# 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



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

### 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 googles.
    - 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 googles 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









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.

**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** 

present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE 115 g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP HERBICIDE

**APVMA Approval No.: 59333/61930** 

Common name

<u>Seedling grasses</u>

Volunteer cereals,

Vulpia (silver grass, Vulpia spp.

Seedling Brassica weeds

Annual ryegrass

Barley grass

Brome grass

sand fescue)

Bal mustard

Indian hedge

Long fruited wild

Shepherds purse

Short fruited wild

Ward's weed

Wild radish

Bifora

Medic

Capeweed

Horehound

Ivy-leaf speedwell

(doublegee, three

cornered jack)

Stinging nettle

Storksbill (wild

Sub clover

Deadnettle

Fumitory

Mellotus

Pimpemel

Wireweed

Marshmallow

Saffron thistle

Paterson's curse

Volunteer beans, peas & lupins

Poppy

Vetch (tares)

geranium, crowfoot)

Lincoln weed

Spiny emex

Charlock

nustard

Muskweed

Wild oats



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-till 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, nthn

# Compatibility

GROWTH

2 to 3 leaf

4 leaf to

early tiller

Mid to fully

tillered

2 to 3 leaf

4 leaf to

early tiller

1 to 5cm

diam

5 to 10cm

diam

10 to 20cm

diam

1 to 4 leaf or

1 to 4cm

4 to 8 leaf or

4 to 8cm

1 to 10 leaf

or 1 to 10cm

Echium plantegineum 1 to 5 leaf 1.2 to 1.6

Polygonum avicufare 1 to 4 leaf 0.8 to 1.2

diam

1 to 12 leaf

1 to 6 leaf

STAGE

RATE

L/ha

0.6 to 0.8

0.8 to 1.6

1.6 to 2.4

0.6 to 0.8\*

0.8 to 1.63

0.8 to 1.2

1.2 to 1.6

1.6 to 2.4

0.8 to 1.2

1.2 to 1.6

0.8 to 1.2

0.8 to 1.2

+Kenso

Agcare Ox 240 75mL 0.8-1.2 + Kenso

Agcare Ken Met 600 WC

5g or 0.8-1.2 +dicamba 500mL

STATES

Sthn

NSW

SA, WA

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Refer to Crop Establishment

break within 4 weeks of week

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

disturbance. Under

points and overall soil

favourable conditions or where

spraying is delayed until winter

titled 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

(silvergrass) add a wetter such

as Agral at 160mL/100L or BS

establishment Procedure (3)

Cultivation can commence 30

should be completed within

davs unless a suitable residual

herbicide is added or weeds are

sprayed again. Where heavy

weed growth is present a

spraying a better seedbed will

result if cultivation is delayed 3

Also refer to Crop

Establishment Procedure (4)

Spraying may be carried out

before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before

TANK MIX: see Compatibility

Section. Refer to partner

product labels for suitability of

use prior to sowing particula crops and relevant plant-back

- cultivation before spraying

to 5 days to obtain maximum

root release

the crop emerges.

periods.

minutes after spraying but

cultivation after spraying

1000 at 100mL/100L

control of Vulpia

refer to Crop

to 2.4L/ha.

where narrow points are

less

Procedure (1)

Vic, Tas, In WA apply after the autumn

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 (oxyfluorfen), Gramoxone\* 250, Logran\*, Lontrel\*, MCPA (amine & ester), Reglone\*, Solicam\* DF, Simagranz\*, Spinnaker\*, Stomp\*, Surflan\*, 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

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 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 chemica 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 110L Mini Bulk Returnable Container (110L only)

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- 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

