

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

SureFire

CANNONADE 212 EC*

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 212 g/L FLUAZIFOP-P present as the butyl ester
SOLVENT: 685 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

GROUP 1 HERBICIDE

For the control of certain grasses in crops as per Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USE

 **PCT**
HOLDINGS PTY LTD

APVMA Approval No: 85320/133662

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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 treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. Under such conditions the biological processes of the weeds slow down and Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide transport in the weed can be drastically reduced, resulting in an incomplete kill or suppression only of the weeds.
DO NOT allow annual grass weeds to reach the late tillering stage before application.
DO NOT apply at flowering stage of weeds.

Spray drift restraints

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between three and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

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.
DO NOT plant cereal crops for a period of 12 weeks after application of Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Moderately hazardous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Triple 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 deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

For refillable containers only

Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of sale for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing the spray and using the product wear, elbow-length PVC gloves; and face shield. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor, or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet which is available from PCT Holdings Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1800 630 877 or visit our web site at <http://pctrural.com.au>

NOTICE

PCT Holdings Pty Ltd warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under off-label permits not endorsed by PCT Holdings Pty Ltd, or under abnormal conditions.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Good spray coverage is essential for maximum results. Spray equipment must be checked and calibrated accurately prior to application.

Boom spraying

Check height of boom above the target weeds to ensure the spray is evenly distributed and a double overlap pattern is obtained.

When spraying grass weed targets, an even distribution of droplets with no less than 50% of the spray volume in the 150 to 300 micron range is desirable.

Broadacre use:

Water volumes per hectare will depend on nozzle selection and should be in the range of 50 to 100 L/ha. 110° fan nozzles are preferred for use with this product. Use higher volumes of spray to achieve full coverage of dense, vigorous weed infestations.

Band spraying:

Ensure sufficient coverage by using two nozzles (one either side of the plant row) when the crop is beyond the 2 leaf stage.

Aerial Application

Flying height, pressure, nozzle size and positioning of the aircraft should be such to minimise spray drift. Avoid spraying in high winds or under temperature inversion conditions. Special care must be taken to avoid drift onto adjacent crops such as cereals, maize or sorghum. Apply in not less than 30 L/ha.

Spot Spraying

On smaller areas use a knapsack sprayer suitably calibrated.

Cleaning Up

After use, clean equipment thoroughly and rinse several times prior to re-use.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with Agral and BS1000, DC Trate, Ulvapron, Sertin, Imidan, Karate and Pirimor. DO NOT tank mix with other pesticides without prior reference to PCT Holdings Pty Ltd representative.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	1	HERBICIDE
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Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide is a member of the aryloxyphenoxypropionate (fops) group of herbicides. Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide has the inhibitors of acetyl coA carboxylase mode of action. For weed resistance management, Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide is a Group 1 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide and other Group 1 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 Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide or other Group 1 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 Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE I/HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lupins	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 2 to 5 leaf stage before tillering	250 mL #	All States	17 weeks	Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Do not apply to weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions.
Canola, linseed	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 2 to 5 leaf stage before tillering	250 mL #		21 days	Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Do not apply to weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions.
Faba beans	Brome Grasses	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL #		5 weeks	Canola – DO NOT apply to crop beyond the 6 leaf stage.
Field Peas	Brome Grasses	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	300 mL #		7 weeks	Volunteer Cereals – DO NOT apply once weed has reached the jointing stage.
White and Subterranean Clover, Shal and Barrel Clover, Vetches and Vetches (Vicia spp)	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL #		21 days	

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE L/HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Grazing	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pigeon Peas	Barnyard Grass, Cenchrus ciliaris, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Sporobolus vaginatus, Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	NT, Old only	17 weeks	17 weeks	Follow-up spraying will be necessary if new germinations occur.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Widgeon, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaf stems per shoot, less than 2 months old and not establishing from seed or fragmented stems	750 mL*	NT, Old only	17 weeks	17 weeks	As above. Apply if not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail seedlings (Setaria spp.)	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	1 L*				Apply if not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense
							Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide is rapidly absorbed by leaves and green stems (is rainfast within one hour) and translocated throughout the plant. It accumulates at growing points, both above ground and in the roots, rhizomes and stolons of grass weeds. Weed growth and hence competition with the crop stops within 48 hours. First symptoms are not evident for at least a week after application. Growing points turn brown and rot, shoot tips can be easily pulled out after 2 to 3 weeks. Young leaves turn yellow or redden soon after, but more mature leaves may remain green for extended period. Weed control is usually complete 3 to 5 weeks after spraying.

