CAUTION

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

KENSO AGCARE

KEN-UP DRY 680 WG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 680 g/kg GLYPHOSATE (PRESENT AS THE MONO-AMMONIUM SALT)
Also Contains: 80 g/kg polyethanoxy (15) tallow amine

GROUP 9 HERBICIDE

For the control of many annual and perennial weeds in certain situations and for use in over the top of glyphosate resistant cotton applications as per directions for use table.

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: 15 Kilograms APVMA Approval No.: 59587/ 122286

KENSO AGCARE KEN-UP DRY 680 WG HERBICIDE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Single-rinse before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and deliver empty bags to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will damage eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing product for use wear elbow-length pvc gloves, goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from www.kenso.com.au.

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

KENSO agcare

Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia: **CAUSES SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE.** *Precautionary:* Wear eye protection/ face protection. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Batch No.:
Date of Manufacture:

CAUTION

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

KENSO agsure

KEN-UP DRY 680 WG

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 680 g/kg GLYPHOSATE (PRESENT AS THE MONO-AMMONIUM SALT)
Also Contains: 80 g/kg polyethanoxy (15) tallow amine

GROUP 9 HERBICIDE

For the control of many annual and perennial weeds in certain situations and for use in over the top of glyphosate resistant cotton applications as per directions for use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

APVMA Approval No.: 59587/122286

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

APPLICATION

Ken-Up DRY is a non-selective translocated herbicide. Direct spray contact, or even slight drift, may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees. Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly washing with water.

Boom Equipment

For broadacre application, a spray volume of 60L/ha or less is recommended for optimum performance. Nozzles and pressure settings must be selected to deliver a minimum of COARSE spray quality (American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) S572) at the target. Depending on prevailing temperature, relative humidity, delta T, wind speed, travel speed and boom height the spray quality produced at the nozzles may need to be coarser than this. In sensitive areas avoid using nozzles and/or pressure settings that produce a VERY FINE to MEDIUM spray quality, as these droplets are more prone to drift off-target.

High Volume Application

(e.g. Knapsack/Handgun Equipment) The dilution rate is given as g/litre e.g. 5 grams Ken-Up DRY per 1 litre of water. This is equal to 75g Ken-Up DRY per 15 litres of water or 500g per 100 litres of water. Adjust equipment to achieve an even spray pattern. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage. For handgun equipment, a D6 spray tip (Spraying Systems Australia P/L) or equivalent and an operating pressure of 400-700kPa are recommended.

Aerial Equipment

When applying Ken-Up DRY by air over the top (OTT) of Roundup Ready Flex® cotton or Roundup Ready® cotton, nozzles and pressure settings must be selected to deliver a minimum of a COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) at the target. Depending on prevailing temperature, relative humidity, delta T, wind speed, travel speed and boom height the spray quality produced at the nozzles may need to be coarser than this. In sensitive areas avoid using nozzles and/or pressure settings that produced a VERY FINE to MEDIUM spray quality as these droplets are more prone to drift off-target. A minimum total application volume of 40L per hectare needs to be used.
DO NOT apply Ken-Up DRY by aircraft at temperatures above 30ºC. Avoid application when relative humidity falls below 35%.
DO NOT apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions which favour drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.
Aerial equipment may be used to apply Ken-Up DRY only in pasture or fallow situations prior to establishment of field crops, fodder crops or new pastures and for pre-harvest application to sorghum and cotton crops.
DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Use recommended rates of Ken-Up DRY specified in this label up to a maximum limit of 2.1kg/ha.
For Micronair and boom equipment, apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 20L/ha. MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality is recommended. Swath width should be 15-17m. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

Application on hilly terrain

As spraying height may vary, to maximize target contact, increase water volume to 30-80L/ha and increase droplets to at least a COARSE spray quality.

Application under summer conditions

High temperatures and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When ambient temperature reaches 25°C, increase water volume to at least 30L/ha and droplets to at least a COARSE spray quality. DO NOT apply Ken-Up DRY by aircraft when ambient temperature is above 30°C.

AVOID DRIFT

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

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.
DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.
Single-rinse before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and deliver empty bags to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will damage eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing product for use wear elbow-length pvc gloves, goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from www.kenso.com.au.