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

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



RATE

STATES

**GROWTH** 

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

CRITICAL COMMENTS

APVMA Approval No.: 59333/61930

### SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA - FALLOW/MINIMUM DISTURBANCE WEEDS CONTROLLED

CROP/	WEED	S CONTROLLED	GROWTH	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SITUATION	Common nam		STAGE	L/ha	SIAILS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN	Seedling grass	es es	2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2	Sthn	Refer to Crop Establishment
AUSTRALIA	Annual ryegras		4 leaf to	1.2 to 2.4	NSW,	Procedures (1), (6) or (7b) as
	Barley grass	Hordeum spp	early tiller		Vic, Tas,	appropriate to the particular
	Brome grass	Bromus spp	Mid to fully	2.4 to 3.2	SA, WA	situation.
DIRECT	Volunteer	Avena spp	tillered		only	In WA apply after the autumn
DRILLING With	cereals,	7.17 C.1.12 CPP			,	break within 4 weeks of weed
minimum	Wild oats					germination. In the other states
disturbance	Vulpia (silver	Vulpia spp.	2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2*		apply to young or well-grazed
(disc drill,	grass, sand	vиіріа spp.	4 leaf to	1.0 to 1.2 1.2 to 2.4*		weeds. In a typical mixed
modified	fescue)		early tiller	1.2 10 2.4		weed situation use the rate
combine, sod	lescue)			0.44-0.0*		recommended for the growth
seeder)			Mid to fully	2.4 to 3.2*		stage of the hardest-to-kill
,	0		tiller	4.04-4.0		weed species. Rates shown
	Seedling Brass	ica weeds	1 to 5cm	1.2 to 1.8		are for optimum conditions and
Or			diam			for sowing equipment with
	Bal mustard	Nestia paniculata	5 to 10cm	1.8 to 2.4		narrow points. Under less
FALLOWS	Charlock	Sinapsis arvensis	diam			favorable conditions or where
Cultivated or non-	Indian hedge	Sisymbrium orientale	10 to 20cm	2.4 to 3.2		spraying is delayed until winter
cultivated as an	mustard		diam			or in higher rainfall areas or for
aid in establishing	Long fruited	Brassica toumeforti				fallow weed control use
crops or	wild turnip					higher rates in the range 2.4 to
establishing and	Muskweed	Myagrum parfoliatum				3.2 L/ha. For dense swards or
maintaining a	Shepherds	Capselia bursa-pasloris				spring application use rates in
fallow. Includes	purse	capcona sarca pacione				the range 2.4 to 3.2L/ha.
the following	Short fruited	Rapistrum rugosum				*For control of vulpia
9	wild turnip	Napistrum rugosum				(silvergrass) add a wetter such
crops:	Ward's weed	Carrichtera onnua				as agral at 160mL/100L or BS
Winter	Wild radish					
		Raphanus raphanistrum	4 4 - 4 1 4	1.2 to 1.8		1000 at 100mL/100L.
Canola		broadleaved weeds	1 to 4 leaf or	1.2 to 1.8		Also maken to Comm
Chickpeas	Bedstraw	Gallium tricomulum	1 to 4cm			Also refer to Crop
Cereals	Bifora	Bifora testiculata	diam			Establishment Procedure (3) –
(Wheat, Barley,	Oupowood	Arclotheca calendula				cultivation after spraying
Oats, rye, triticale)	Horehound	Marrubium vulgare				0.11. 11.
Field beans	Ivy-leaf	Veronica hodorifolia	4 to 8 leaf or	1.8 to 3.2		Cultivation can commence 30
Field peas	speedwell		4 to 8cm			minutes after spraying but
Lentils	Lincoln weed	Diplotaxis tenufolia	diam			should be completed within 7
Linseed	Medic	Medicago spp				days unless a suitable residua
(linola)	Spiny emex	Emex australis				herbicide is added. Where
Lupins	(doublegee,					heavy weed growth is present
Vetch	three cornered					at spraying a better seedbed
	jack)					will result if cultivation is
Spring/summer	,	Urtica urens				delayed 3 to 5 days.
Foddel Rape						
Pigeon Peas	Storksbill (wild	Erodium spp				Also refer to Crop
Safflower	geranium,					establishment Procedure (4) -
Sorghum	crowfoot)	T ' ' '				cultivation before spraying
Soybeans	Sub clover	Trifolium subterraneum				Spraying may be carried out
Sunflower	Vetch (tares)	Vicia spp	ļ			before or after sowing, but 3
	Deadnettle	Lamium amplexicaule	1 to 10 leaf	1.2 to 3.2		days before the crop emerges.
	Fumitory	Fumaria spp	or 1 to 10cm			, ,
	Mellotus	Malilotus spp	diam			TANK MIX: see Compatibility
Pastures	Pimpemel	Anagallis spp				Section. Refer to partner
Clover	Poppy	Papaver spp				product labels for suitability of
Grass	Saffron thistle	Carthamus Ionotus				use prior to sowing particular
Lucerne	Sheepweed	Buglossoides arvensis				crops and relevant plant-back
Medic	Paterson's	Echium plantegineum	1 to 5 leaf	1.8 to 3.2		periods.
	curse	_omani plantogineam	, to o lear	1.0 10 0.2		·
	Wireweed	Polygonum avicufare	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 3.2		
			1			
	Marshmallow	Matsa parvifora	1 to 12 leaf	1.2 to1.8+		
				Kenso Agcare		
			41.01.5	Ox 240 75mL		
	Volunteer beans	, peas & lupins	1 to 6 leaf	1.2 to 1.8+ Kenso		
				Agcare Ken-Met		
				600 WG 5g or 1.2		
				to 1.8+dicamba		
				500mL		

# SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA - FALLOW/MINIMUM DISTURBANCE, CONTINUED

CROP/	WEEDS CO	NTROLLED	GROWTH	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SITUATION	Common name	Botanical name	STAGE	L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHEN	Medic	Medicago spp	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.8 plus	Sthn	
AUSTRALIA	Sub.clover	Trifolium	or 1 to	500 mL/ha	NSW,	
		terraneum	4cm diam	Dicamba	Vic, SA,	
				(200g/L)	WA, Tas	
DIRECT			4 to 8 leaf	1.8 to 3.2 plus	only	
DRILLING			or 4 to	5g Kenso	'	
With minimum			8cm diam	Agcare Ken-		
disturbance (disc				Met 600 WG		
drill, modified	Split application	for:	1 to 8 leaf	1.2L followed		For sub clover control without the addition of
combine, sod	Sub. clover	Trifolium	or 1 to	by 1.2L		Dicamba (200g/L). In crops sown with triple
seeder)		subterraneum	8cm diam			disc, modified combine or sod seeder use a spl
•	Perennial	Lolium perenne	4 leaf to	1.2L followed	1	application. Apply second application 7 to 1
Or	ryegrass	•	early tiller	by 1.2L		days after first application and when green re
	, ,		Mid to fully		1	growth is present.
FALLOWS			tillered	by 1.6L		For control prior to sowing with combine use a
Cultivated or non-						split application. Apply first application in autumi
cultivated as an aid			Weeds	2.4 to 3.2L	1	to mid winter. Apply second application 7 to 1
in establishing			higher	2.4 10 0.22		days later and when green re-growth is present If there is excess leaf growth, i.e more that
crops or			than 10cm			10cm, split the recommended rate in half and
establishing and			tilali iooiii			apply second part 7 to 15 days after the first
maintaining a						Paddocks should be well grazed continuous
fallow						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.
	Potato weed	Heliotropium	1 to 15cm	1.2 to 1.6	SA only	For use in summer fallows only. Add
		europaeum	15 to	1.6 to 2.4	1 ′	275g/ha Diurex WG to enhance control of
		•	30cm			larger weeds.

