

CAUTION

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

The logo for SureFire, featuring the word "SureFire" in a bold, sans-serif font. The "i" in "Sure" has a stylized flame or sunburst graphic above it.

GLYPHOSATE 360

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 360 g/L GLYPHOSATE
(present as the isopropylamine salt)

GROUP M HERBICIDE

A non-selective water soluble herbicide for control of a wide range of annual and perennial weeds in a wide variety of situations as per the Directions For Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

The logo for PCT Holdings Pty Ltd, consisting of a stylized circular graphic made of curved lines to the left of the letters "PCT" in a bold, sans-serif font.

HOLDINGS PTY LTD

APVMA Approval No: 63175/0708

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(PCT Holdings Pty Ltd ABN 11 099 023 962)

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CUSTOMER SERVICE FREECALL 1800 630 877 EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS) FREECALL 1800 630 877

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours.
 DO NOT disturb treated areas in any way for 1 day after application to annual weeds, or for 7 days after treatment of perennial weeds.
 DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, water logging, disease, insect damage or following frost. Reduced control may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.
 DO NOT use prior to sowing tomatoes.

1. ANNUAL WEED CONTROL (All States)

Non-Cultivated Situations

WEEDS CONTROLLED (ALL STATES)	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Amaranth	Boom	Annual weeds may be sprayed any time they are actively growing.
Barley grass	2-3 L/ha	
Barnyard grass	Handgun	Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15 cm tall; increase to the higher rate where weeds are over 15 cm tall.
Brome grass		
Caltrop	500-700 mL/100 L	Visible symptoms develop in 3-7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20-30 days under cool conditions.
Canary grass		
Capeweed	Knapsack	This product does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds.
Cereals		
Chickweed	75-100 mL/15 L	For residual control of annual weeds, this product may be used as a tank mixture with simazine flowable formulations. See TANK MIXTURES for directions.
Cobbler's pegs		
Deadnettle	For annual weed control in cultivated situations see 6. CONSERVATION TILLAGE USES.	
Doublegee		
Fumitory		
Ground cherry		
Lesser Swinecress		
Liverseed grass		
Mintweed		
Paradoxa grass		
Paterson's curse		
Pigweed		
Potato weed		
Ryegrass		
Saffron thistle		
Silver grass		
Sow thistle		
Spear thistle		
Spiny burrgrass		
Spurge		
Sub clover		
Thornapple		
Wild mustard		
Wild oats		
Wild turnip		
Winter grass		
Variiegated thistle		

2. PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	Rate			CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Boom L/ha	Handgun vol/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L	
Bent grass (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>)	Tas and Vic only.	2.5 L	500 mL	75 mL	Apply to actively growing plants in late spring when they have some seed head development but before summer moisture stress. Bent grass should NOT be heavily grazed at spraying. Follow up management is required to limit seedling re-establishment. Full disturbance with a tined implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Application of this product should be followed by a summer crop and/or by re-seeding pasture or crop the following autumn.
Blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	Qld and NSW only.	9 L	1.3 L	200 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the head stage.
Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	All States	9 L plus Pulse 200 mL/100 L spray	1.5 L	225 mL	For boom application always add PULSE, otherwise reduced results will occur. Addition of PULSE (200 mL/100 L spray) may improve control with handgun or boom application. Wiper application is recommended, see Wiper equipment . Double pass application is required for pipewick equipment. Bracken should be slashed in winter/spring prior to treatment. Apply this product in March-May to fully unfurled, actively growing fronds but prior to frosts. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent until the next season. Complete control will not be achieved from one application. Repeat treatment is recommended, preferably associated with pasture improvement.
Brown Beetle grass (<i>Diplachne</i> spp.)	NSW only.	3 L	500 mL	75 mL	Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply to partially submerged plants.
Carpet grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.)	All States	3 L	500 mL	75 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)		3 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)		9 L	1.3 L	200 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage. In SA and WA apply to active plants during October-November for best results.
Cumbungi (<i>Typha</i> spp.)		9 L	1.3 L	200 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head to full head stage (summer-autumn). Retreatment may be required to restrict seedling re-establishment. Application by wiper equipment is recommended (not Tasmania). Refer Wiper equipment .
Flatweed (Cat's Ear) (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)		3 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to fully developed rosettes at the early flower stage.