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 of Fire Brigade

KENSO agsure

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

APVMA Approval No.: 59587/122286

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – GENERAL USE SITUATIONS

ALL STATES (EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS READ APPLICATION CHECKLIST BEFORE USING
GENERAL WEED CONTROL in Domestic areas (Home garden), Commercial, Industrial and Public Service areas, Agricultural buildings and other farm situations. For specific weeds refer to the appropriate **Weeds Controlled** table.	For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds. **RATE: 5g per litre of water** Apply when weeds are actively growing. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage. Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop.
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Around buildings, Commercial and industrial areas, Domestic and Public Service areas, Right-of ways	Ken-Up DRY does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, Ken-Up DRY may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See **Tank Mixtures/Herbicides.**
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	Ken-Up DRY may be used for control of annual and perennial weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.
DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS (ETC)	DO NOT apply to weeds growing in over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and do not allow spray to enter water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
FORESTS	Ken-Up DRY may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.
COTTON Shielded sprayers, Qld & NSW only	SHIELDED SPRAYERS Apply Ken-Up DRY to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** tables for rates of application. DO NOT apply in crop less than 20cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury or destruction may result.
TREE AND VINES CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus fruit, Custard apples, Duboisia, Figs – dessert, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera – fruit, Nuts (including Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio and Walnut), Olives, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pome fruit, Raspberries, Stone fruit, Tea, Vineyards	Apply as a directed or shielded spray. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. **Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards**. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruits. **Tea**. Apply a maximum of 2 kg/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 3 g/litre by directed handgun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. **All other crops**. DO NOT allow spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. **CAUTION** where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required. For residual control of annual weeds, Ken-Up DRY may be tank mixed with compatible herbicides which are labeled for use in the above crops. See Tank **Mixtures/Herbicides** for directions.
PASTURE	**DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION:** Ken-Up DRY is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. **BOOM APPLICATION:** Ken-Up DRY may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to re-seeding or establishment of other crops. Where spot application is undertaken, grazing stock need not be removed. **CAUTION** Certain plants may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present. DO NOT allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.
ONIONS Post-plant, pre-emergence application TAS only	For control of annual weeds and suppression of perennial weeds, including Rope Twitch, apply Ken-Up DRY at 530g – 1.6kg/ha post-sowing and at least 7 days before crop is due to emerge. DO NOT apply to emerging onion plants as severe injury will result. Use the lower rate on small, actively growing annual weeds. Increase to the higher rate for larger annual weeds (over 15cm tall) and for suppression of perennial weeds.

ANNUAL WEEDS Registration in all states/territories unless otherwise specified

WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM Rate/ha	HANDGUN/ KNAPSACK	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Annual ryegrass, Amaranth Barley grass, Barnyard grass Bent grass[cd], Brome grass Caltrop, Canary grass Capeweed, Cereals Chickweed, Cobbler's peg Deadnettle, Doublegee Fumitory, Ground cherry Hedge mustard, Hoary cress[bcd] Lesser Swinecress Liverseed grass, Mintweed Noogoora burr[ab], Paradoxa grass, Paterson's Curse, Pigweed Potato weed, Saffron thistle Silvergrass, Sowthistle Spear thistle, Spiny burrgrass Spurge, Thornapple Wild oats, Wild turnip Winter grass, Variegated thistle	**1-1.6kg**	**3-5g/litre**	Apply to weeds whenever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost. Use higher rate on weeds over 15cm in height or diameter or where dense weed cover limits spray coverage. Use higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 5L spray per 100 sqm. Ken-Up DRY does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds Ken-Up DRY may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See **Tank Mixtures** in the General Instructions for directions.

STATE REGISTRATION CODE

a- Queensland
b- New South Wales
c- Victoria
d- Tasmania
e- South Australia
f- Western Australia

PERENNIAL WEEDS Registration in all states/territories unless otherwise specified

WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM Rate/ha	HANDGUN/ KNAPSACK	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Artichoke thistle[ce] African Lovegrass[bcf] Carpet grass, Cocksfoot Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass, Paspalum, Phalaris[bce], Plantain Prairie grass, Rhodes grass Rope twitch[cd], *Tall sedge[bcd] Yorkshire fog	**1.5-3kg**	**5g/litre**	Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seedhead stage. (Early flower flatweed). In general best control of winter growing perennials is obtained with application during winter-spring. Best control of summer growing perennials is obtained with application late summer and autumn. For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use the higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass and Rope twitch, use the higher boom rate only.
Blady grass[ab], Bracken Couch, *Cumbungi *Glyceria[d], Guinea grass *Paragrass * See Dry Drains and Channel Use situation	**4.5kg**	**7g/litre**	For Bracken add Pulse at 200mL/100L spray mix. Best control of couch in WA and SA is obtained with spring treatment. Most effective control of couch in eastern states is obtained with summer and autumn treatments. In cultivated situations use sequential treatments of 2-4.5L/ha for control.