STRESS CONDITIONS

Moisture stress is a particular problem, whether caused by drought or short term stresses, resulting from a combination of high temperatures and low humidity or by prior use of pre-emergence herbicides resulting in stunted root growth of weeds. An irrigation or an effective rainfall must occur immediately before or after spraying if these conditions exist. Other stress situations to avoid include frost, waterlogging and extended cold conditions. DO NOT spray if any stress conditions are evident just prior to application.

MIXING

Add the required amount of product directly to the spray tank which should be 50 to 75% full. The agitation system should be running during mixing and spraying. If agitation ceases and settlement occurs, agitate thoroughly before spraying. Adjuvants are essential and the following may be utilised: Agral at 350 mL/100 L of water OR BS1000 at 200 mL/100 L of water OR 2 L DC Trate/100 L of water OR BS1000 at 200 mL plus 2 L Ulvapon/100 L of water, unless otherwise stated.

TIME OF APPLICATION

To obtain the maximum benefits of this product, weeds should be sprayed when young and actively growing. Grasses establishing from seed should be sprayed before tillering occurs. Higher rates will be necessary once tillering commences. For annual grass weeds, spraying must take place before the late tillering stage if a complete kill is desired. Unless otherwise specified in the Critical Comments application may be made at any stage of crop growth but allowing sufficient time for the prescribed withholding period.

Grazing
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD EARLIER THAN THE NUMBER OF DAYS OR WEEKS SHOWN AFTER APPLICATION:
 Clover, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics, Canola, Linseed, Vetches, Mustard: 21 DAYS
 Parsley, coriander (leaf only), Brassica leafy vegetables, chicory, endive, radicchio, spinach and silverbeet: 4 WEEKS
 Broad, Green, Faba and Navy Beans: 5 WEEKS
 Peanuts: 6 WEEKS
 Chick, Field and Green Vegetable Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Swede: 7 WEEKS
 Sunflowers: 14 WEEKS
 Soybeans, Pigeon Peas: 17 WEEKS
 Leucaena Forage and Seed Crops: 26 WEEKS
 Industrial hemp: DO NOT allow livestock to graze treated areas in a season where Fluzazifop products are applied.

DO NOT SPRAY THE FOLLOWING CROPS LATER THAN THE NUMBER OF DAYS OR WEEKS SHOWN BEFORE HARVEST:

Custard Apples, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pineapples: 14 DAYS

Cucumber, Gherkin, Squash, Zucchini: 21 DAYS

Blueberries, Blackcurrants, Grapes, Lettuce, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Parsley, coriander (leaf only), Brassica leafy vegetables, chicory, endive, radicchio, spinach and silverbeet: 4 WEEKS

Cucurbits: Honeydew, Rock and Watermelon, Pumpkin, Onions, Broad, Green, Faba and Navy Beans: 5 WEEKS

Brassica (Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage) Peanuts: 6 WEEKS

Chick, Field and Green Vegetable Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Swede: 7 WEEKS
Celery: 8 WEEKS
Ginger, Hops, Potatoes: 10 WEEKS
Capsicums: 11 WEEKS
Oilseed Poppies: 12 WEEKS
Cotton, Sunflowers: 14 WEEKS
Lupins, Canola, Soybeans, Pigeon Peas, Linseed, Leucaena, Mustard: 17 WEEKS

Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, Citrus

Export of produce

Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been established to allow treated produce to be used for human consumption. An MRL has been established for fluzafop-p-butyl in ginger. MRLs can be found in the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard) Instrument 2019. MRLs apply only to produce marketed and consumed in Australia. If treated produce is to be exported, residues must not exceed the limits/tolerances of the importing country.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE I/A	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
					Harvest	
					Grazing	
Lucerne (Stocking and Established)	Barnyard Grass, Crowfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass, Crabgrass, Rhodes grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Bromes, Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering	500 mL*	All States	-	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Apply when lucerne is past the 2 to 3 trifoliate leaf stage. These rates will only control Couch Grass seedlings and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and established from seed.
	Innocent Weed, and seedlings of Couch grass, English Couch grass, and Water Couch	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*			
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch Grass, Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young growth (3 to 5 leaf stage) prior to shoot after a cut, when weeds are exposed and growing actively	2 or 4 L*			Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Use the higher rate for well-established weed infestations or when greater control is required. Once established, control is permanent. Caution - only partial control can be expected.
Forage Crops and Seed Crops Axillaria, Wym Cassia, Green Clover, Green Lucerne, Sliverleaf Desmodium, Bargoos	Barnyard Grass, Crowfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass, Crabgrass, Rhodes grass, Sliverleaf Grass, Rhodops Grass	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering	500 mL*	Old only	26 weeks	Apply as a post-emergent application at least 3 weeks after sowing (crop seedlings with a minimum of 2 to 6 true leaves). Some initial chlorotic mottling of leaves may occur at high application rates in some crops.
Joint vetch, Glen Joint vetch, Red clover, Plantain, Pigeon Pea, Stylo, Creeping Vigna	As above plus Giant Paspalum (seedling) and Green Panic (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf stage before tillering	1 L*			
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Paspalum, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum, and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or	Young vegetative growth with 1 to 5 true leaves per shoot	2 L*			

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest Grazing	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Soybeans	Barnyard Grass, Common Amaranth, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Soybean Rust, Panicum sp., Goosegrass, Galinsoga, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Old NSW, Victoria and NT only	17 weeks	Follow-up spraying will be necessary if new germinations occur.
	As above plus Innocent Weed	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL*			As above. Apply if not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Winter Grass, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and not yet establishing from seed or fragmented stems	750 mL*			
	Pigeon Grass seedlings (<i>Selenia</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	1 L*			Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.

SPOT SPRAYING

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/10 L	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Onions, Lucerne, Hops, All cucurbits, Apples, Pears, Stone fruit, Citrus, Peaches, Prunes, Green beans, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicums, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Celery, Strawberries, Blackcurrants, Blueberries, Tropical fruit, as per label instructions, and all ornamental shrubs and trees	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, wild oats, brome grasses, barley grass, crowfoot grass, barnyard grass and green grass, paspalum, Johnson grass, kikuyu grass, bent grass and green summer grass Established plants of perennial grasses, couch grass, water couch (rope twitch), water couch, bent grass, paspalum, giant paspalum, para grass, guinea grass and carpet grass English couch (rope twitch), water couch, paspalum, Johnson grass, bent grass and kikuyu grass, re-established from seed or fragments stems	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering Established plants showing actively	12.5 mL or 25 mL 50 mL or 100 mL 25 mL or 50 mL	As for main section of this label	Use the higher rate for more established weed infestations Thoroughly wet target weeds. Always follow critical comments for specific crops. Do not spray in conditions not recommended for individual crop situations as in specific label segments.

Note: Surefire Camronade 212 EC Herbicide does NOT control Winter Grass (*Poa annua*), Silver Grass (*Vulpia bromoides*), Nutsedge (*Cyperus* spp.) and broadleaf weeds.

* ALWAYS ADD 350 mL AGRAL OR 200 mL BS1000 PER 100 L OF SPRAY SOLUTION UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ADD 2 L DC TRATE OR 200 mL BS1000 PLUS 2 L ULVAPRON PER 100 L SPRAY SOLUTION.

