

# Atrazine 900 WG

Similar to: *Gesaprim*<sup>®</sup>

<b>Active Constituent</b>	Atrazine 900g/kg		<b>Formulation</b> WG	
<b>Typical Situations</b>	TT canola, lupins, sorghum, maize, grass pasture, fallow and other (see registration section).			
<b>Chemical Group</b>	C	<b>Mode of Action</b>	Root and some foliar uptake, upward translocation – disrupts photosynthesis, destroys cells.	
<b>Price ex GST</b>	\$6.50/kg	<b>Typical Pack Size</b>	15kg	
<b>Poison Schedule</b>	5	<b>Dangerous Goods Class</b>	-	<b>UN</b> -
<b>Withholding Period</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	N/A		
	<b>Grazing</b>	Do not graze or cut canola for hay for 15 weeks when applied pre-emergent and 6 weeks when applied post emergent (other crops - 28 days).		
<b>Plant Back</b>	6 months for rates up to 1.4kg/ha, 18 months for rates 1.4-3.3kg/ha for all non-label crops.			
<b>Application Method</b>	Boom spray 50-100L/ha, aerially 20-30L/ha (not TT canola)		<b>Rain fastness</b>	6 hours
<b>Efficacy</b>	Pre-emergent applications require rainfall to move chemical to root zone. The addition of crop oil will enhance post-emergent activity (canola and maize only).			
<b>Adjuvants</b>	Non-ionic surfactant (Wetter 1000) for sorghum, crop oil (Turbo Charge or Speedy Spray) for canola and maize.			
<b>Compatibility</b>	2,4-D, Clopyralid, Diuron, Paraquat, Pendimethalin, Tri-Allate, Trifluralin, and most fungicides and pesticides. Use Ammonium Sulphate with Haloxyfop and Clethodim.			
<b>Incompatibility</b>	Slight antagonism with Glyphosate and Bipyridyls (Paraquat and Diquat).			
<b>Water Quality</b>	Hard (>200ppm calcium carbonate), alkaline and saline water can reduce efficacy.			
<b>Time to Effects and Symptoms</b>	1-7 days – chlorosis. 14-21 days – death.			
<b>4F Broadacre Registrations</b>	TT canola, lupins, sorghum, maize, grass pasture, fallow and other (extract listed).			
<b>4F Other Registrations</b>	Plantations, roadside and rights of way (see label).			
<b>Similar Product Registrations</b>	As above.			
<b>Situation</b>	<b>Target Weed/s</b>	<b>Rate/ha</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
TT Canola, <b>Apply only pre-sowing or post-sowing pre-emergent</b>	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geranium, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Silver grass. <b>Suppression:</b> Annual Ryegrass, Barley grass, Brome grass, Wild oats, Wild Radish	1.1 - 2.2kg	20-30mm of rain needs to fall 2-3 weeks post application for product to reach root zone.	
	<b>Post-emergent</b> Ryegrass (1-2 leaf), Mustard, Wild Radish, Turnip	0.5 - 1.1kg	Apply on weeds up to 40mm. 1% crop oil will enhance post-emergence control.	
Lupins ( <b>pre-sowing</b> )	Capeweed, Clovers and Medics, Doublegee, Mustard, Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed, suppression of annual grass weeds	280 – 560g + 280 – 560g Simazine 900WG	<b>DO NOT</b> use on whitish or grey sands. Apply a maximum of 930g/ha of the mixture on yellow sands.	
Fallow (prior to Wheat, Peas and Lupins)	Broadleaf weeds and grasses	650 - 870g	Prior to cereal and broadleaf crops. Apply early (July-September). Weeds up to 40mm.	
<b>Comments</b>				
Do not apply more than 2.75kg/ha in one year.				
When using water colder than 10°C use Speedy Spray crop oil.				
Atrazine uptake occurs through roots and foliage while Simazine uptake occurs mainly through roots.				
Atrazine is often used in a fire break tank mix to provide residual control.				
<b>NOTE:</b> See Equivalent Product Rate Calculator in Appendix to assist with converting between Atrazine 600 SC and Atrazine 900 WG application rates.				