WOODY WEEDS Registration in all states/territories unless otherwise specified

WEEDS CONTROLLED	HANDGUN/ KNAPSACK	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bamboo Bitou bush[abcd] Boxthorn Gorse Groundsel bush[ab] Lantana[ab]	**5g/litre**	Apply to actively growing plants, DO NOT apply to drought stressed plants. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling reestablishment. Bamboo, apply when foliage/regrowth is 1-2m tall. Bitou bush/ Boneseed, best results are achieved when treated at peak flowering during Winter. Groundsel bush: DO NOT apply in Winter. Gorse: Always add Pulse at 200mL/100L of spray mix, use higher rate only. Lantana: Addition of Pulse (200mL/100L) may improve control. Boxthorn, Gorse, Lantana: Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatments are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.
Blackberry Eucalyptus spp. (seedlings < 2m)[abcdf] Hawthorn[bcdef] Pampas grass Sifton bush[ab] Willow (<2m)[abcdf]	**5-7g/litre**	Apply to actively growing plants. Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatments are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Blackberry: Apply from flowering to leaf fall. In Tasmania, DO NOT treat bushes bearing mature fruit. Eucalyptus spp: Add Pulse at 200mL/100L of spray mix. Hawthorn: Apply from flowering to leaf fall. Pampass grass: Allow regrowth to reach 1m, best results – apply after flowering. Sweet Briar: Apply from late flowering to leaf fall.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE

RESTRAINTS: To ensure herbicide absorption, DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, except where noted.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with **FULL SOIL DISTURBANCE** by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement WA, SA, Vic and NSW only	Barley grass Brome grass Wild oats Volunteer cereals	**265-530g** pre-tillering **530-660g** post tillering	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow re-growth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. **Rate Selection** Increase to higher rates late in season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Full disturbance with cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement may start one day after treatment (7 days if Dock, Phalaris, Skeleton weed, Soursob or Sorrel are present) and should occur within 21 days after treatment. Where cultivation or sowing does not occur within 21 days, new weed growth may require further treatment. When treating light infestations of seedling annual grasses (pre-tillering) and annual broadleaved weeds (less than 8cm dia/height), cultivation or sowing may start 6 hours after treatment and should occur within 21 days. **Crop Establishment** Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See **Crop Establishment** for directions. **Annual Ryegrass, Silver grass and perennial grasses** Addition of Wetter TX®, 200mL/100L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestation of Silvergrass, use low volume nozzles (eg. SS11001, Hardi. No.10) and a spray volume of 70mL/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. **Tank Mixtures** For improved control of clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plantback periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See **Tank Mixtures** for directions. **Perennial Weeds** For Perennial phalaris, soursob, skeleton weed and Sorrel, Ken-Up Dry will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.
	Annual phalaris (Canary grass) Annual ryegrass Silvergrass Winter grass	**530-660g** pre-tillering **660-790g** post-tillering	
	Calomba daisy Capeweed Doublegee/Spiny emex	**265-530g** less than 8cm diam/height **530-790g** greater than 8cm diam/height	
	Amsinckia, Fumitory Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Spear thistle Variegated thistle Volunteer lupins Wild turnip	**530-660g** less than 12cm diam/height **660-790g** greater than 12cm diam/height	
	Dock (seedling)	**530-790g**	
	Perennial phalaris Sorrel, Sub clover Soursob	**790g**	
	Skeleton weed-fully emerged rosettes NSW only		
	All the above weeds TAS only	**790g-1.6kg**	**Tasmania** Use 790g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.6kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White Clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1L/ha Banvel. Observe label directions and plantback periods.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance. NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	Barley grass Wild oats Volunteer cereals	**530-790g**	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. **Rate Selection** Use the **lower rate** on young weeds; increase to the **higher rate** where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds commence stem elongation/budding. Increase to higher rates in spring and under cold conditions. **Aerial application** Use higher rates. See **Aerial Equipment.** **Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass and perennial grasses** Addition of Wetter TX®, 200mL/100L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestation of Silvergrass, use low volume nozzles (eg.SS11001, Hardi. No.10) and a spray volume of 70mL/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. **Tank Mixtures** For improved control of clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plantback periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See **Tank Mixtures** for directions. Addition of ammonium sulfate, 2kg/100L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. **Pasture or Crop Establishment** Do not sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence one day after treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for three days where annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed. See also **Crop Establishment.** **Aerial (or surface) Seeding** Delay seeding until trash level is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertilizer and insecticides and follow up management is undertaken as required.
	Brome grass Canary grass Capeweed Variegated thistle Winter grass	**660g-1kg**	
	Annual ryegrass Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Spear thistle Silvergrass Wild mustard Wild radish Wild turnip	**790g-1kg**	
	Erodium Plantain Perennial-Phalaris Sorrel Sub. Clover Yorkshire fog	**990g-1.3kg**	
	Dock Flatweed	**1.3kg**	
	All the above weeds TAS only	**790g-1.6kg**	**Tasmania** Use 790g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.6kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1L/ha dicamba. Observe label directions and plantback periods.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	Barley grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats	**530-790g**	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. **Rate Selection** Use the lower rate on young weeds or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days. Increase to the high rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds commence stem elongation/budding. **Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass and perennial grasses** Addition of Wetter TX®, 200mL/100L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestation of Silvergrass, use low volume nozzles (eg. SS11001, Hardi No.10) and a spray volume of 70L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. **Hoary cress** Treat from late rosette to early flowering. **Soursob** Treat at tuber exhaustion. **Couch** Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control, use in conjuction with cultivation. **Tank Mixtures** For improved control of clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plantback periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See **Tank Mixtures** for directions.
	Annual ryegrass Brome grass Capeweed Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Silvergrass Spear thistle Wild mustard Wild radish Wild turnip	**790g-1kg**	
	Hoary cress Soursob	**790g**	
	Couch	**790g-1.6kg**	
	All the above weeds TAS only	**790g-1.6kg**	**Tasmania** Use 790g/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 1.6kg/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1L/ha dicamba. Observe label directions and plantback periods.
Pasture topping For annual grass, capeweed and Calomba daisy see-set reduction	Barley grass Brome grass Capeweed silvergrass	**160-240g**	Remove stock prior to treatment to allow even regrowth. Apply to capeweed and Annual Ryegrass at FLOWERING. For other grass, apply from HEAD to MILKY DOUGH stage. Use higher rate for dense infestations or where Annual ryegrass is present. Apply before signs of plants "haying off". Reduction in pasture legume population may occur as a result of treatment. DO NOT apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed or hay.
