

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



Atrazine 900 WG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg ATRAZINE

GROUP C HERBICIDE

For the control of weeds and grasses in sorghum, maize, sugarcane, T-T canola, lucerne and fallow area maintenance and other situations as per Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET
BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT



AUSTRALIS
CROP PROTECTION

NET CONTENTS: 15kg



Atrazine 900 WG

HERBICIDE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake empty container into spray tank. Single rinse container before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the container below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for the purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, and elbow-length PVC gloves. If using a hand directed sprayer, wear in addition, waterproof trousers and boots. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each days use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional Information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which is available from Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd upon request.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of ACP Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

APVMA Approval No.: 68273/57915

PLACE LEAFLET HERE



BATCH NO:
DATE OF MANUFACTURE:

**IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE**



AUSTRALIS
CROP PROTECTION

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT use as a pre-emergent spray on light sandy soils.

DO NOT use on weeds over 4 cm tall.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface run off are forecast within two days of application.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of run off for at least two days after application.

DO NOT use a pre-emergence application in Sorghum, Broom Millet or Saccaline during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia.

TT Canola: DO NOT use or apply this product post-emergence on raised beds or where furrows have been created in the soil for the purposes of holding or channeling water.

DO NOT apply product to any drainage line. Drainage lines show evidence of the action of periodically flowing water (for example gravel, pebble, rock or sand bed, scour hole or nick point) and/or an incised channel at least 30 cm deep.

DO NOT handle, mix, apply or conduct testing operations in areas susceptible to run-off where drainage results in rapid entry into waterways, particularly where no specific and effective action has been taken to prevent run-off into waterways. These areas may include areas mounded perpendicular to the contour, roads, access tracks, snig tracks, and compacted log dumps.