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	Rate			CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Boom L/ha	Handgun vol/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L	
Glyceria (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>)	Tas only	6 L	1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the mature head stage in late summer-autumn. Add a nonionic surfactant (50-60% a.i.) at 200-250 mL/100 L. No more than 1/4 of the weed should be submerged at the time of treatment.
Guinea grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	All States	9 L	1.3 L	200 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage. For Wiper application refer to Wiper equipment .
Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	Vic, NSW and Tas only	1.5 L	500 mL	75 mL	For maximum long term reduction, apply from late July to September when plants are in late rosette to flowering stage. Plants should be actively growing and not under stress of drought, frost or waterlogging. Application may be integrated with long fallows. Cultivation may start 7 days after spraying. Wiper equipment may be used where sufficient stem elongation occurs, refer to Wiper equipment . Tas: Add a nonionic surfactant (50-80% a.i.) at 200-250 mL/100 L spray.
Johnson grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) Kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>) Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	All States	6 L	1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. For application by wiper equipment on Johnson Grass, off-type and Volunteer Sorghum, refer to Wiper equipment .
Lovegrass, African (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	NSW, Vic and WA only.	6 L	1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants. Retreatment and/or pasture improvement is recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) Does not refer to other <i>Cyperus</i> species which may be locally known as nutgrass.	All States	6 L 3 L Plus 3L	1 L 700 mL plus 700 mL	150 mL 100 mL plus 100 mL	Non-cultivated situations: Apply to actively growing plants in late summer-autumn (February-April) when at least 20% have reached the head stage. Arable land: Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about February). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally in 6-8 weeks) it is essential to make a second application . Note: In arable land Nutgrass may rapidly regenerate from isolated nuts. Follow up treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program.

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Do not treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced weed control may result. Reduced efficacy may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.

Do not add additional surfactant, or mix with any other agricultural chemicals, herbicide oils, or other materials except as specifically directed on this label.

Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.

Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain, if water droplets run-off when plants are disturbed.

Do not disturb treated weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, to ensure herbicide absorption.

A Withholding Period for grazing stock is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed (as recommended above) to ensure herbicide absorption. Certain plants such as Soursob, St. John's Wort and Bracken, may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, grazing should be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

DO NOT allow spray to contact any part of desirable plants. DO NOT use prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

There is no withholding period for this product but removal of stock may be necessary to achieve efficacy. It is recommended that stock be removed from the area to be treated for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and for 7 days after treatment of perennial weeds.

Certain plants (eg Soursob, Variegated Thistle) may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, do not allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water.

PRECAUTION

DO NOT store, mix or apply the product or spray solutions in unlined steel or galvanised containers as a highly flammable gas may form. Use stainless steel, brass, copper, aluminium, plastic or plastic lined, fibreglass containers or spray tanks.

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 with seeds, foodstuffs or fertiliser. DO NOT use this container for any other purpose.

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 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, pasture and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

For refillable containers: Empty containers fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply or designated collection point for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Product will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

MSDS: Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	Rate			CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Boom L/ha	Handgun vol/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L	
Paragrass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	All States	9 L	1.3 L	200 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage.
Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)		6 L	1 L	150 mL	
Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>)	SA, Vic and NSW only.	3-6 L	500 mL-1 L	75-150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants during winter-spring. Use the lower rate where only knockdown is required, eg prior to burning of firebreaks. Burning can usually start 14-21 days after spraying. For long-term control increase to the higher rate.
Phragmites, Common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	All States	9 L	1.3 L	200 mL	Apply to actively growing, fully developed plants approaching the early head stage. Visible symptoms of control may be slow to develop and may not be fully apparent until the next season. For application by wiper equipment refer to Wiper equipment .
Plantains (<i>Plantago spp.</i>)		3 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. Symptoms may be slow to develop.
Prairie grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>) Qld blue grass (<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>) Red-leg grass (<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>) Rhodes grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)		6 L	1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage.
Rope Twitch (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	Tas and Vic only	6 L	1 L	150 mL	Apply in late summer-autumn to actively growing plants with foliage at least 20 cm high. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should NOT be cultivated in the period from the preceding winter until the time of spraying.
Rushes (<i>Juncus spp.</i>)	All States	-	-	-	Apply by wiper equipment to actively growing plants. Where there is a large proportion of dead foliage, pre-slashing is recommended. Allow adequate regrowth before treatment. Refer to Wiper equipment for application instruction.
Sedge, Tall (<i>Carex appressa</i>)	NSW, Vic and Tas only	2 or 4 L	500 mL or 1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants in flowering to post-flowering period (October-April). Use the lower rate only if the stand has been slashed prior to treatment. Retreatment may be necessary. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent for up to 3 months. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.

continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	Rate			CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Boom L/ha	Handgun vol/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L	
Silverleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	NSW only	-	2 L	300 mL	Use only under good soil moisture conditions. Apply to actively growing plants at the late flowering to berry stage. Repeat spraying will be necessary to restrict regrowth and seedling re-establishment.
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	All States	6 L	1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early bud stage. In Conservation Tillage situations, 1.5 L/ha provides seasonal suppression. Refer to Conservation Tillage Uses table.
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	1.5 L	500 mL	75 mL	For maximum long term reduction apply from late July to early September but before natural plant yellowing (senescence) occurs. Soursob should be actively growing and not under stress of drought or waterlogging. If heavy frosting has occurred, allow recovery before spraying. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow recovery of foliage to at least 5 cm before spraying. In Conservation Tillage (e.g. direct drilling) situations application in May-July immediately prior to sowing will give control of top growth and give partial reduction of plant numbers. Refer to Conservation Tillage Uses table.
St Johns Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	All States	3 L	500 mL	75 mL	Apply to actively growing plants in the flowering to post-flowering, procumbent stem stage (generally November-May). Retreatment or oversowing with improved pasture species may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Thistle, Artichoke (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)	Vic and SA only	3 L	500 mL	75 mL	Apply at the rosette to early head stage.
Thistle, Californian (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Vic and Tas only	6 L	1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the flowering stage. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should not be cultivated prior to spraying. Retreatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Water couch (<i>Paspalum distichum</i>)	All States	9 L	1.3 L	200 mL	Apply to actively growing plants in late summer-autumn (February-March). DO NOT treat after March because of the onset of winter dormancy. Full results may not be visible until the following spring. Not more than ¼ of the weed should be submerged at the time of treatment.
Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)		3 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

Tank Mixtures - Additives**Crystalline Ammonium Sulfate**

RATE: 2% w/v (2 kg/100 L spray solution).

The addition of crystalline ammonium sulfate to Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide, when used to control ANNUAL weeds, MAY improve the performance of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide under adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy weather, and assist in minimising the antagonism in tank mixes of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide and flowable triazine herbicides.

Use only crystalline ammonium sulfate, NOT prilled or granulated forms. To test quality dissolve 2 teaspoons in 2 litres of water. Swirl gently for 2 minutes. If undissolved particles remain, it is advisable to pre-dissolve prior to adding to spray tank through a screen.

Ammonium sulfate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer. Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with water after use.

Pulse® Penetrant

RATE: 200 mL/100 L spray solution.

Add when treating bracken (boom application) and Gorse.

Wetter TX® Surfactant

RATE: 200 mL/100 L spray solution.

Add when treating Annual ryegrass in Spring (from beginning August to end October). Wetter TX is not a general purpose surfactant and should be used only where recommended.

Tank Mixtures - Insecticides

This product is compatible with the following insecticides: Gusathion A*, Imidan*, Le-Mat*, Lorsban* 500, Metasystox*, Somicidin* and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

Resistant Weeds Warning

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
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Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is a Group M herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide and other Group M 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 Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide or other Group M herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS:

This product is non selective and may severely injure or kill desirable plants should the product come into contact with the foliage, green stems or fruit of such 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.

Application on hilly terrain: As spraying height may vary, to maximise target contact, increase water volume to 30-80L/ha and increase droplet size to at least 300 micron VMD.

Application under summer conditions: High temperatures and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperature reaches 25°C, increase water volume to at least 30 L/ha, and increase droplet size to at least 300 micron VMD. DO NOT apply Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide by aircraft when temperature is above 35°C.

Avoid drift: DO NOT use with spraying equipment or under meteorological conditions which could be expected to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures. Equipment settings which produce fine droplets (150 microns or less), winds over 8 km/h, inversion conditions, still air and hot dry days all contribute to drift.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

TANK MIXTURES

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and additives.

Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.

