

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP

KENSO AGCARE
SPEEDY
250
HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 135 g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
115 g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP L HERBICIDE

For control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Can be utilized in crop establishment programs. Contains non-ionic wetter.

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
Level 1, 98 Commercial Road,
Teneriffe QLD 4005
Phone (07) 3216 1188
www.kenso.com.au



IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

CONTENTS: 20 Litres APVMA Approval No.: 59333/ 61930

KENSO AGCARE SPEEDY 250 HERBICIDE

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical 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 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

110L Mini Bulk Returnable Container (110L only)

Store the original sealed drum in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the non-return valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the drum with water or any foreign matter.

After each use of the product, please ensure that the non-return valve, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the drum have been used, please return the empty drum to the point of purchase. The drum remains the property of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd.

Refillable containers (1000L only):

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear:

- Cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist,
- A washable hat,
- Elbow-length PVC gloves,
- Face shield or goggles,
- Half face piece respirator or disposable respirator.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If products in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. Do not inhale spray mist. 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, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face

mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator that complies with the equipment of AS 1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.

- Avoid contacting, vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26). If poisoning occurs get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd.) the refund of the price paid and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. within thirty days of delivery.

In a Transport Emergency
Dial **000**
Police or Fire Brigade



9 328666 001027



Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia: **TOXIC IF SWALLOWED. TOXIC IN CONTACT WITH SKIN. MAY CAUSE AN ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. TOXIC IF INHALED.** *Precautionary:* Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves /eye protection/face protection. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician. Specific treatment (see FIRST AID on this label). Rinse mouth. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Batch No.:

Date of Manufacture:

DANGEROUS POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP



SPEEDY
250
Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 135 g/L PARAQUAT
present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
115 g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP L HERBICIDE

For control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaved weeds. Can be utilized in crop establishment programs. Contains non-ionic wetter.

READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

APVMA Approval No.: 59333/61930



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT spray plants that are water logged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust. DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results. DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying. For ground application only – DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FULL DISTURBANCE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	0.6 to 0.8	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1) In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other states apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest – to kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or where narrow points are tilled or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range 1.2L to 2.4L/ha. For dense mature swards over 2 months old or spring crops use rates up to 2.4L/ha. For control of Vulpia (silvergrass) add a wetter such as Agral at 160mL/100L or BS 1000 at 100mL/100L
	Annual ryegrass	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	0.8 to 1.6		
Barley grass	<i>Hordeum spp</i>	Mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4			
Brome grass	<i>Bromus spp</i>					
DIRECT DRILLING With full combine	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats		2 to 3 leaf	0.6 to 0.8*		
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia spp.</i>				
Or	Seedling Brassica weeds		1 to 5cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Bal mustard	<i>Nestia paniculata</i>	5 to 10cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
With cultivation before spraying or	Charlock	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	10 to 20cm diam	1.6 to 2.4		
	Indian hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>				
With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including:	Long fruited wild turnip	<i>Brassica toumeforti</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Muskweed	<i>Myragrum parfoliatum</i>				
Spring/summer	Shepherds purse	<i>Capselia bursa-pastoris</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Short fruited wild turnip	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>				
Winter	Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera onnua</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Canola	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>				
Chickpeas	Other seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Bedstraw	<i>Gallium tricomulm</i>				
Cereals	Bifora	<i>Bifora testiculata</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>				
(Wheat, Barley, Oats, rye, triticale)	Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	1 to 5 leaf or 1 to 5cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Ivy-leaf speedwell	<i>Veronica hodorfolia</i>				
Field beans	Linseed (linola)	<i>Diploaxis tenuifolia</i>	1 to 5 leaf or 1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Lupins	<i>Medicago spp</i>				
Vetch	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	<i>Emex australis</i>	1 to 5 leaf or 1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Fodder Rape	<i>Urtica urens</i>				
Pigeon Peas	Stinging nettle	<i>Erodium spp</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Safflower	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>				
Sorghum	Sub clover	<i>Vicia spp</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Soybeans	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>				
Sunflower	Vetch (tares)	<i>Fumaria spp</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Deadnettle	<i>Mallotus spp</i>				
Pastures	Fumitory	<i>Anagallis spp</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Mellotus	<i>Papaver spp</i>				
Clover	Pimpemel	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	1 to 5 leaf or 1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Poppy	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>				
Grass	Saffron thistle	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Sheepweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>				
Lucerne	Paterson's curse	<i>Matsa parviflora</i>	1 to 12 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Wireweed	+Kenso Agcare Ox 240 75mL				
Medic	Marshmallow	1 to 12 leaf	1 to 6 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins	0.8-1.2 + Kenso Agcare Ken-Met 600 WG 5g or 0.8-1.2 +dicamba 500mL				

TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.

Use of Speedy 250 for the control of seedling weeds immediately before sowing Procedure (7)

- (a) Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)
The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8 to 2.4 litres of Speedy 250 depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.
- (b) Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-kill planters)
A higher rate of Speedy 250 is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use Speedy 250 at 1.0 to 3.2 litres per hectare in southern Australia.: 1.2 to 3.2 litres per hectare in northern Australia (Qld, ntn NSW & NT only)

Compatibility

Speedy 250 is compatible with any one of the following herbicides: Ken-Met 600 WG (metsulfuron-methyl), Atrazine 900 WG, Avadex* BW, Dicamba (200g/L), 2,4-D (amine & ester), Devrinol*, Diurex* Wg, Dual* Gold, Frenock*, Glean*(chlorsulfuron), Kenso Agcare Ox 240 (oxylufenon), Gramoxone* DF, Logran*, Lontrel*, MCPA (amine & ester), Reglone*, Solicam* 25F, Simagranz*, Spinnaker*, Stomp*, Surfuran*, trifluralin, Yield*.
Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts Speedy 250 to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA. Refer to the manufacturer label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility.

Speedy 250 is compatible with any one of the following insecticides: Ken-Tac 100, Phosmet, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Omethoate, Tal-Ken 100.

Speedy 250 is compatible with Agral* and Ken-Wett1000* surfactants. Speedy 250 is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

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.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Domestic pets and poultry –keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purpose or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical 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 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

110L Mini Bulk Returnable Container (110L only)

Store the original sealed drum in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the non-return valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the drum with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the non-return valve, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the drum have been used, please return the empty drum to the point of purchase. The drum remains the property of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd.

Refillable containers (1000L only):

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area, locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes, protects eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray wear:
 • Cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist
 • A washable hat
 • Elbow-length PVC gloves
 • Face shield or goggles
 • Half face piece respirator or disposable respirator.
 If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If products in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. Do not

inhale spray mist. 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, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the requirement of AS 1716 (Standards Associations of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26). If poisoning occurs get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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CONDITIONS OF SALE

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In a Transport Emergency
 Dial **000**
 Police of Fire Brigade

* Not a registered trademark of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd



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SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW/MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation. In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other states apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with narrow points. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha. For dense swards or spring application use rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2L/ha. *For control of vulpia (silvergrass) add a wetter such as agral at 160mL/100L or BS 1000 at 100mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. Also refer to Crop establishment Procedure (4) – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing, but 3 days before the crop emerges. TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Annual ryegrass	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 2.4		
Barley grass	<i>Hordeum spp</i>	Mid to fully tillered	2.4 to 3.2			
Brome grass	<i>Bromus spp</i>					
DIRECT DRILLING With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder)	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats		2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2*		
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia spp.</i>				
Or	Seedling Brassica weeds		1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
	Bal mustard	<i>Nestia paniculata</i>	5 to 10cm diam	1.8 to 2.4		
FALLOWS	Indian hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	10 to 20cm diam	2.4 to 3.2		
	Long fruited wild turnip	<i>Brassica toumeforti</i>				
Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow	Muskweed	<i>Myragrum parfoliatum</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8cm diam	1.8 to 3.2		
	Shepherds purse	<i>Capselia bursa-pastoris</i>				
Winter	Short fruited wild turnip	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
	Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera onnua</i>				
Canola	Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
	Other seedling broadleaved weeds	<i>Gallium tricomulm</i>				
Chickpeas	Bedstraw	<i>Gallium tricomulm</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
	Bifora	<i>Bifora testiculata</i>				
Cereals	Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8cm diam	1.8 to 3.2		
	(Wheat, Barley, Oats, rye, triticale)	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>				
Field beans	Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	1 to 5 leaf or 1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Ivy-leaf speedwell	<i>Veronica hodorfolia</i>				
Lupins	Linseed (linola)	<i>Diploaxis tenuifolia</i>	1 to 5 leaf or 1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Lupins	<i>Medicago spp</i>				
Vetch	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	<i>Emex australis</i>	1 to 5 leaf or 1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Fodder Rape	<i>Urtica urens</i>				
Pigeon Peas	Stinging nettle	<i>Erodium spp</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Safflower	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>				
Sorghum	Sub clover	<i>Vicia spp</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Soybeans	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>				
Sunflower	Vetch (tares)	<i>Fumaria spp</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Deadnettle	<i>Mallotus spp</i>				
Pastures	Fumitory	<i>Anagallis spp</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Mellotus	<i>Papaver spp</i>				
Clover	Pimpemel	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	1 to 5 leaf or 1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Poppy	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>				
Grass	Saffron thistle	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Sheepweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>				
Lucerne	Paterson's curse	<i>Matsa parviflora</i>	1 to 12 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Wireweed	+Kenso Agcare Ox 240 75mL				
Medic	Marshmallow	1 to 12 leaf	1 to 6 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins	0.8-1.2 + Kenso Agcare Ken-Met 600 WG 5g or 0.8-1.2 +dicamba 500mL				

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW/MINIMUM DISTURBANCE, CONTINUED

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA	Medic	<i>Medicago spp</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	1.2 to 1.8 plus 500 mL/ha (200g/L)	Sthn NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	For sub clover control without the addition of Dicamba (200g/L). In crops sown with triple disc, modified combine or sod seeder use a split application. Apply second application 7 to 15 days after first application and when green re-growth is present. For control prior to sowing with combine use a split application. Apply first application in autumn to mid winter. Apply second application 7 to 15 days later and when green re-growth is present. If there is excess leaf growth, i.e more than 10cm, split the recommended rate in half and apply second part 7 to 15 days after the first. Paddock should be well grazed continuously from the break. The first application removes excess leaf growth; the second application is effective on residual green tissue. Green growth must be present for second application. For use in summer fallows only. Add 275g/ha Diurex WG to enhance control of larger weeds.
	Sub.clover	<i>Trifolium terraneum</i>				
DIRECT DRILLING With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder)	Split application for:		1 to 8 leaf or 1 to 8cm diam	1.2L followed by 1.2L		
	Sub. clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>				
Or	Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2L followed by 1.2L		
FALLOWS	Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow		Weeds higher than 10cm	2.4 to 3.2L		
	Potato weed	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	1 to 15cm	1.2 to 1.6		
			15 to 30cm	1.6 to 2.4		

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA- FULL DISTURBANCE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling grasses (Not re-growth or rhizomes)		2 to 3 leaf	0.8 to 1.2	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results, will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6L to 2.4L/ha. TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section. *For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.4L to 0.8L 2,4-D amine (625g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
	Barley grass	<i>Echinochloa spp</i>	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 1.6		
DIRECT DRILLING With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including:	Buffell grass	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4		
	Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x alimum</i>				
Broadacre Crops-Winter	Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6		
	Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>				
Cereals (Wheat, Barley, oats, rye, triticale)	Mossman river	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Paradoxa grass	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>				
Broadacre Crops-Summer	Rhodes grass	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	1 to 4 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>				
Canola	Sweet summer	<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>				
Chickpeas	Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Wild oats	<i>Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua</i>				
Field beans	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>				