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

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE I/A	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Grazing	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Industrial hemp	Annual and perennial grass weeds	-	Boom spray: 12.5 – 50 Spot spray: 12.5 – 50 ml/10 L	All States	-	Do not graze treated areas	Apply as necessary to actively growing grass weeds up to minimum 30 day interval between consecutive sprays. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate of the Flazifop product as the size of target weeds increases. Only apply spray to actively growing grass weeds free from environmental stresses. If a crop is stressed, it is advisable to avoid spraying of emerging crops where possible. 'Over-the-top' spray application has not been fully evaluated for industrial hemp crops under all growing conditions, and should only be considered a last resort. If used, the application rate of the Flazifop will tolerate herbicide application at the proposed rate and at the crop growth stages when treatment will be applied. Initially treat target weeds in a small area within the crop and observe the response. If adverse symptoms are observed, monitor plant health. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post treatment are observed. Warning on Crop Damage: The sensitivity of all varieties of industrial hemp to Flazifop has not been fully evaluated for all crops, therefore, to only trial herbicide products on target weeds within close proximity to a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating a larger number of the whole crop area. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post treatment are observed.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE I/A	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Grazing	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blueberries	Barley Grass, Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Shinkgrass, Urochloa Grass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL	Old only	4 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
Blackcurrants	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, and ryegrass not established from seeds or fragments of rhizomes	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				
	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	2 or 4 L				Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Use higher rates for well established infestations where greater control is required in one season.
Blackcurrants	Barley Grass, Johnson Grass, Shinkgrass, Urochloa Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Vic and Tas only	4 weeks	-	For blackcurrants apply in not less than 100 L/ha.
Hops	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*		10 weeks	-	
	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	2 or 4 L*				Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope), Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) when plants are actively growing	2 or 4 L*				Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Use the higher rate for well established weed infestations or when greater control is required in the one season.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE I/A	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS
					Harvest	Grazing	
Broad Beans, Green Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Celery, Carrots	Barley Grass, Crowfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Sunkgrass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL	All States	5 5 6 6 6 6 6 11 4 4 7 weeks	5 5 - - - - - - - - - 7 weeks	Use only 200 mL Agral or 120 mL BS 1000 per 100 L spray solution. Apply in not less than 100 Uha.
	<i>Panicum</i> sp., Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Annual Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, Psidium and Johnson Grass	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L		4 4 7 weeks	- - 7 weeks	Apply in not less than 200 Uha.
	Green Summer Grass			Old, NSW, Tas and WA only			
Peas (including freezer peas)	Seedlings of Couch (rose hatched), Water Couch, Summer Grass (Crabgrass) and Innocent Weed	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering	750 mL	NSW, Vic, WA and WA only	7 weeks	7 weeks	These rates will only control perennial grass weed seedlings less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
Peanuts	Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*	Old and NT only	6 weeks	6 weeks	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				Apply in not less than 100 Uha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Follow up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	IHA RATE	STATE	WITHDRAWING PERIOD Harvest Grazing	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Brassica leafy vegetables, Chiony, Coriander, Endive, Parsley, Fennel, Garlic, Onion, Silverbeet, Spinach	Annual and perennial grass weeds	-	500 mL - 1.0 L/ha	All States	4 weeks (H) 4 weeks (G)	Apply a maximum of one application per crop, as a foliar spray to young, actively growing weeds. Apply in a minimum of 100 L/ha at the lower rate. 200 L/ha at the higher rate. Use a spray adjuvant (AP/MA No. 54116) or 200 mL BS1000 Biodegradable Surfactant (AP/MA No. 46871) per 100 L of spray solution. Grassens establishing from seed should be sprayed as soon as they are visible. Good spray coverage is essential for maximum results. DO NOT treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from equipment that may cause drift to nearby susceptible non-target crops/plants. WARNING ON CROP DAMAGE: The sensitivity of some species and varieties of crops to fluzifop has not been fully established. However, it is advised that a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop. PLANTS SHOULD BE AT THE 3 rd TRUE LEAF STAGE BEFORE APPLICATION TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE IN THE NEXT GROWING SEASON.
Sweetc, Turnip					7 weeks (H)	7 weeks (G)