Mixing Instructions for All Tank Mixtures

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Where crystalline ammonium sulfate is recommended, wash 2% w/v (2 kg/100 L spray solution) through a top mesh-screen into the tank and mix thoroughly.
3. Add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Surefire 360 and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Add surfactant, if required, near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

Tank Mixtures – Herbicides

Atrazine flowable plus crystalline ammonium sulfate

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank mixed with atrazine (flowable formulation only) for knock-down and residual weed control. Addition of crystalline ammonium sulfate is required to overcome antagonism. See **Crystalline Ammonium Sulfate**. DO NOT apply the tank mix by air.

2,4-D Ester

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide and 2,4-D ester may be tank-mixed for improved control of certain broadleaf weeds. Observe any regional use restrictions.

Dicamba

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide and dicamba may be tank-mixed for improved control of Sorrel, Sub clover, medics and White clover. Observe any regional use restrictions.

Glean

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide and Glean tank mix will provide knock-down and residual weed control in fallow or in crop.

Simazine flowable plus crystalline ammonium sulfate

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank mixed with simazine (flowable formulations only) for knock-down and residual annual weed control prior to sowing lupins. Addition of crystalline ammonium sulfate is required to overcome antagonism. See **Crystalline Ammonium Sulfate**.

3. BRUSH AND WOODY WEEDS

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE		CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Handgun vol/100 litre	Knapsack Vol/15 L	
Bitou Brush / Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monnifera</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only	1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants. Spray to wet all foliage. DO NOT apply during periods of drought stress. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Boxthorn, African (<i>Lycium ferocissium</i>)	All States	700 mL - 1 L	100 – 150 mL	Use the lower rate for young bushes; increase to the higher rate for large, mature bushes. Spray to wet all foliage. DO NOT spray during hot, dry summer periods. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	All States	1 - 1.3 L	150 – 200 mL	Apply from flowering to leaf fall (generally January-May). Plants should not be under stress of high temperature, drought or frost. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on old, dense infestations over 2 m high. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent until the next season. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended. Tas: Do not treat bushes bearing mature fruit.
Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	Qld, NSW only	500 mL	75 mL	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Gorse (Furze) (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	All States	1 L plus PULSE 200 mL	-	Apply all year round, but only to actively growing plants. Always add PULSE, otherwise reduced results will occur. Spray to wet all foliage. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.
Groundsel Bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	Qld only	700 mL - 1 L	100 – 150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply during winter, or during periods of summer drought stress. Use the higher rate on bushes over 2 m tall. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Low volume application (e.g. Splatter gun and Gas gun): Use 1.9 (10%) mixture of product: water. Apply 2 x 2 mL dose/0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA and Tas only.	1 - 1.3 L	150 – 200 mL	Apply to actively growing plants from flowering to leaf fall. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on bushes over 2 m tall. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Low volume application (e.g. Splatter gun and Gas gun): Use 1.9 (10%) mixture of product: water. Apply 2 x 5 mL dose/0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	Qld, NSW only	1 L	150 mL	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Ensure complete treatment of individual plants. DO NOT spray during periods of summer drought stress. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Low volume application (e.g. Splatter gun and Gas gun): Use 1.9 (10%) mixture of product: water. Apply 2 x 2 mL dose/0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Sprinkler sprayer: Apply 5 mL of a 1.9 (10%) solution to every square metre of treated area. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE		CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Handgun vol/100 litre	Knapsack Vol/15 L	
Mistflower (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	Qld, NSW only	500 mL	75 mL	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment. Sprinkler sprayer: Apply 3 mL of a 1:9 (10%) solution to every square metre of treated area.
Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA and Tas only	1.5 – 2 L	225 – 300 mL	Apply to actively growing plants from late flowering to leaf fall. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on bushes over 1.5 m high. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Low volume application (e.g. Splatter gun and Gas gun): Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of product: water. Apply 2 x 5 mL dose/0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.

4. UNWANTED TREE CONTROL

Ensure trees are actively growing at time of treatment and not under stress of drought, waterlogging or cold.