SOIL MOISTURE: The product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola – (<i>Triazine Tolerant varieties only</i>) Pre-emergence or post sowing pre emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Gromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf, Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i>) Suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats and Wild Radish	All States	1.1 to 2.2 kg	This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine tolerant (TT) canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-canola. Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post- sowing pre-emergence (ideally Incorporated by harrows). For best results, apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20-30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5 cm.
Canola – (<i>Triazine Tolerant varieties only</i>) Post-emergence application	Annual Ryegrass (1-2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Wild Radish, Turnips		0.5 to 1.1 kg	This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine tolerant (TT) canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-canola. Further information should be obtained from the Avcare website www.avcare.org.au or an ACP representative before use of this product on TT canola. Apply to moist soil when weeds are actively growing. The addition of 0.5-1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post emergence activity. Cold water: Under cold water conditions (10 deg C or less), use Hasten as a crop oil. DO NOT apply more than one post-emergence application.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum – Dryland	Amaranthus, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	All States	2 kg	Pre-plant or Pre-emergent only: Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem.
			2 kg followed by 1.3 kg	Pre-plant or Pre-emergent followed by a Post-emergent application: Use this technique where long term weed control is required because of heavy rainfall or prolonged wet conditions following the initial application; or because dry weather follows sowing and spraying and weed and grass growth occurs.
			2-2.5 kg	Post-emergent only: Use the lower rate where only a broadleaf weed problem occurs and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Add a non-ionic surfactant.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum – Irrigated	As above	All States	1.7 kg followed by 1.4-1.6 kg	Pre-plant or Pre-emergence followed by a Post-emergence application (See General Instructions): Use the lower rate on medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils.
			NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	2.5-3.3 kg
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum – Irrigated & Dryland	Black Pigweed, Mintweed	Qld only	1.3 kg	Pre-plant, Pre-emergence or Post-emergent only: Apply when weeds are young (4-6 true leaves) and actively growing.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum	Parthenium Weed	All States	3.3 kg	Apply as a pre-emergence blanket spray. Add 150 mL of a non-ionic surfactant to each 100 L spray.
	Black Pigweed, Sesbania Pea		1.1 kg & 400 mL 2,4-D amine 625	Post-emergence
Maize & Sweet Corn - Irrigated & Dryland	Amaranthus, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	All States	2.5- 3.3 kg	Pre-plant, Pre-emergence or Post-emergent application: Use the lower rate for broadleaf weeds and the higher rate for grasses or on heavy soils. Post-emergent application: Use a non-ionic surfactant.
Maize and Sorghum	Black Pigweed	Central Qld only	1.2 kg	Pre-emergence.
	Thornapple & other broadleaf weeds	Qld, NSW only	830 g-1.1 kg plus 300-500 mL Tordon* 75-D	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for large weeds or when plants are not actively growing. Spray when the crop has 4-6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed. DO NOT add surfactants or crop oil. If rotating to winter cereal crops do not apply this tank mixture within 6 months of the expected sowing date. For other crops or situations observe plant back information on the respective product labels.
Lucerne	Mintweed	All States	600 g	Apply when the first germination of mintweed seedlings are at 5-8 cm high and actively growing. Using the low volume boom spray apply 140-170 litres spray mixture per hectare. DO NOT TREAT LUCERNE STANDS UNDER 1 YEAR OLD.
Sugar Cane	Giant Sensitive Plant	Qld, WA only	2.2 to 3.3 kg	Apply when soil is moist. Avoid spraying weeds under stress. Apply by ground rig only and obtain good cover of target weeds. Use high rates towards the higher end of the range where heavy soil or high trash levels are present. Use higher rates for grasses. Approximate period of weed control: 2.2 kg – up to 4 weeks. 3.3kg – up to 10 weeks. A pre-emergent application is preferred for grasses. Control of emerging broadleaf weeds: Where plants are large or conditions dry, add 800 mL of 2,4-D amine 625/ ha + non-ionic surfactant. Good coverage is essential. Use the higher rate when up to 14 weeks residual control of broadleaf weeds is required. If grasses are a problem this product should be applied prior to weed emergence. If emerged grasses are present add Paraquat 250 at 1.2 to 1.7 L/ha.
	Barnyard Grass, Blue Top, Borreria (Square weed), Budda Pea, Cobbler's-Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, Paddy's Lucerne (Common sida), Pigweed, Sesbania, Sida Retusa, Spiny Spider Flower (Wild Rose), Stinking Passion Vine, Summer Grasses, Sweet Briar, Thickhead, Vines	Qld, NSW, WA only		
Lupins – Weed free Seedbed	Capeweed, Turnip, Wild Radish, Doublegee, Clovers and Medics, Mustard, Wireweed Suppression of Annual Grass Weeds	WA only	280-560 g plus 280-560 g Simazine 900DF	Apply to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Incorporation by the sowing operation should not exceed 5 cm. Sufficient rainfall (20-30mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Apply a maximum of 930g/ha of the mixture on yellow sands. Apply 1.2kg/ha on all other soil types. Note: Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation. Caution: DO NOT use on white or grey sands.
Eucalyptus and <i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations	Common Sowthistle, Mouse Eared Chickweed, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog Grass	All States	5-8. 8kg	Pre-planting: Graze the area heavily and apply by boom spray or aircraft no more than two weeks before planting. Post-planting: Apply by boom spray either immediately after or within one month of planting. When applying by aircraft, the pines must be at least one month old. Application must be made before the Spring flush commences. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and rates towards the higher end of the range where grasses are the major problem. Use up to 8.8 kg/ha on clay loams and heavy textured soils. For sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible, apply a maximum of 5 kg per hectare. DO NOT apply with a knapsack sprayer.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations	Wild oats, Silver grass, Ryegrass, Yorkshire fog grass, Sand brome, Mouse-eared chickweed, Capeweed, Clovers, Sowthistle seedlings	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1.6-2.2 kg plus 5.6-8 kg Amitrole T	Pre-planting or Post-Planting: Spray to pine seedlings. Use the higher rate where grasses are a major problem. Preferably apply as a strip, rather than blanket application. Method of application – refer to Application Table.
Grass Seed Crops (Established stand of Sirocco, Phalaris, Demeter Fescue, & Currie Cocksfoot) – Seedling Signal Grass & Panicum Maximum	Brome Grass	All States	1.0-1.2 kg	Apply after the Autumn break when Brome Grass is just emerging by low volume boom spray.
	Billygoat weed (Blue top), Crowsfoot Grass, Cobblers pegs, Fleabane, Love Grass, Mexican poppy, Setaria spp., Sida spp., Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild hops, Wild radish, Woolly top, Rhodes grass	Qld only	2.5-3.3 kg	Pre-emergent: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lower rate on <i>Panicum maximum</i> seed crops and the higher rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grasses are not controlled. Warning: Damage can occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool, dry conditions. Note: When used in Signal Grass and <i>Panicum maximum</i> user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur.
Seedling ryegrass crops	Toad Rush, Winter Grass	Vic only	480-550 g	Use the lower rate at 2-3 true leaves and the higher rate at tillering.
	Winter grass, Toad rush, Broadleaf weeds		550 g + 500 mL/ha MCPA 500 & 160 mL/ha Dicamba 500	Use at tillering stage.
Established Ryegrass seed crops	Barley Grass, Docks, Loosestrife, Soft brome, Sorrel, Silver Grass, Toad Rush, Winter grass		830 g to 1.1 kg	Apply after good autumn rains and conditions are becoming cooler around late May to mid June. Graze heavily before application. Note: Summer crop damage may occur on sandy soils or if the crop is water stressed. DO NOT apply nitrogen prior to spraying.
Fallow area maintenance (prior to sowing wheat, peas, lupins)	Broadleaf weeds and grasses		650 g to 870 g	Apply late July to mid September for May-June sowing. Use the higher rate for a 14 month fallow and apply in February/April before Autumn rains.
Fallow area maintenance (prior to planting a Sorghum crop in a conservation tillage system)	Amaranthus, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	2-3.3 kg	Pre-plant: Apply to moist soil or when rain is imminent and prior to the germination of weeds and grasses, or as a tank mixture with a specific knockdown herbicide if weeds and grasses are present. Use the lower rate when short-term control of weeds and grasses is required or where a wheat crop will follow sorghum in the rotation. Use the higher rate when longer term control of weeds and grasses is required.
Roadside and Rights of Way	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only	3.3 kg	Pre-emergence and Post-emergence: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