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA - FALLOW/MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling grasses (not re-growth or rhizomes)		2 leaf to pre-tillering	1.2 to 1.6	Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	Refer to Procedures (5), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control use higher rates in the range 1.6L to 2.4L/ha. Apply in 50 to 100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions.
	DIRECT DRILLING With minimum disturbance	Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Paradoxa grass Stink grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> , <i>A. fatua</i>	Early tillering		
FALLOW Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing or maintaining a fallow or the establishment of crops including	Seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L) -refer to relevant label for plant-back period.	*Non-cultivated fallow – to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2L/ha in a spray volume of 400L water/ha plus a wetter such as BS 1000 at 120mL/100L or Agral at 200mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Diurex (500g to 1kg/ha) and if vines are present add 2,4-D amine. A split application of Speedy 250 to 12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzle equipment of Spraying Systems 03 for 200L/ha and 04 for 250 to 400L/ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions.
	Broadacre crops – Winter Cereals (Wheats, oats, Rye, Triticale) chickpeas	Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Plebeia</i> <i>Trianthera portulacastrum</i>			
Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fireweed		<i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> *				
Broadacre crops – Summer Cotton, Maize Millet Mungbeans Safflower Sorghum	Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea* Smooth cucumber Sunflower Thornapples Volunteer cotton (including Roundup Ready cotton)				*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L) -refer to relevant label for plant-back period.	*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L) -refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
Soybeans Sunflower	Baggari Hexham scent* Wild carrot Phyllanthus				*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L) -refer to relevant label for plant-back period.	*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L) -refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
As an aid in post harvest weed control- after winter cereals	Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L) -refer to relevant label for plant-back period.	*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L) -refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
	Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Milk thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		

TANK MIX: see Compatibility Section.

SUGAR CANE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling grasses (not re-growth or rhizomes)		2 leaf to pre-tillering	1.2 to 1.6	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	SUGAR CANE prior to planting or for establishing or maintaining a fallow-refer to Procedure (6) and following Cultivated fallow-where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10cm high use rates of 1.6 to 2.4L/ha in a spray volume of 150 to 200L water/ha plus a wetter such as BS 1000 at 120mL/ha or Agral at 200mL/100L.
	SUGAR CANE ESTABLISHMENT AND FALLOW PRIOR TO SUGAR CANE PLANTING	Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Stink grass	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Early tillering		
SUGAR CANE ESTABLISHMENT AND FALLOW PRIOR TO SUGAR CANE PLANTING	Seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	*Non-cultivated fallow – to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2L/ha in a spray volume of 400L water/ha plus a wetter such as BS 1000 at 120mL/100L or Agral at 200mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Diurex (500g to 1kg/ha) and if vines are present add 2,4-D amine. A split application of Speedy 250 to 12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzle equipment of Spraying Systems 03 for 200L/ha and 04 for 250 to 400L/ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions.	*Non-cultivated fallow – to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2L/ha in a spray volume of 400L water/ha plus a wetter such as BS 1000 at 120mL/100L or Agral at 200mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Diurex (500g to 1kg/ha) and if vines are present add 2,4-D amine. A split application of Speedy 250 to 12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzle equipment of Spraying Systems 03 for 200L/ha and 04 for 250 to 400L/ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions.
	As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane	Barthurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebia</i> <i>Trianthera portulacastrum</i>			
Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea Smooth cucumber Thornapples Wild gooseberry		<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> <i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> <i>Cucumis</i> spp <i>Datura</i> spp <i>Physalis minima</i>				
	Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp	1 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
			Mature broadleaf weeds*	2.4 to 3.2*		

TANK MIX: See Compatibility Section.