METHOD	STATE	SPECIES CONTROLLED	TREE SIZE	MIXTURE Product : water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cut Stump	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA, Tas only	Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>), Longleaf Box (<i>E. gonocalyx</i>), Mann (<i>E. calophylla</i>), Messmate Stringy oak (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>)	0-10 cm basal diameter	1:15	Dilute with water in the recommended ratio. Cut tree close to ground and immediately wet stump surface thoroughly using Splatter gun, spray, swab or brush. Remove any branches on the stump and treat any cut surface.
		Privel (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)	0-30 cm basal diameter	1:1	
Foliar Application Using Splatter gun		Bullich (<i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>), Mann (<i>E. calophylla</i>), Jarrah (<i>E. marginata</i>)	0-1.5 m height	1:15	Dilute in the recommended ratio. Calibrate splatter gun to apply 5 mL of solution/dose, as a fine spray. Apply 5 mL/0.5 m tree height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.
		Apple Box (<i>E. bridgesiana</i>), Argyle apple (<i>E. cinerea</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Red Stringy bark (<i>E. macrohyncha</i>), Red River Gum (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>), Scribbly gum (<i>E. racemosa</i>)		1:5	

be no greater than 8 km/h. Best results are achieved at lower speeds and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass). Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary.

Mix only enough herbicide solution for immediate requirements. Do not store mixed solution for more than a few days. Flush out equipment with water after use.

RATE: Mix 1 litre Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide with 2 litres clean water to prepare 33% solution.

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be used according to the above directions for suppression or control of many annual and perennial weeds.

See Weeds Controlled tables for specific use recommendations.

Controlled Droplet Application Equipment (CDA)

Use the following table as a guide for achieving the correct application rates using the Micron Herbi or similar equipment. See Species Controlled tables for specific rates and use recommendations.

For hand held equipment a walking speed of approximately 1 m/sec (4 km/h) is recommended.

Rate of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide delivered at 1 m/sec	3 L/ha	6 L/ha	9 L/ha
Mixture (by volume) Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide: water	1:3	1:1	2:1
Micron Herbi, nozzle	Blue	Blue	Yellow

DO NOT add oils to Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide /water mixture, otherwise difficulty in application and reduced weed control may occur.

CAUTION: CDA equipment produces a fine spray pattern which is not easily visible. Ensure spray pattern or drift does not contact foliage or any other green tissue of desirable plants, since severe injury or destruction may result.

Aerial Equipment

Aerial equipment may be used to apply Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide only in pasture or fallow situations prior to establishment of field crops, fodder crops, or new pasture and for pre-harvest application to cotton and sorghum crops. DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas.

Use recommended rates of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide specified in this label up to a maximum limit of 4 L/ha.

For Micronair and boom equipment, apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 15 L/ha. Droplets with an average size (or VMD) of 250-350 micron diameter are recommended. Swath width should be 15-17 m.

MIXING

- Spray tank should be free of any previous spray chemicals. A suitable tank cleaning agent is recommended.
- Half fill spray tank with clean water, add required amount of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide, then fill with clean water. Add non-ionic surfactant last. Muddy water used for Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide dilution may reduce effectiveness.
- Agitate well before spraying, avoid excessive foaming.
- When tank mixing with other compatible chemicals add this product after other water soluble products but before flowables eg Flowable Diuron. Do not mix with spraying oils.

IMPORTANT: Store Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide in original closed containers or other plastic lined containers, aluminium, brass, copper, stainless steel, or fibreglass containers. The contact of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide with unlined or galvanised steel may produce hydrogen, a highly flammable gas causing a potential explosion if ignited by open flame sparks and any other ignition source.

SURFACTANT ADDITION

The addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant is recommended with this product at the ratio 300mL/100L of tank solution or higher for diluted surfactant. (Read agricultural surfactant label before use).

Add WETTER TX surfactant at rate 200mL/100 litres spray solution when treating Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass and Perennial grasses. Use WETTER TX only when recommended.

APPLICATION

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is a non-selective translocated herbicide. Direct spray contact, or even slight drift, may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees.

Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly washing with water.

Boom Equipment

Use recommended rates of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide in up to 200 litres of clean water per hectare.

When using Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide at 500 mL-1.5 L/ha (eg in conservation tillage) spray volumes in the range 50-100 L/ha or lower are preferred.

Fan nozzle equipment is recommended, using pressures in the range 240-280 kPa.

Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

Knapsack and Handgun Equipment

Adjust equipment to achieve a fine spray pattern; a D6 spray tip (Spraying Systems Australia P/L) or equivalent, and an operating pressure of 400-700 kPa are recommended.

Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage.

Wiper Equipment

Wiper Equipment (ropewick applicators) may be used to apply Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide onto weeds growing in oilseed crops, sugarcane, cotton, seed and pod vegetables, tree and vine crops specified in this label, pasture and non-crop areas.