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Grazing	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bushland	Veldgrass	Growing and unstraggled	2 to 4 L	WA only	-	-	Use the higher rate in dense undergrowth or on older pastures. If grasses are dense 200 L water per ha should be applied.
Tree Trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Annual Grasses (excluding <i>Stylosanthes</i> and <i>Vulpia</i> spp.)	Apply to actively growing weeds	1 to 2 L	NSW only	-	-	Use higher rate when grasses fully tillered.
Oilseed Poppies	Annual Ryegrass, Bromes, Grasses, Wild Oats, Barley, Volunteer Cereals, Summer Grass (Crabgrass)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Tas only	12 weeks	-	Apply in 100 to 200 L/ha. DO NOT tank mix with Poppers as severe crop injury may occur. Annual Ryegrass may occur if sprayed beyond the early tillering stage.
Duboisia	Established plants of Couch Grass, Water Cough, Kikuyu, Johnson Grass and Paspalum	Young tillering	2 L*	Qld only	-	-	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray toward the ground under the tree canopy.
Ginger (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>)	Annual grasses	Growing actively at 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences.	250 – 500 mL / ha	Qld only	10 Weeks (H)	-	Apply using boom spray. Do NOT make more than two applications per season. The application should be made to control seedlings of <i>Setaria</i> spp., pigeon grass and foxtail. Use the higher end of the rate range for control of Innocent Weed seedlings. To Avoid Crop Damage: The sensitivity all varieties of ginger to fluzifop has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable to only treat a small area to ascertain the reaction before treating the whole crop.
Mustard (oilseed cultivars) (<i>Brassica juncea</i>)	Perennial grasses	Growing actively at 3-6 leaf per shoot, less than 2 months old and established from seed or fragmented stems	750 mL / ha				
Mustard (oilseed cultivars) (<i>Brassica juncea</i>)	Annual Ryegrass, Annual Phalaris, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Growing actively at 2-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250 mL/ha #	All States	17 Weeks (H)	21 days (G)	Apply in not less than 50 L water per ha. Do not apply to the crop beyond the 6 leaf stage. Volunteer Cereals: Do not apply once weed has reached the jointing stage. To avoid crop damage: The sensitivity of all varieties of mustard to fluzifop has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore, to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Grazing	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peanuts, Broad Beans, Cotton	Barnyard Grass, Summer Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Weed Paspalum, Innocent Weed, Pigeon Grass, Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*	Qld, NSW, NT only	6 weeks 14 weeks	6 weeks 14 weeks	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
Sunflowers	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Cough, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed and old fragmented stems	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*	All States	14 weeks	14 weeks	As above. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.))	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage	1 L*				Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense
Leucaena	Seedlings of perennial grasses only	-	1 L*	Qld only	17 weeks	26 weeks	Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Pasture grasses regrowing from seed or fragmented stems	-	2 L*				Does not control Bandy Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>). Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.

CROPI SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples, Pears	Barnyard Grass, Couch Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Annual Crabgrass, Annual Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass and Prairie Grass	Growing actively at leaf stage 5 tillering	1 L*	All States	-	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/vine. Crop Safety Stonefruit, especially peaches and nectarines: Apply as a directed spray avoiding contact of spray with the fruit. DO NOT spray over-the-top of young trees. Suppression only at the 5 leaf stage.
Grapes					4 weeks	
Stone fruit					-	
Citrus					-	
			1.5 L*			
		Growing actively at leaf stage 5 only.				
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Barley Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young vegetative plants with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot when growing	2 or 4 L*			
Avocado, Bananas, Custard Apples, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmons	Barnyard Grass, Crowfoot Grass, Summer Grass, Stinkgrass, Giant Paspalum (seedling), Green Plant (seedling), Rhodes Grass, Johnson Grass, Prairie Grass and Para Grass	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*	Old NSW, WA and NT only	14 days	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/vine. Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.

CROPI SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Potted and open grown trees in roadside, farm and Fence line plantings, nurseries, parks and gardens.	Barnyard Grass, Couch Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Annual Crabgrass, Annual Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass, Prairie Grass and Para Grass	Growing actively at leaf stage 5 tillering	750 mL or 1 L	All States	-	Use higher rate for more established weed infestations. The higher rate is required if grasses are less than 2 months old and establishing from seed. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Note: For these crops use only 200mL Agral or 120mL 1000 ppm Glyphosate solution. DO NOT apply over the top of the plant. Do not spray over the top of the plant. Do not spray over the top of the plant. Do not spray over the top of the plant.
		Actively growing				
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Growing actively at leaf stage 5 tillering	2 or 4 L			Use the higher rate for well established weed infestations. The higher rate is required in one season. Apply in not less than 200 L/ha.
Plantations of <i>Pinus caribaea</i> (Caribbean Pine), <i>Pinus (Slash Pine), Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Barnyard Grass, Crowfoot Grass, Summer Grass, Stinkgrass, Urtica Grass	Growing actively at leaf stage 5 tillering	750 mL*	QLD only	18 months	Apply using backpack sprayers in 50L water/ha. Use subject to Queensland Forest Service Code of Practice.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum re-established from rhizomes	Commences actively at leaf stage 5 tillering	1 L*			
	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3 to 8 leaves per shoot	2 or 4 L*			