# WEEDS CONTROLLED

**NORTHERN AUSTRALIA- FULL DISTURBANCE** 

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA				L/ha		
AUSTRALIA	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	0.8 to 1.2	QLD,	Refer to Crop Establishmen
	(Not re-growth or				Nthn	Procedure (7a)
		Echinochloa spp	4 leaf to	1.2 to 1.6	NSW,	Apply in 50 to 100L of clear
	Buffell grass	Cenchrus ciliaris	early tiller		NT only	water/ha. Avoid spraying unde
DIRECT	Columbus grass	Sorghum x almum				hot dry conditions. Best result
DRILLING	Johnson grass	Sorghum haleponse				will be obtained when spraying
With full combine	Liverseed grass	Urochloa panicoides	Mid to fully	1.6 to 2.4		carried out in humid conditions
as an aid in the		Cenchrus echinatus	tillered			in late evening. In a typical mixe
establishment of	grass	Corrorn de Corminatae				weed situation use the ra-
crops including:		Phalaris paradoxa				recommended for the grow
	Rhodes grass	Chloris gayana				stage of the hardest-to-kill wee
Broadacre	Summer grass	Digitaria ciliaris				species. Rates shown are f
Crops-Winter		Brachiaria eruciformis				optimum conditions and f
Cereals (Wheat,	groop	Braciliaria eruciloririis				sowing equipment with wid
Barley, oats, rye,	grass	Hardaum vulgara				points and cultivating tyne
triticale)		Hordeum vulgare				Under less favorable conditions
Canola		Triticum aestivum				where spraying is delayed
Chickpeas	Wild oats	Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua	0.01.6	00110		where narrow points are fitte
Field beans	Sorghum	Sorghum bicolor	2 to 3 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		use higher rates in the range 1.6
			only			to 2.4L/ha.
	Stink grass	Eragrostis cilianensis	2 to 3 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
			only			
Broadacre	Seedling broadlea		1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6		TANK MIX: see Compatibil
Crops-Summer	African turnip	Sisymbrium thellungii*	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		Section.
Cotton	weed					
Vaize	Annual saltbush	Atriplex muelleri	8 to 12 leaf	2.4		*For control of larger weeds pri
Villet	Australian	Convolvulus erubescens				to cereals add 0.4L to 0.8L 2,4
Mungbeans	bindweed					amine (625g/L). Refer to releva
Navy beans	Australian	Wahlenbergia gracilis				label for plant-back period.
Peanuts	bluebell	3 : 3 :				
Pigeon peas	Blackberry	Solanum nigrum				
Safflower	nightshade	_ 5.aag. dill				
Sorghum	Bathurst burr	Xanthium spinosum				
Soybeans	Bellvine	Ipomoea plebeian				
Sunflower	Black pigweed	Trianthema porfulacastrum				
	Bladder ketmia	Hibiscus trionum				
	Caltrop	Tribulus terrestris				
	Caustic weed	Euphorbia spp				
	Climbing	Polygonum convolvulus				
	buckwheat					
	Cowvine	Ipomoea lonchophyla				
	Cudweeds	Gnaphalium spp				
	Deadnettle	Lamium amplexicaule				
	Europena	Convolvulus arvensis				
	bindweed					
	Fat hen	Chenopodium album				
	Fireweed	Seneciomadagascari ensis				
	Fleabanes	Conyza spp				
	Fumitory	Fumaria spp				
	Hogweed	Zaleya galericulata				
	Malvastrum	Malvastrum americanum				
	Mexican poppy	Argemone spp				
	Mintweed	Salvia reflexa				
		Vigna radiata				
	Hviundbean					
NORTHERN	Mungbean Seedling broadle	aved weeds	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6	OI D	Refer to Crop Establishme
	Seedling broadles		1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6	QLD, Nthn	
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	Seedling broadlea Nativa Rosella	Abelmoschus ficulneus	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn	Procedure (7a)
	Seedling broadlea Nativa Rosella New Zealand				Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clea
	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn	Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und
AUSTRALIA	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu
AUSTRALIA	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying
AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions
AUSTRALIA  DIRECT DRILLING With full combines	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic
AUSTRALIA  DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the ra
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the rarecommended for the grow
AUSTRALIA  DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the rerecommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill weeks
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the rarecommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are filled.
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are toptimum conditions and
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa Portulaca oleracea	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are toptimum conditions and sowing equipment with wire species.
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with with points. Under less favorable
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea*	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina*	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are toptimum conditions and sowing equipment with with points. Under less favorate conditions or where spraying
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying under the obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wippints. Under less favorational conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poin
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina*	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying under the obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wippints. Under less favorate conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in the optimum conditions.
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying under the obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wippints. Under less favorational conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poin
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp Salsola kali	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the rerecommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with with points. Under less favorate conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in trange 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp  Salsola kali Sonchus spp	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wippints. Under less favorat conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in trange 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp Salsola kali	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying unchot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wipoints. Under less favorat conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in trange 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp  Salsola kali Sonchus spp	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the ra recommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wi points. Under less favorat conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in t range 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibit Section
