NSW only	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
Pasture and <i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations		Silver wattle	Active growth spring to summer	Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water Boom and aerial spray: 5 L/ha (weeds 30 cm to 2 m) 7.0 L/ha (weeds 2 to 4 m) 8.5 L/ha (weeds 4 to 8 m)	NSW, Vic and Tas only	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. HAND GUN: Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. Spray to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactants at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results. See General Instructions for handgun spraying. BOOM AND AERIAL SPRAYING: For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200 L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant oil such as Ulvapron. Mix CLOPYRALID 300 and water first and then add Ulvapron. Maintain continuous agitation. Clovers and other legumes will be eliminated for at least one year.
Forests		Cape ivy	Any growth stage	Hand gun: 3.3 L/ha	Vic and Tas only	Apply by hand held weed wiper or C.D.A. at dilutions with water at 1:3. Application may be made at any time of the year provided foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

PASTURES: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED PASTURES FOR STOCK FEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OF RATES OF 4 L/HA OR LESS.

CEREALS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION IF RATE IS IN EXCESS OF 300 mL/HA.

DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST

CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED EARLIER THAN TWELVE WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING:

Half fill the spray tank with water and add the required quantity of CLOPYRALID 300 and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: Wettable powder or dry flowable-formulations should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates (CLOPYRALID 300) and the emulsifiable concentrate formulations (e.g. Verdict¹ or MCPA LVE).

COMPATIBILITY:

CLOPYRALID 300 is compatible with the following:

BROADLEAF HERBICIDES: Starane¹, Ally, bromoxynil, chlorsulfuron, diuron, glyphosate, MCPA amine, MCPA LVE, Paraquat, Spray-Seed, terbutryn, 2,4D amine.

GRASS HERBICIDES IN CEREAL CROPS: Diclofop methyl, Grasp¹, Puma¹. (Grasp¹ and Puma¹ for wild oat control only.)

GRASS HERBICIDE ON BROADLEAF CROPS: Verdict¹ Herbicide.

APPLICATION

BOOM SPRAYING CROP and PASTURES:

- Apply CLOPYRALID 300 in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less 20 L/ha for aerial applications.
- Hardhead thistle – Use a spray volume of 200 to 250 L/ha of water. Silver wattle – Use a spray volume of 150 to 200 L/ha of water by ground boomspray and a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha by aircraft.

HIGH VOLUME HAND GUN:

- Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense two metre high silver wattle should be 30 to 40 litres of spray per 100 m² (10 m x 10 m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 3000 to 400 litres per infested hectare.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and watercourses. **PARTIAL CLEANING** (before spraying other labelled or tolerant crops):

- After using CLOPYRALID 300, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

COMPLETE CLEANING (before spraying susceptible crops):

- After using CLOPYRALID 300, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain. Quarter fill the tank again and add a liquid alkali detergent (e.g. Surf, Omo, Drive) at 500 mL/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

CLOPYRALID 300 herbicide is a member of the Pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other disrupters of plant cell growth 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 the product or other disrupters of plant cell growth 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 the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local 4 Farmers Australia Pty Ltd representative.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Susceptible crops include chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sub-clover, tomatoes, vegetables, vines, wattles and white clover. **DO NOT** allow spray drift onto susceptible crops.

DO NOT apply 4Farmers CLOPYRALID 300 to crops or pastures which are to be used for the production of compost or mulches for use with susceptible crops or plants. The use of straw, hay, or other plant material treated with CLOPYRALID 300 for composting or mulching susceptible crops may damage these crops.

Plant-Back Periods: Residues in the straw of treated crops can affect subsequent susceptible crops. Susceptible crops listed above should not be sown for: Nine months following any application up to 300 mL/ha. Twelve months following an application in excess of 300 mL/ha and up to 500 mL/ha.

Note: Field peas are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of 500 mL/ha. Where rates in excess of 500 mL/ha have been used, susceptible crops, including field peas should not be sown for at least two years.

CLOPYRALID 300 has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms.

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

CLOPYRALID 300 has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE

This product as supplied is of a high grade and suitable for the purpose for which it is expressly intended and must be used in accordance with the directions. The user must monitor the performance of any product as climatic, geographical or biological variables and/or developed resistance may affect the results obtained. No responsibility is accepted in respect of this product, save for those non-excludable conditions applied by the Trade Practices Act or any State or Federal Legislation.

NOT CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT BY ROAD AND RAIL

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In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	Special Poisons Advice: 13 11 26
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