Avoid contact with desirable vegetation.

Operate wiper equipment a minimum of 10 cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15 cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should

METHOD	STATE	SPECIES CONTROLLED	TREE SIZE	MIXTURE Product : water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Stem Injection	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA, Tas only	Flooded Gum (<i>E. grandis</i>), Ghost Gum (<i>E. papuana</i>), Gum Topped Bloodwood (<i>E. dichromorphoia</i>), Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. crebra</i>), Pink Bloodwood (<i>E. intermedia</i>), Poplar Box (<i>E. populnea</i>), Silverleaf Ironbark (<i>E. melanophloia</i>), Silver-top Ash (Ironbark) (<i>E. sieberi</i>), Spotted Gum (<i>E. maculata</i>), Swamp Mahogany (<i>Tristania suaveolens</i>), White Mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>)	0-25 cm basal diameter	Undiluted 1 mL/cut	Use an applicator calibrated to deliver 1 or 2 mL/cut. Make 5 cm cuts at an oblique angle to penetrate the sapwood beneath the bark. Space cuts at 13 cm centres around tree circumference below any branching, otherwise remove or treat all branches below cuts. On multiple trunk trees ensure each trunk is treated. Apply 1 mL/cut for trees with basal diameter 25 cm or less. Apply 2 mL/cut for trees with basal diameter over 25 cm to 60 cm.
			Over 25-60 cm basal diameter	Undiluted 2 mL/cut	

5. GENERAL USES

USE SITUATIONS	ALL STATES (except where noted) For specific rates of application and weeds controlled, see Weeds Controlled tables.
SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Around buildings, Commercial and Industrial areas, Domestic and Public Service areas, Right-of ways.	This product does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds , this product may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. Refer to TANK MIXTURES.
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	This product may be used for control of annual and perennial weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop. For specific recommendations refer to Conservation Tillage Uses table.
AQUATIC AREAS Dry drains and channels, dry margins of dams, lakes and streams.	DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. Do NOT spray across open bodies of water, and do NOT allow spray to enter the water. Do NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
FORESTS	This product may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree . DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.
PASTURE	Directed (spot) application: This product is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. Retreatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. Selective, wiper application: refer to Wiper equipment. Boom application: This product may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to re-seedling, or establishment of other crops. Refer to Conservation Tillage Uses table. Where spot application (spray or wiper) is undertaken, grazing stock need not be removed. Caution: Certain plants may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present DO NOT allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

Situation	State	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Rice Direct drilling	NSW only	Annual ryegrass, Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Barley grass, Burr medic, Sub. clover, Winter grass	1 – 1.3 L	This product is less effective on drought stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. In grazed situations, if heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying. Ryegrass: Add Wetter TX at 200 mL/100 L of spray solution, and, where dominant, use the higher rate. Sowing: Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. This product does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continuing control of weeds.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is a non-selective herbicide in water solution. Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems and is translocated through the plant from point of contact into the root system.

Effects of Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may not be apparent for 3-7 days (annual weeds) depending on weather conditions, weed species and the herbicide use rate. Some perennial weeds may not show effects for 10-20 days under cool and cloudy conditions.

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual weed control. It is not recommended to apply Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide just before or after rain. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. The best result is achieved when weed is actively growing.

There is no withholding period for this product. It is recommended to avoid grazing weeds after spraying for 1 day (annual weeds) or 7-10 days (perennial weeds) to allow translocation of this product through the weeds to roots.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Surefire Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seedbed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development. Spraying early to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seedbeds. On friable soils and where there is only light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed satisfactorily from one day after sowing.

In situations of heavy weed growth sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formation of a satisfactory seedbed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation and roots into seedbeds by cultivation or sowing may cause retarded crop emergence, particularly in cold and/or wet conditions.

Vegetation may be reduced by grazing, and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface. In marginal seedbed conditions take care to achieve correct seeding depth, and avoid use of pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise risk of retarded crop emergence.