SUGAR CANE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
SUGAR CANE PLANT & RATOON	Most seedling broadleaf weeds including		Up to 5cm high	1.2 to 1.6	Qld, NSW & WA only	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leavers will appear in 7 to 10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspaces spray. The Irvin spray room is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem which is resistant to Speedy 250, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher ate for dense, more mature weeds. Speedy 250 can be mixed with Kenso Agcare Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. It may also be mixed with high rates of Diurex WG for residual control. To enhance activity of Speedy 250 under favorable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions add 275g/ha Diurex WG. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5cm high use a minimum of 250L spray solution/ha, increase to 350L/ha for weeds up to 10cm high. Use a spray volume of 400L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Agral at 200mL/100L or BS 1000 at 120mL per 100L of water.
	Sickle pod	<i>Senna (Cassia) obtusifolia</i>	Up to 50cm high	1.2 to 1.6		
Blue top	Phyllanthus		Up to 15cm high	1.2 to 1.6		
		<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> <i>Phyllanthus</i> spp.	Up to 15cm high	1.2 to 1.6		
Calopo	And		3 to 5 leaves	1.6 to 2.0		
		<i>Calopogonium muconoides</i>	Up to 5cm high	1.2 to 1.6 + Diurex		
Most seedling grasses including	Awnless barnyard grass					
		<i>Echinochloa colona</i>				
Summer grass	Guinea grass					
		<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>				
Hamil grass	Green summer grass					
		<i>Panicum maximum</i> <i>Panicum maximum cv Hamil</i> <i>Brachiaria miliiformis</i>				
All above grasses	All above grasses		Up to 10cm high	1.2 to 1.6 + Diurex		
			> 10cm high & seeding	1.6 to 2.8 + Diurex		

COTTON

CROP/ SITUATION	USE	STATES	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	Qld, NSW only	1.2 to 1.6	Apply by rounding only. Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50 to 100L of water per hectare. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. Speedy 250 can damage immature green bolls.

LUCERNE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
LUCERNE – Established (at least 1 year old)	Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium	All States	1.6L	Spray in autumn after weeds germinates. Graze the Lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or Lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
	Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium		2.4L	Spray in winter. Graze the Lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or Lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
				- for improved grazing, hay or seed production or over sowing
				- for enhanced control of some broadleaf weeds
				- for short term residual weed control

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE		CRITICAL COMMENTS		
			HIGH Volume or power sprayer				
			Per ha	Per 100L (Spot Spray)			
Public Service Areas, Rights of way, Market Gardens and nurseries Orchards (including Bananas), Vineyards, and Forests-Ring weeding under trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	All States	2.4 to 3.2L (a) see below	240 to 320mL (b) see below	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Kenso Agcare Ox 240 at 250mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Kenso Agcare Ox 240. Refer to the weeds Agcare Ox 240 label. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rates as below: Water volume 250L/ha: use 960 to 1280 mL/100L Water volume 500L/ha: use 480 to 640 mL/100L Water volume 750L/ha:use 320 to 430mL/100L OR Measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 24 to 32mL of Speedy 250 in this volume.		
					Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germination occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See Note on spot spray rate above.		
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					Speedy 250 can be mixed with soil residual herbicides Diurex WG, Kenso Agcare Atrazine 900 WG, Simagranz. (For further information see General Instructions) See Note on Spot spray rate above.		
Long term weed control					After planting and hilling up, wait until 10 to 25% of potato shoots are emerged then blanket spray with Speedy 250. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See Note on Spot spray rate above		
Potatoes – weed control					3.2L (a) see below	320mL (b) see below	Spray 3 to 7 days before digging after all tops have died down. See Note on Spot spray rate above. Note: DO NOT use Speedy 250 for Potato haulm desiccation.
- weed destruction prior to digging							Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from summer to autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See Note on Spot spray rate above. WARNING: Avoid spray drift onto trees.
Avocados, Custard apples, Lychees, mangoes	Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses	All States	-	120 to 240mL (b) see below			
Wetting agent: (a) if volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200mL Agral or 120mL BS 1000 per 100L of additional water (b) Add 170mL Agral or 100mL BS 1000 per 100L							