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE J/HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Strawberries	Barley Grass, Summer Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Summer Grass, Guinea Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Brome Grasses, Annual Grasses, Annual Grasses, Annual Grasses, seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), and Water Couch, Rhodes Grass, Paspalum (seedling) and Paspalum (seedling)	Growing actively at leaf stage before tillering commences actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL*		4 weeks	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. These rates will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum Seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
Pineapples	Barley Grass, Crowfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Rhodes Grass Sinkgrass and Paspalum (seedling) and Green Panic (seedling)	Growing actively at leaf stage before tillering commences actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL*	Old and NT only	14 days	-
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Johnson Grass, Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum and Kikuyu Grasses, established from seed or fragmented stems	Young plants with growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	1 L*			Respot spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
			2 L*			As above. Apply in 100 to 500 L/ha. For spot spraying rates see separate sections

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE J/HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples, Black Sapote, Black Sapote (Star Apple), Camiselle, Cassia, Casimiroa (White Sapote), Cherimoya, Guiana Region Custard Apple, Jackfruit, Longan, Mamee Apple, Maney Sapote, Mangosteen, Mango, Pear, Peargrape, Peach, Pear (Cassia), Fruit), Rambutan, Santol, Sapodilla, Sourceop, Sweetsoop, Yellow Mombin	Established plants of Barley Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Guinea Grass, Carpet Grass and Para Grass	Young plants with growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot when tillering actively	2 or 4 L*	Old NT and WA only	14 days	As above. Higher rate for well established infestations or where greater control is required in one season

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE L/JA	STATE	WITHSTANDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
					Harvest Grazing	
Onions	Barnyard Grass, Crabgrass, Liversweat Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	All States	5 weeks	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha These rats will only control Couch and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed
	Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Slinkgrass and Pigeon Grass, Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch		750 mL*			
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas seedlings (<i>Seriale</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	1.5 L*			Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. These rats will only control Couch and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed Suppression only for Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Barnyard Grass, Liversweat Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Slinkgrass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass (seedling) and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf to early tillering	1.5 L*			Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. These rats will only control Couch and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /ha	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD Harvest Grazing	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Potatoes (15 cm or less in height)	Barnyard Grass, Crowfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass, Winter Grass, Stinkgrass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Volunteer Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, Johnson Grass (seedling), and Seedlings of Couch Grass, Water Couch (rope witch) and Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL*	All States	10 weeks	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha These rates will only control perennial grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed or fragmented stems.
	Plants of Couch Grass (seedling) and (rope witch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Barnyard Grass not yet established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively at have 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L*			Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. This rate will only control growth in dense or where crop is shading weeds. These rates will only control perennial grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed or fragmented stems.
Cucurbits (WHP 3 weeks) Pumpkin, Honeydew Melon, Watermelon	Barnyard Grass, Crowfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Guinea Stinkgrass, Guinea Stinkgrass, Volunteer (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Phalaris, Johnson Grass and Water Couch,	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering	500 mL	All States	5 weeks	DO NOT apply before the 5 true leaf stage of the crop. NOTE: Use only 200mL Agra or 120mL BS1000 per ha. Do not use Agra or BS1000 in water volumes higher than 200L/ha. DO NOT apply in water volumes higher than 200L/ha This rate will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum seedlings that are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
Cucurbits (WHP 21 days) Zucchini, Squash, Cucumber, Gherkin	(Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Phalaris, Johnson Grass and Water Couch, Johnson Grass (seedling) and (rope witch)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L		21 days	