Situation	State	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Pasture Topping For annual grass and Capeweed seed-set reduction	WA, SA, Vic, NSW, ACT only	Barley grass, Brome grass, Silver grass, Capeweed	300 - 450 mL	Remove stock prior to treatment to allow even regrowth. Apply to Capeweed and Annual ryegrass at flowering. For other grasses, apply from head to milky dough stage. Use the higher rate for dense infestations or where Annual ryegrass is present. Apply before signs of plants "haying off". Reduction in pasture legume population may occur as a result of treatment. DO NOT apply to clover/medic crops intended for seed or hay. Application in water volumes of 50 L/ha or less is preferred. Where water volumes exceed 50 L/ha add a non-ionic surfactant (50-60% a.i.) at 250 mL/100 L spray solution.
		Annual ryegrass	450 mL	
Pasture Manipulation For suppression or control of pasture species prior to drilling forage species or soybeans	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only Qld only	Carpet grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum	1.4 - 6 L	Rate Selection: For suppression, apply the low rate. Where complete control is required, apply up to the high rate.
		Carpet grass, Paspalum	1.4 - 6 L	
		Kikuyu	700 mL - 6 L	
Sorghum Control Pre-harvest	Qld, NSW only	Sorghum (grain sorghum) (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>) DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging	1.5 OR 2 L	DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. Rate Selection: Use the lower rate for control of crop and late fillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for improved suppression of ratoon growth. Timing: Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred. CAUTION: Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging, particularly if poor moisture stress has occurred. Harvest as soon as sufficiently dry down has occurred to prevent possible lodging. CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
Sorghum Control Post-harvest		Sorghum stubble (grain sorghum) (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	1 - 1.5 L for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, cold or waterlogging. Slashed stubble and spring regrowth: Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20 cm high Standing stubble: Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20 cm before treatment. Rate selection: Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression. Where cultivation is to follow, increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control. NOTE: Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. Some varieties, particularly Goldrush 2, Ruby, Trump Prize and Nugget 2, give variable results if they have not grown under ideal conditions. CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
			1.5 - 2 L for standing stubble if sufficiently green	
			1 - 1.5 L for fresh spring regrowth	
Sugar Cane Ratoon control	Qld only	Q83, Q87, Q90, Q102, Pindar, Triton, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56 752	3-4 L	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60-100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. Rate Selection: Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. Application: Apply with a properly calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy
		Q86, Q96, Q113	4-6 L	
		Cassius, Q115, Q122, Q94	5-6 L	
		Nco310, Q107	6-9 L	

USE SITUATIONS	ALL STATES (except where noted) For rates of application and weeds controlled, see Weeds Controlled tables.
SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PEANUTS, COTTON, SOYBEANS, SUGARCANE (using selective application equipment) Qld, NSW only.	Apply by Wiper Equipment only. Apply to weeds growing between crop rows or to weeds growing at least 15 cm above the crop. DO NOT allow wiper to contact crop and ensure operating conditions do not allow solution to drip from applicator since severe injury may result. Refer to Wiper equipment for application instructions.
TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado [#] , Banana [#] , Citrus fruit, Guava [#] , Kiwifruit [#] , Litchi, Mango ^o , Nuts (including almond, pecan, macadamia, pistachio, walnut), Olive, Pawpaw [#] , Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Vineyards	Apply as a directed or shielded spray, or using selective application equipment. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm. Citrus fruit, Litchi, Nuts, Olive, Pome fruit, Vineyards: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit. Avocado, Banana, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Pawpaw, Stone fruit: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm, including the trunk. Caution: Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required. For residual control of annual weeds in citrus fruit, pome fruit and vineyards, this product may be tank mixed with compatible herbicides which are labelled for use in the above crops. See TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY for directions.
*Qld, NSW, ACT, WA only #Qld, NSW, ACT only Other crops: All States	
ONIONS Post-spring, pre-emergence application Tas only.	For control of annual weeds and suppression of perennial weeds, including rope twitch. RATE Apply 1-3 L/ha post-sowing and at least 7 days before crop is due to emerge. DO NOT apply to emerging Onion plants, as severe injury will result. Use the lower rate on small, actively growing annual weeds. Increase to the higher rate for larger annual weeds (over 15 cm tall) and for suppression of perennial weeds.