	Annual ryegrass Calomba daisy	**240g**	
Seed-head suppression of Perennial grasses	Bentgrass	**200-330g**	**Timing** Treat from late October to late November. Apply before seedheads have emerged. Use the higher rate where growth is excessive and renovation is intended the following autumn. **Follow up management** Graze hard after spraying.
Poa Tussock infested pasture For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa Tussock	**1.6-2.1kg**	**Timing** Graze heavily, then remove at least 14 days before spraying to allow fresh regrowth. Apply to actively growing plants after the autumn break but before heavy frosts (March – May). **Application** Increase to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. If aerial spraying, see **Aerial Equipment** **Follow up management** Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow up pasture establishment and management occurs after treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.
Serrated Tussock For control/ suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species NSW, Vic, Tas only	Serrated tussock	**2.1-3.2kg**	Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results May to October. Application: Boom spray volume of 70L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant coverage. Also see Aerial Equipment. Surfactants: Addition of 200mL of Wetter TX® to 100L of spraying solution may improve control of serrated tussock. Site Preparation: Burning of serrated tussock 10-12 months before spraying or slashing / heavy grazing (cell grazing) 2 weeks before spraying is essential for good results (Note: serrated tussock is almost indigestible and prolonged exposure can lead to starvation and death of stock). Rates: Use lower rate on serrated tussock regrowth after burning (no residual dead foliage). Use higher rate on serrated tussock that has been slashed or grazed (may contain some residual dead foliage).
Serrated Tussock For prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation	Serrated tussock	**360-710g**	Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results obtained during mid September–mid October. Apply prior to any seed head emergence. Also see Aerial Equipment. Surfactants: Addition of 200mL of Wetter TX® to 100L of spraying solution may improve results. Rates: The lower rates will be less damaging to desirable pasture species. If seed head emergence is imminent then higher rates will give better results.
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallow or prior to planting a crop. Qld, NSW only	Annual phalaris (Canary grass) Barley grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats	**265-530g**	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. Note that under summer (hot) conditions, dense infestations of Barnyard grass and Liverseed grass may require follow up treatment for complete control. Enhanced control of Barnyard grass and Liverseed grass may require follow up treatment for complete control. In winter (cold) conditions symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. **Rate Selection** Use the lower rates on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. At more advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range. **Crop Establishment** Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See **Crop Establishment** for directions. **Tank Mixtures** Read and follow all label directions, restraints plant-back and withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. DO NOT tank mix with atrazine when spraying Barnyard grass or Liverseed grass. **Aerial Application** For instructions on aerial application under hot conditions see **Aerial Equipment**. DO NOT apply by aircraft when ambient temperature is above 30°C.
	Barnyard grass Button grass Columbus grass (seedling) Liverseed grass Native millet Stinkgrass (lovegrass) Volunteer sorghum	**530g-1kg**	
	Australian bluebell (Qld only) Cudweed, Fumitory Mexican poppy New Zealand Spinach Saffron thistle Spear thistle, Spurge Stinking goosefoot	**530-790g**	
	Black (giant) pigweed Boggabri weed Caltrop (yellow vine) Indian hedge mustard, Mintweed Summer grass	**265-530g** up to 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height **530-790g** greater than 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height	
	African Turnip weed Deadnettle Sweet summer grass Variegated thistle Volunteer sunflower	**400-530g** up to 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height **530g-1kg** greater than 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height	
	Annual ground cherry (gooseberry) Bladder ketmia Camel melon False castor oil plant (Thornapple) Noogoora burr Turnip weed, Wild lettuce, Wild turnip Wireweed	**530-790g** prior to stem elongation/budding. After that use **265-790g** plus **500-700mL** Ken-Ester 800 or 790g-1kg.	
	Pigweed	**530g-1kg**	Use higher rates on larger weeds. Control of pigweed over a wide range of growth stage can be obtained with the addition of Ken-Met 600. Observe re-cropping intervals.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallow or prior to planting a crop. Qld, NSW only	Sowthistle Milkthistle	**400-530g** rosettes up to 3cm dia. **530g-1kg** greater than 3cm dia.	Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
	Couch	**790g-1.6kg**	Use the higher rate for dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
	Johnson grass	**1-1.6kg**	Use the higher rate on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with minimum of 30cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long term control.
	Nutgrass	**1.6 + 1.6kg**	Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make a second application. **Note** Follow up treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program.
SORGHUM CONTROL (pre-harvest) QLD, NSW only	Sorghum (grain-sorghum) DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging	**790g-1kg**	Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Pre-harvest treatments may increase the likelihood of crop lodging. Apply treatments to previously slashed/grazed stubble when at least 20cm of new growth has occurred. **Caution** Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
SORGHUM CONTROL (post-harvest) QLD, NSW only	Sorghum stubble (grain-sorghum)	**530-790g** for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble. **790g-1kg** for standing stubble if sufficiently green and for fresh spring regrowth.	
SUGARCANE Ratoon Spray out Qld, NSW only	Sugarcane ratoon regrowth	**2.1-4.8kg**	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing rations 60-120cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control.
RICE Direct drilling NSW only	Annual phalaris (Canary grass) Annual ryegrass Barley grass Burr medic Sub. Clover Winter grass	**530-660g**	Ken-Up DRY is less effective in drought-stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. In grazed situations, if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. **Annual ryegrass** Add Wetter TX® at 200mL/100L of spray solution and where dominant, use the higher rate. **Sowing** Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. Ken-Up DRY does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continuing control of weeds.