Harvest: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Grazing:

CANOLA: Pre-emergent application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CANOLA: Post-emergent application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Other Crops: DO NOT APPLY TO AREAS THAT WILL OR MAY BE GRAZED OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

continued overleaf



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Atrazine 900 WG HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg ATRAZINE

GROUP C HERBICIDE

For the control of weeds and grasses in sorghum, maize, sugarcane, T-T canola, lucerne and fallow area maintenance and other situations as per Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval No.: 68273/57915

Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd

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METHOD OF APPLICATION TABLE:*Pinus radiata plantation*

Type of Application	Critical Comments
Pre-planting	Graze area heavily and apply the tank mixture no more than 2 weeks before planting.
Post-planting	Apply tank mixture either immediately after or within one month of planting. Application must be made before the Spring commences. Avoid spraying the pine seedlings by using directed spray.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is a pre- and post-emergence herbicide, which will selectively control:

- Weeds and grasses in Canola (Triazine tolerant varieties only), Sorghum, Maize, Sweet Corn, Sugar Cane, Lupins, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum.
- Mintweed in established Lucerne.
- Brome grass in Sirocco Phalaris, Demeter Fescue and Currie Cocksfoot grass seed crops.
- Provide control of weeds and grasses growing on a fallow in a conservation tillage system.

However, established perennial species, large annuals, and large broadleaf weeds are not satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. It acts mainly through root absorption; its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of control rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed zone. Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and particular weed species.

The maximum rate of atrazine application in all crops except plantation forestry is limited to an amount of product equivalent to 3kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year.

DO NOT exceed this limit, especially when applying an atrazine herbicide post-emergence, where an atrazine herbicide has been applied pre-emergence.

The maximum rate of application in plantation forestry is an amount of product equivalent to 4.5kg ai atrazine/ha per year in forestry situations in sandy soils and soils classified as highly erodible and product equivalent to 8 kg ai atrazine/ha per year for clay lands and heavier textured soil.

MIXING

Fill spray tank 60-80% full with clean water BEFORE adding ACP Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide. Begin agitating vigorously and continue agitation during the entire mixing and spraying operation. Pour required amount of product steadily into the spray tank.

Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. DO NOT dump product into spray tank all at once. After adding required quantity of product and obtaining complete dispersion, continue to fill tank to desired level for spraying. Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue during the entire spraying operation.

Note: Spray solution should not be left standing in the tank overnight.

DO NOT mix, load or apply within 20m of any well, sink holes, intermittent or perennial stream or river.

INCORPORATION (Pre-plant and at sowing application)

This product acts mainly by root absorption. Its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made immediately after application to provide appropriate weed control. Delay in activation of the product may result in some weed growth.

In flood or furrow irrigation situations complete and continued activation of the product may not occur due to a thin band of dry soil on the surface during or after irrigation. Mechanical incorporation after application, using light harrows to incorporate the product into the soil not more than 4cm deep is required to ensure the irrigation water activates the product.

Always apply the product to an even unridged seedbed

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

ACP Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide is a member of the triazines group of herbicides. The product has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group C herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by the product or other Group C herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds.

Any incidents of resistance must be reported to Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd.

Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries Department

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT CANOLA

The use of this product in TT canola is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in TT canola. The Strategy encompasses:

- Integrated Weed Management;
- The specific management of crop plant volunteers and outcrossing to other plants; and
- Triazine herbicide residue management (agronomic and environment).

Compliance with registered label directions and adoption of the principles outlined in the Strategy will assist with implementation of crop management practices that minimise the development of herbicide resistance in treated weeds; reduce the levels of triazine residues in the environment; and manage volunteer plants and outcrossing. Copies of the Strategy are available from the Croplife website www.croplife.org.au or Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd.

It is advised that consultation be undertaken with an appropriate agronomist, consultant or Department adviser prior to the use of ACP Atrazine 900WG Herbicide on TT canola.

To minimise herbicide resistance:

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage.
- Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure:

Broadleaf Weeds and Ryegrass: Use Simazine or atrazine plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or atrazine may be necessary.

Broadleaf weeds only: Use Atrazine post-emergence.

- DO NOT use atrazine 900 g/kg or simazine 900 g/kg if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.
- Watch for escapes, especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C herbicide use.
- DO NOT use Group C herbicides in consecutive years.

Resistant Weeds Reporting

Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to atrazine or simazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.

To avoid Triazine carry-over:

On acid soils (pH less than 6.5) – The maximum rate of atrazine 900 g/kg or simazine 900 g/kg or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growth season is 2.2 kg/ha.

On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5) – The maximum rate of atrazine 900 g/kg or simazine 900 g/kg or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growth season is 1.1 kg/ha.

Post-emergence use: It is recommended that atrazine 900g/kg only be used, and at rates of 1.1 kg/ha or less, on both acid and alkaline soils.

SUMMER CROPS

Heavy rains immediately following an application tend to result in excessive concentrations of herbicide in the seed furrow, thus encouraging possible crop injury. This is most likely to occur when a pre-plant or pre-emergent application is made using rates in excess of 2kg per hectare. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury follow time of application (a), (b) or (d) listed below.

TIME OF APPLICATION

(SORGHUM, MAIZE, BROOM MILLET, SACCALINE, SWEET CORN)

(a) Pre-Plant Application – followed by a post-emergence application

Apply after establishment of the seed bed and up to two weeks prior to sowing. Application should preferably be made to moist soil. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied after the crop has emerged and developed 2-3 leaves.

(b) At Sowing Application – followed by post-emergence application

Apply at or immediately after planting and before the crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied after the crop has emerged and developed 2-3 leaves.

(c) At Sowing Application

Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Mechanical incorporation may also assist.

(d) Post-emergence Application

Application must be made to seedling broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not more than 1 cm high. Normally the crop is then at the 2 to 3 leaf stage. For best results the soil should be moist and rain or irrigation should follow the application. Add a non-ionic surfactant for all post-emergent applications in sorghum, broom millet and Saccaline, and a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for maize and sweet corn.

APPLICATION

Ground Application: Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum bandwidth should be 30cm. Apply 50 to 100 litres per hectare.

Aircraft Application: With aircraft application the need for good soil moisture at the time of application and follow up rain or irrigation within 10 days is most critical. Apply 20 to 30 litres per hectare. DO NOT use human flaggers when applying by aircraft, unless protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

TT Canola: DO NOT apply to TT-canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a 60 m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a 20m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where run-off is unlikely to occur or where run-off may be captured by farm earthworks. Application can be made as an overall spray or as a band spray. Minimum band-width should be 30 cm.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with Paraquat 250 Herbicide and other residual herbicides such as Diuron. In sugarcane only addition of 2,4-D will assist in short term suppression of Nut Grass and other sedges.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry period: DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants.

DO NOT apply high rates of application to heavier soils if roots of desirable shrubs or trees are near the surface.

DO NOT use in channels or drains. DO NOT use near newly planted shrubs, young ornamentals and species with shallow roots, eg. Prunus species, or trees in sandy, porous soils. 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.

DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 6 months following treatments of this product at rates up to 1.4 kg/ha and 18 months following treatments of 1.4-3.3 kg/ha. DO NOT apply in excess of 3.3 kg product/ha in any one year, except in forestry situations.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT apply this product within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams. DO NOT use in channels or drains.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from equipment which could be expected to cause drift of this product or spray, mix onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake empty container into spray tank. Single rinse container before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the container below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for the purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, and elbow-length PVC gloves. If using a hand directed sprayer, wear in addition, waterproof trousers and boots. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each days use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional Information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which is available from Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd upon request.

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