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp  Salsola kali Sonchus spp Glycine max	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the ra recommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wi points. Under less favorat conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in t range 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil Section  *For control of larger weeds pr
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean Spiny ernex	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp  Salsola kali Sonchus spp Glycine max Emex australis	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the ra recommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wi points. Under less favorat conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in t range 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil Section  *For control of larger weeds pr to cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean Spiny ernex Sunflower Thornapples	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp Salsola kali Sonchus spp Glycine max Emex australis Helianthus annuus Datura spp	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with with points. Under less favorate conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in trange 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil Section  *For control of larger weeds prito cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4 amine (500g/L). Refer to relevative will be obtained as the conditions of the condit
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean Spiny ernex Sunflower Thornapples Variegated	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes  Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus  Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp  Salsola kali Sonchus spp Glycine max Emex australis Helianthus annuus	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with with points. Under less favorate conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in trange 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil Section  *For control of larger weeds prito cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean Spiny ernex Sunflower Thornapples Variegated thistle	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp Salsola kali Sonchus spp Glycine max Emex australis Helianthus annuus Datura spp Silybum mariamum	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with with points. Under less favorate conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in trange 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil Section  *For control of larger weeds prito cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4 amine (500g/L). Refer to relevative will be obtained as the conditions of the condit
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean Spiny ernex Sunflower Thornapples Variegated thistle Wild gooseberry	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp Salsola kali Sonchus spp Glycine max Emex australis Helianthus annuus Datura spp Silybum mariamum Physalis minima	4 to 8 leaf 8 to 12 leaf	1.6 to 2.4 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with with points. Under less favorate conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in trange 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil Section  *For control of larger weeds prito cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4 amine (500g/L). Refer to relevative will be obtained as the conditions of the condit
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean Spiny ernex Sunflower Thornapples Variegated thistle	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa  Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp Salsola kali Sonchus spp Glycine max Emex australis Helianthus annuus Datura spp Silybum mariamum	4 to 8 leaf 8 to 12 leaf	1.6 to 2.4 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of clewater/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best result will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the recommended for the growstage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with with points. Under less favorate conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in trange 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil Section  *For control of larger weeds prito cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4 amine (500g/L). Refer to relevative will be obtained as the conditions of the condit
DIRECT DRILLING With full combines as an aid in the establishment of	Seedling broadles Nativa Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllantus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddymelon Red pigweed Rhynchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean Spiny ernex Sunflower Thornapples Variegated thistle Wild gooseberry Native jute	Abelmoschus ficulneus Tetragonia tetragoniodes Xanthium pungens Parthnium hysterophorus Lepidium spp Phylanthus spp Lactuca seriola Cucumis myriocarpa Portulaca oleracea Rhynchosia spp Sesbania cannabina* Sida spp Cucumis spp Salsola kali Sonchus spp Glycine max Emex australis Helianthus annuus Datura spp Silybum mariamum Physalis minima Corchorus trilocularis	4 to 8 leaf 8 to 12 leaf 1 to 4 leaf 4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4 2.4 1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	Nthn NSW	Procedure (7a) Apply in 50 to 100L of cle water/ha. Avoid spraying und hot dry conditions. Best resu will be obtained when spraying carried out in humid conditions in the late evening. In a typic mixed weed situation use the ra recommended for the grow stage of the hardest-to-kill we species. Rates shown are optimum conditions and sowing equipment with wi points. Under less favorat conditions or where spraying delayed or where narrow poir are fitted, use higher rates in t range 1.6 to 2.4L/ha.  TANK MIX: see Compatibil Section  *For control of larger weeds pr to cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4 amine (500g/L). Refer to releva-
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KENSO