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

WITHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

DIRECTIONS FOR USE- ROUNDUP READY FLEX® COTTON
Restraints:
DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for six hours following treatment of annual weeds and seven days for perennial weeds.
DO NOT use as the only method of weed control.

FOR APPLICATIONS MADE IN ROUNDUP READY FLEX® COTTON FROM CROP EMERGENCE TO HARVEST

No more than 4 applications may be made OVER THE TOP in any one crop. **A single application SHOULD NOT exceed 1.52kg/ha.** **Applications MUST NOT be made between 22 NODES and 60% BOLL OPEN STAGE.** **One of the four applications may be made OVER THE TOP in any one crop between 60% BOLL OPEN STAGE and HARVEST. Application at this stage MUST NOT exceed 1.52kg/ha.**	**NO MORE THAN FOUR (4) APPLICATIONS MAY BE MADE IN ANY ONE CROP AND TOTAL OF ALL APPLICATIONS IN ANY ONE CROP MUST NOT EXCEED 6.09kg/ha.**

Tank-mixtures with other herbicides or insecticides are not recommended for over-the-top applications of this product due to the potential for reduced weed control or crop injury to result.
Tank mixes with Dropp® may be used providing the crop is 60% open and immature bolls cannot be cut with a sharp knife, alternatively where the seed coat in bisected bolls is black in colour.

SITUATION: Cotton with Roundup Ready Flex® Technology
IN CROP UP TO 22 NODES NO MORE than four (4) applications are permitted in crop up to 22 nodes.
Any single application in crop up to 22 nodes MUST NOT exceed 1.52kg/ha.
Total of all applications in crop must be no more than four (4) applications through all growth stages and MUST NOT exceed 6.09kg/ha.

WEEDS CONTROLLED		RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Annual Ryegrass African Turnip Weed Annual Ground Cherry Barnyard Grass Barthurst Burr Black Pigweed Bladder Ketmia Boggabri Weed Button Grass Caltrop (Yellow Vine) Camel (Afgan) Melon Caustic Weed Columbus Grass Deadnettle Liverseed Grass Mexican Poppy Milk (Sow) Thistle Mintweed	Native Millet New Zealand Spinach Noogoora Burr Paradoxa Grass Pigweed (up to 25cm diam) Spear Thistle Stinkgrass (Lovegrass) Sweet Summer Grass Thornapple (Datura) Turnip Weed Variegated Thistle Volunteer Cereals Volunteer Sorghum Wild Oats Wild /Prickly Lettuce Wireweed	**528g-1.52kg**	**Rate Selection:** Use the lower rates on young weeds and increase to the higher rate where weeds are dense or well developed. Dense infestations of some weeds e.g. Barnyard Grass, Liverseed (Urochloa) Grass may need follow up treatments for complete control.
Climbing Buckwheat (less than 12 leaves) Couch Johnson Grass		**995g-1.52kg**	Use the higher rate on plants at the flowering/seed head stage. For Johnson Grass apply to plants with a minimum of 30cm new growth. For long term control of Couch and Johnson grass, repeat applications will be required.
Nutgrass		**1.52 + 1.52kg**	Make first application to actively growing plants when the majority of Nutgrass plants have reached at least the 6-8 leaf stage but preferably later. Allow for maximum re-emergence before retreating.

SITUATION: Cotton with Roundup Ready Flex® Technology
IN CROP Between 60% BOLL OPEN STAGE and HARVEST; QLD, NSW ONLY
NOT MORE than one (1) application.
DO NOT use on crops intended for seed production.
Application made between 60% open stage and harvest MUST NOT exceed 1.52kg/ha.
Total of all applications in crop must be no more than four (4) applications through all growth stages and MUST NOT exceed 6.09kg/ha.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bathurst Burr Noogoora Burr Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle/ Milkthistle	**720g-1.52kg**	Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, where the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit spray coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Dropp®. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife, alternatively where the seed coat in bisected bolls is black in colour. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For best results under these conditions, delay application until canopy reopens following initial conditioning treatment.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

WARNING: THE APPLICATIONS RECOMMENDED ABOVE ARE FOR USE ONLY WITH IMPROVED COTTON VARIETIES THAT ARE DESIGNATED AS COTTON WITH THE ROUNDUP READY FLEX® TECHNOLOGY. SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH OF COTTON WILL RESULT IF ANY COTTON VARIETIES NOT PROPERLY DESIGNATED AS HAVING THE ROUNDUP READY FLEX® TECHNOLOGY ARE SPRAYED WITH THIS PRODUCT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO AVOID CONTACT WITH CROPS OR DESIRABLE PLANTS WITHOUT THE ROUNDUP READY TECHNOLOGY, OR WITH NATIVE VEGETATION, SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION WILL RESULT.