6. CONSERVATION TILLAGE uses

Situation	State	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Southern Australia prior to sowing a winter crop or pasture For weed control prior to disturbance with a cultivation or sowing with a tined implement	WA, SA, Vic, NSW only	Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats, Volunteer Cereals	500 mL – 1 L pre tillering, 1 – 1.25 L post tillering	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rate. Rate selection: Increase to higher rates late in the season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Full disturbance: With a cultivation or sowing with a tined implement may start 1 day after treatment (7 days if Dock, Phalaris, Skeleton weed, Soursob or Sorrel are present) and should occur within 21 days after treatment. Where cultivation or sowing does not occur within 21 days, new weed growth may require further treatment. Crop Establishment: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions. Tank Mixtures: (Glean, Dicamba, Simazine, Atrazine, 2,4-D ester and insecticides) For improved control of clover add Banvel (dicamba). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. Perennial Weeds: For Perennial phalaris, Soursob, Skeleton weed and Sorrel, this product will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.
		Annual Phalaris, Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass, Winter Grass	1 – 1.25 L pre tillering, 1.25 – 1.5 L post tillering	
		Capeweed, Doublegee/Spiny Emex	500 mL – 1 L less than 8 cm diameter, 1 – 1.25 L greater than 8 cm diameter	
		Amsinckia, Fumitory, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle, Volunteer lupins, Wild Turnip	1 – 1.25 L less than 12 cm diameter, 1.25 – 1.5 greater than 12 cm diameter	
		Dock (seeding)	1 – 1.5 L	
		Perennial Phalaris, Skeleton Weed (fully emerged rosettes – NSW only), Sorrel, Sub Clover	1.5 L	
	Tas only	All weeds listed above	1.5 – 3 L	TASMANIA – Use 1.5 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 3 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. Added surfactant is recommended at all spray volumes. To control clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha Banvel (dicamba). Observe Banvel label directions and plant-back periods.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA LATE WINTER-SPRING TREATMENT For weed control to start a fallow or prior to sowing a summer crop	NSW, Vic, SA, WA, only	Barley Grass, Wild Oats, Volunteer Cereals	1 – 1.5 L	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying. Rate Selection: Use lower rates on young weeds or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days, increasing to the high rates where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. Ryegrass: Add Wether TX at 200 mL/100 L of spray solution. Hoary Cress: Treat from late rosette to early flowering. Soursob: Treat at tuber exhaustion. Tank Mixtures: (Glean, Dicamba, 2,4-D Ester and insecticides). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.
		Annual ryegrass, Brome grass, Silver grass, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse (rosette), Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip	1.5 – 2 L	
		Hoary cress, Soursob	1.5 L	

Situation	State	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Northern Australia For weed control in fallows or prior to sowing winter or summer crops	Qld, NSW only	Annual phalaris, Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	500 mL – 1 L	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying. Note that Barnyard grass and Liverseed grass (Urochloa) are particularly prone to moisture stress. Rate Selection: Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. At more advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range or the addition of 2,4-D ester. Crop Establishment: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment. Tank Mixtures: (Glean, Dicamba, 2,4-D Ester and insecticides). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. Aerial Application: For instructions of aerial application under summer conditions see Aerial Equipment. DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 35°C. After stem elongation/budding use 500 mL – 1.5 L Glyphosate 360 plus 500-700 mL 2,4-D Ester or 1.5 L Glyphosate 360 alone.
		Barnyard grass, Liverseed grass, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Sweet summer grass, Volunteer sorghum	1 – 1.5 L	
		Amaranth, Australian bluebell (Qld only), Cudweed, Fumitory, Mexican poppy, Mintweed, New Zealand spinach, Noogoora burr, Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Spurge, Stinking goosefoot, Variegated thistle, Volunteer sunflower, Yellowvine (Caltrop)	1 – 1.5 L	
		Annual ground cherry (gooseberry), Camel melon, Bladder kelmia, Sowthistle (Milk thistle), Turnip weed, Wild lettuce, Wild turnip	1 – 1.5 L prior to stem elongation and budding	
Poa Tussock Infested Pasture For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation	NSW, Tas, Vic, Qld only	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa Tussock (<i>Poa labillardieri</i>)	3 - 4 L	Timing: Graze heavily, then remove stock at least 14 days before spraying to allow fresh regrowth. Apply to actively growing plants after the autumn break but before heavy frosts (March-May). Application: Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. If aerial spraying, see Aerial Equipment. Follow-up Management: Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.
Bent Grass Infested Pasture For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	Vic, Tas only	Most annual weeds and Bent grass (<i>Argrostis capillaris</i>)	2.5 L	Timing: Apply to actively growing plants in late spring when they have some seed head development, but before summer moisture stress. Remove stock to ensure there is full leaf growth. Follow-up Management: Full disturbance with a tined implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a summer crop, and/or re-seeded pasture or crop the following autumn.