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 135 g/L PARAQUAT** 

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** 

**WEEDS CONTROLLED** 

Botanical name

Lolium rigidum

Nestia paniculata

Sinapsis arvensis

Sisymbrium orientale

Brassica toumeforti

Capselia bursa-

pasloris

Raphanus

raphanistrum

Myagrum parfoliatum

Rapistrum rugosum

Carrichtera onnua

Gallium tricomulum

Arclotheca calendula

Marrubium vulgare

Veronica hodorifolia

Diplotaxis tenufolia

Trifolium subterraneum

Lamium amplexicaule

Medicago spp

Emex australis

Urtica urens

Frodium spp

Vicia spp

Fumaria spp

Malilotus spp

Anagallis spp

Papaver spp

Carthamus Ionotus

Matsa parvifora

Buglossoides arvensis

Bifora testiculata

Hordeum spp

Bromus spp

Avena spp

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. Level 1, 98 Commercial Road, Teneriffe QLD 4005

**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 SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA

DRILLING With full combine

DIRECT

With cultivation before spraying With cultivation after spraying as turnip an aid in the establishment of crops including:

Winter l Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat. Barley, Other seedling broadleaved weeds Oats, rye, triticale) Bedstraw Field beans

Field peas Lentils Linseed (linola) Lupins Vetch Spring/summer Foddel Rape

Pigeon Peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower

**Pastures** Clover Grass Lucerne

Medic

CROP/		ONTROLLED	GROWTH	RATE	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SITUATION	Common name	Botanical name	STAGE	L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN	Seedling grasses		2 leaf to	1.2 to 1.6	Qld, Nthn	Refer to Procedures (5), (6) or
AUSTRALIA	(not regrowth or rhize	omes)	pre-tillering		NSW, NT	(7b) as appropriate to the
	Barnyard grass	Echinochloa spp	Early	1.6 to 2.4	only	particular situation
DIRECT	Liverseed grass	Urochloa panicoides	tillering			In a typical mixed weed situation
DRILLING	Paradoxa grass	Phalaris paradoxa				use the rate recommended for
With minimum	Stink grass	Eragrostis cilianensis				the growth stage of the hardest
disturbance	Volunteer barley	Hordeum vulgare				to kill weed species. Rates
	Volunteer wheat	Triticum aestivum				shown are for optimum
Or	Wild oats	Avena Iudoviciana, A.				conditions and for row crop of
		fatua				no-till planters. Under less
FALLOWS	Seedling broadleave	d weeds	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		favorable conditions or where
Cultivated or	Bathurst burr	Xanthium spinosum				spraying is delayed or for fallow
non-cultivated	Bellvine	Plebeia				weed control use higher rates in
as an aid in	Black pigweed	Trianthema				the range 1.6L to 2.4L/ha. Apply
establishing	black pigwccu	portulacastrum				in 50 to 100L of clean water/ha
or maintaining	Bladder ketmia	Hibiscus trionum				Avoid spraying under hot dry
a fallow or the	Caltrop	Tribulus terrestris				conditions. Best results will be
establishment	Fat hen	Chenopodium album				obtained when spraying is
of crops	Fireweed	Senecio				carried out in the evening or in
including	rireweed					humid conditions.
D	F	madagascariensis				
Broadacre	Fumitory	Fumaria spp				*F
crops – Winter	Mintweed	Salvia reflexa				*For control of larger weeds
	Mungbean	Vigna radiate*				prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L
Cereals	New Zealand	Tetragonia				2,4-D amine (500g/L) -refer to
(Wheats,	spinach	tetragonoides				relevant label for plant-back
oats,Rye,		Cucumis myriocarpa				period.
Triticale)	Sesbania pea*	Sesbania cannabina*				
chickpeas	Smooth cucumber	Cucumis spp				TANK MIV. and Compatibility
Broadacre	Sunflower	Helianthus annuus*				<b>TANK MIX:</b> see Compatibility Section.
crops –	Thornapples	Datura spp				Section.
Summer	Volunteer cotton	Gossypium hirsutum				
Cotton, Maize	(including Roundup					
Millet	Ready cotton)					
Mungbeans	Wild gooseberry	Physalis minima				
Safflower	Volunteer cotton	Gossypiun hirsutum	5 to 9 leaf	2.4 to 3.2		
Sorghum	(including Roundup					
9	Ready cotton)					
Soybeans	Baggari	Amaranthus mitchelli	1 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
Sunflower		melilotus				
	Hexham scent*	Indicus*				
	Wild carrot	Daucus glochidiatus				
	Phyllantus	Phylanthus spp				
As an aid in	Volunteer barley	Hordeum vulgare	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		Refer to Procedure 5
	Volunteer wheat	Triticum aestivum	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		Do not spray under hot, dry
post harvest				1.6 to 2.4		conditions or when weeds are
•	Bladder ketmia	Hibiscus trioniim	1 to 4 lear	1.0 (0 / 4 )		conditions of when weeds are
•	Bladder ketmia Milk thistle	Hibiscus trionum Sonchus deraceus	1 to 4 leaf 1 to 4 leaf			covered with dust and/or trash.
post harvest weed control- after winter cereals	Bladder ketmia Milk thistle New Zealand	Sonchus deraceus Tetragonia	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4 1.6 to 2.4		