CROP/ SITUATION	SITUATION/ WEEDS	STATES	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Rice	Annual weeds	NSW only	1.6-3.2L	Refer to Direct Drilling Procedure – Rice (2)
	Annual weeds including barnyard grass		1.7-2.2L	On rice stubbles after burning
Do not apply if Rice has emerged	Clover control		2.2L Plus 500mL Dicamba(200g/L) as tank mix	Well grazed clover dominant pastures
	Annual Pasture		3.2L	Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth
Kikuyu/ Paspalum Pastures	To suppress growth to over sow winter feed	NSW only	2.4L	Spray in autumn after grazing or slashing to 2-4cm
			3.2L	For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed.
Established Pastures	Control of annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production.	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	1.6L	Spray in autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12 months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2.4cm. (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage)
			2.4L	Spray in late winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12 months old. Continuously graze pastures to maintain length 2-4cm.
Pasture Improvement	To increase perennial grass and/or the sub-clover or white clover content of the pasture	Vic, NSW, Tas, SA & WA only	1.2L	Spray in winter. Sub-clover should be past 6 true leaf stage. Only suppresses annual weeds. (All States except Western Australia) and perennial weeds (Western Australia).
Grasses (particularly annual ryegrass)	To control grass seed set (Spray Top technique)	WA & SA only	Boomspray: 800mL/ha in a minimum of 50L clean water	Apply at the end of growing season. HEAVILY GRAZE paddocks during the spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. REMOVE all stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to emerge evenly. Set boomspray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern AT THE TOP of the pasture being sprayed.
			1.5L	HAY FREEZING for maximum retention of protein for summer grazing.
Tea-trees (Melaleuca alternifolia)	Grasses and broadleaf weeds	NSW only	1.6-3.2L	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

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

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN. WITHHOLDING PERIOD

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER. COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Speedy 250 quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and do not leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds which germinate after spraying. Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticide treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing. Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with Speedy 250 to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of Speedy 250 with other herbicides.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING **GROUP L HERBICIDE**

Speedy 250 Herbicides is a member of the bipyrindyls group of herbicides. Speedy 250 has the inhibitors of photo-synthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management Speedy 250 is a Group L Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Speedy 250 and other Group L herbicide may be 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 Speedy 250 or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd accepts no liability for any loss that may result from the failure of Speedy 250 to control resistant weeds.

Mixing

The recommended rate of Speedy 250 should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

Water Volume

It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2cm	50 to 100L/ha	Small plants (2 to 5 leaf) and well separated.
Plant height up to 2 to 5 cm	100 to 150 L/ha	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30-50% ground cover.
Plant height up to 6 to 10cm	150 to 200L/ha	Advanced growth, dense and/or tall weed stands.
Above 10cm	Use split application to remove excess growth. Use 150 L/ha	Very dense and tall weed growth.

Note:

- If the volume is increased above 100L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200mL of Agral/100L or 120mL BS1000* per 100L of additional water.
- Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roots, bore water and water from creeks may be used.

Application

(1) Boomspray

Use only through a properly calibrated boomspray which should be fitted with flat fan jets and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. Spraying pressures should be in the range of 240 to 280kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 10 km/hr. It is essential that a good marking system be used. If a disc marker is used it must be mounted so as to turn the soil back on the area sprayed.

Direct Drilling Procedure (1)

Use of Speedy 250 in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

Step	Critical Comments
1. Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation-optional	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2cm. This will encourage early even germination of weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepare the paddocks for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots which will assist seed bed formulation.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Speedy 250. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions For Use.
6. Sow 3 to 5 days spraying	A rigid tyre spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3 to 5 cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertilizer rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Direct Drilling (Sod Seeding) Procedure – Rice (2)

Step	Critical Comments
1. graze pasture heavily	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about 1 week. Watering may be required. Where rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
2. Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6 to 3.2L Speedy 250 per hectare. Use 1.7 to 2.2L/ha for weeds, particular Barnyard grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2L/ha for well-grazed pastures plus 500mL Dicamba (200g/L) 300/ha as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100L clean water/ ha per cm growth.
3. Direct drill rice	Drill at 2 to 3 cm depth within a few hours of spraying. Do not delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

Crop establishment with a Cultivation AFTER Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (3)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seedbed formation.
2. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allows the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Speedy 250. Spraying can take place immediately after tock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for Use".
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 3 to 5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertilizer rates and depth.

Crop Establishment with a Cultivation BEFORE Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (4)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4 to 6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seedbed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seed bed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4 to 6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Speedy 250.
5. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for Use".
6. Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertilizer rates and depth. Note: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

NOTE: For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer or Kenso Agcare Representative.