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

# **SUGAR CANE**

CROP/	WEEDS	S CONTROLLED	GROWTH	RATE		
SITUATION	Common name	Botanical name	STAGE	L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SUGAR CANE	Most seedling b	roadleaf weeds	Up to 5cm	1.2 to 1.6	Qld, NSW	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-
PLANT &	including		high		& WA	top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf
RATOON	Sickle pod	Senna (Cassia) obtusifolia	Up to 50cm high	1.2 to 1.6	only	stage or ratoon cane up to 10cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leavers will appear in 7 to 10 days. In
	Blue top	Ageratum houstonianum	Up to 15cm high	1.2 to 1.6		plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true
	Phyllantus	Phyllanthus spp.	Up to 15cm high	1.2 to 1.6		stem use a directed interspaces spray. The Irvin spray room is the
	Calopo	Calapogonium muconoides	3 to 5 leaves	1.6 to 2.0		most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while
	And		Up to 5cm	1.2 to 1.6		spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the
	Most seedling of	grasses including	high	+ Diurex		true stem which is resistant to Speedy
	Awnless	Echinochloa colona				250, the sprayer height can be raised
	barnyard					to overlap the spray pattern to give
	grass					weed control in the stool. Use the
	Summer grass	Digitaria ciliaris				higher ate for dense, more mature
	Guinea grass	Panicum maximum				weeds. Speedy 250 can be mixed
	Hamil grass	Panicum maximum cv Hamil				with Kenso Agcare Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a directed
	Green	Brachiaria miliiformis				spray. It may also be mixed with high
	summer grass					rates of Diurex WG for residual
	All above grass	ses	Up to 10cm	1.2 to 1.6	1	control. To enhance activity of Speed
			high	+ Diurex		250 under favorable growing
	All above grass	ses	> 10cm high & seeding	1.6 to 2.8 + Diurex		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.

# COTTON

CROP/ SITUATION	USE	STATES	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	Qld, NSW only		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.

### LUCEDNE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
LUCERNE – Established (at least 1 year old) - for improved grazing or over sowing	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.
- for improved grazing, hay or seed production or over sowing	Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium		2.4L	Spray in winter. Graze the Lucerne to reduce the heigh 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 enhanced control of some broadleaf weeds				
- for short term residual weed control				

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

ODOD/	WEEDO			TE ne or power	
CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES		ayer	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SHOAHON	CONTROLLED		Per ha	Per 100L (Spot Spray)	
Public Service Areas, Rights of way, Market Gardens and nurseries Orchards (including Bananas), Vineyards, and Forests-Ring weeding around 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 Kenso 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.
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					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 <b>Note</b> on spot spray rate above.
Long term weed control					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.
Potatoes – 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 <b>Note</b> on Spot spray rate above
- weed destruction prior to digging			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.
Avocados, Custard apples, Lychees, mangoes	Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses	All States	-	120 to 240mL (b) see below	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.

# Wetting agent:

if volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200mL Agral or 120mL BS 1000 per 100L of additional water

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)
Do not apply if Rice has	Annual weeds including barnyard grass		1.7-2.2L	On rice stubbles after burning
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	To suppress growth to over sow winter feed	NSW only	2.4L	Spray in autumn after grazing or slahing to 2-4cm
Pastures			3.2L	For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed.
Established Pastures Perennial grass crops, cocksfoot,	Control of annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed	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)
perennial ryegrass Phalaris and emeter fescue	production.		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.

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.

# **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

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Speedy 250 Herbicides is a member of the bipyridyls 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.

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.

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	Very dense and tall weed growth.
	excess growth. Use 150 L/ha	

# Note:

- (1) 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.
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 tyne 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	
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.	
<ol><li>Spray the paddock before or</li></ol>	Use 1.6 to 3.2L Speedy 250 per hectare. Use 1.7 to 2.2L/ha for weeds, particular Barnyard grass, on	
after direct drilling	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.	
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
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.

# Sow at the recommended seed and fertilizer rates and depth

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
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.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED FALLOWS - NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY.

# Use of Speedy 250 for weed control after cereal harvest Procedure (5)

New Zealand spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6 to 2.4 litres/hectare of Speedy 250 in at least 100 litres of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy.

The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.

# Use of Speedy 250 for the control of weeds during the fallow Procedure (6)

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also expose the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth

# Speedy 250 provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the label.

Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1.0 to 3.2 litres/hectare Speedy 250 in 50 to 100 litres of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7 to 21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following

# (b) Advanced weed growth:

While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of Speedy 250 many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. Speedy 250 rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material, a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of Speedy 250 preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.