Note: This label applies to the use of Ken-Up DRY on Roundup Ready Flex® Cotton, including Roundup Ready Flex®/Bollgard® II Cotton varieties.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE- ROUNDUP READY® COTTON
Restraints:
DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for six hours following treatment of annual weeds and seven days for perennial weeds.
DO NOT use as the only method of weed control.

CROP SAFETY
FOR APPLICATIONS MADE IN ROUNDUP READY COTTON FROM CROP EMERGENCE TO CANOPY CLOSURE:
Up to 3 applications may be made in any one crop up to canopy closure. Any single application must not exceed 1.52kg/ha.
Sequential applications must not be less than 10 days apart and/or cotton must have at least 2 nodes of incremental growth between applications.
Applications as an over-the-top treatment may be made up to the 4th true leaf stage of cotton (before 5th true leaf has unfolded). Over-the-top applications made after the 4th true leaf stage of development may result in boll loss, delayed maturity and/or yield loss.
No more than two over-the-top applications may be made from crop emergence through to and including the 4th true leaf stage of development.
Applications beyond the 4th true leaf stage (before the 5th true leaf has unfolded) to canopy closure should be made using post-directed or hooded/shielded sprayers. Spray plume should be targeted at the cotyledons, minimising contact with the higher cotton foliage. Applications that contact the cotton foliage may result in boll loss, delayed maturity and/or yield loss. For best results, make applications while weeds are small (less than 8 cm).
No more than two directed / shielded applications should be made from after the 4th true leaf (before the 5th true leaf is unfolded) through to canopy closure.
Ken-Up DRY applications can cause some reduction of fruit retention in the first position bolls on the bottom 5 fruiting branches.
Whole plant fruit retention is generally unaffected.
Tank-mixtures with other herbicides are not recommended for over-the-top applications of this product due to the potential for reduced weed control or crop injury may result. Pre harvest application tank mixes with Dropp® maybe used providing the crop is 60% open and immature bolls cannot be cut with a sharp knife, alternatively where the seed coat in bisected bolls is black in colour.

SITUATION: Cotton with Roundup Ready® Technology-In Crop

WEEDS CONTROLLED		RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Annual Ryegrass African Turnip Weed Annual Ground Cherry Barnyard Grass Barthurst Burr Black Pigweed Bladder Ketmia Boggabri Weed Button Grass Caltrop (Yellow Vine) Camel (Afgan) Melon Caustic Weed Columbus Grass Deadnettle Liverseed Grass Mexican Poppy Milk (Sow) Thistle Mintweed	Native Millet New Zealand Spinach Noogoora Burr Paradoxa Grass Pigweed (up to 25cm diam) Spear Thistle Stinkgrass (Lovegrass) Sweet Summer Grass Thornapple (Datura) Turnip Weed Variegated Thistle Volunteer Cereals Volunteer Sorghum Wild Oats Wild/Prickly Lettuce, Wireweed	**528g-1.52kg**	**Rate Selection:** Use the lower rates on young weeds and increase to the higher rate where weeds are dense or well developed. Dense infestations of some weeds e.g. Barnyard Grass, Liverseed (Urochloa) Grass may need follow up treatments for complete control.
Climbing Buckwheat (less than 12 leaves) Couch Johnson Grass		**995g-1.52kg**	Use the higher rate on plants at the flowering/seed head stage. For Johnson Grass apply to plants with a minimum of 30cm new growth. For long term control of Couch and Johnson grass, repeat applications will be required.
Nutgrass		**1.52kg + 1.52kg**	Make first application to actively growing plants when the majority of Nutgrass plants have reached at least the 6-8 leaf stage but preferably later. Allow for maximum re-emergence before retreating.

SITUATION: Pre-harvest conventional cotton or cotton with Roundup Ready® Technology – Qld, NSW only
DO NOT use on crops intended for seed production.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bathurst Burr Noogoora Burr Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle/ Milkthistle	**720g-1.44kg**	Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, where the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit spray coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Dropp®. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife, alternatively where the seed coat in bisected bolls is black in colour. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For best results under these conditions, delay application until canopy reopens following initial conditioning treatment. Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora burr is required, treatments should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed with defoliants, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all label direction for the tank mix products.
Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only)	**1.44kg**	

SITUATION: In fallows or prior to sowing a cotton crop with Roundup Ready® Technology

WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Annual phalaris (Canary grass) Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	**260-520g**	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying. Note that under summer (hot) conditions, dense infestations of Barnyard grass and Liverseed grass may require follow-up treatment for complete control. In winter (cold) conditions symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. At more advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range or the addition of Ken-Amine 625 or Ken-Ester LV 680. CROP ESTABLISHMENT Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. TANK MIXTURES Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for tank-mix products. Take into account plant back periods when considering tank mixes.
Barnyard grass Button grass Columbus grass (seedling) Liverseed grass Native Millet Stinkgrass (Lovegrass) Volunteer sorghum	**520-980g**	
Australian bluebell (Qld only) Cudweed, Fumitory Mexican poppy New Zealand spinach Saffron thistle, Spear thistle Spurge, Stinking goosefoot	**520-770g**	
Black (giant) pigweed Boggabri weed Caltrop (Yellowvine) Indian hedge mustard Mintweed , Summer grass	**260-520g** up to 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height **520-770g** greater than 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying. Note that under summer (hot) conditions, dense infestations of Barnyard grass and Liverseed grass may require follow-up treatment for complete control. In winter (cold) conditions symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. At more advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range or the addition of Ken-Amine 625 or Ken-Ester LV 680. CROP ESTABLISHMENT Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. TANK MIXTURES Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for tank-mix products. Take into account plant back periods when considering tank mixes.
African turnip weed Deadnettle Sweet summer grass Variegated thistle Volunteer sunflower	**390-520g** up to 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height **520-980g** greater than 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height	
Annual ground cherry (Gooseberry), Bladder ketmia, Camel melon False castor oil plant (Thornapple) Noogoora burr, Turnip weed Wild lettuce, Wild turnip Wireweed	**520-770g** prior to stem eleongation/budding. After stem elongation /budding use **260-770g** plus **1.1-1.7L** Surpass 475 or **770-980g** of Ken-Up DRY	
Pigweed	**520-980g**	Use a higher rate on larger weeds. Control of pigweed over a wide range of growth stages can be obtained with the addition of Ken-Met 600. Observe recropping intervals.
Sowthistle Milkthistle	**390-520g** rosettes up to 3cm dia **520-980g** greater than 3cm dia.	Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
Couch	**770g-1.5kg**	Use the higher rate for dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn, with Autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
Johnson grass	**980g-1.5kg**	Use the higher rate on plants approaching seed head stage. Apply to plants with a minimum of 30cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long term control.
Nutgrass	**1.5kg + 1.5kg**	Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb). After allowing maximum reemergence to occur (normally in 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make a second application. NOTE: Follow-up treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

WARNING: THE APPLICATIONS RECOMMENDED ABOVE ARE FOR USE ONLY WITH IMPROVED COTTON VARIETIES THAT ARE DESIGNATED AS COTTON WITH THE ROUNDUP READY® TECHNOLOGY. SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH OF COTTON WILL RESULT IF ANY COTTON VARIETIES NOT PROPERLY DESIGNATED AS HAVING THE ROUNDUP READY® TECHNOLOGY ARE SPRAYED WITH THIS PRODUCT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO AVOID CONTACT WITH CROPS OR DESIRABLE PLANTS WITHOUT THE ROUNDUP READY TECHNOLOGY, OR WITH NATIVE VEGETATION, SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION WILL RESULT.

Note: This label applies to the use of Ken-Up DRY on Roundup Ready® Cotton, including Roundup Ready®/Bollgard® II Cotton varieties.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING **GROUP 9 HERBICIDE**
Ken-Up DRY is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. Ken-Up DRY has the inhibitors of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Ken-Up DRY is a Group 9 herbicide.
Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Ken-Up DRY and other Group 9 herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Ken-Up DRY or other Group 9 herbicides.
Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Ken-Up DRY to control resistant weeds.

Users of Ken-Up DRY over Roundup ready Flex® cotton must implement practices that minimize the development of resistance in treated weeds. Minimising this risk may best be achieved by following the integrated weed management strategy guidelines summarized below:
1. Aim to enter the Roundup Ready® cropping phase of the rotation with a low weed burden.
2. Integrate as many different weed control options (chemical and cultural) as possible through all phases of the crop rotation.
3. Make every herbicide application count- use registered rates at the correct application growth stage and access effectiveness.
4. Rotate herbicides with different modes of action throughout the crop rotation.
5. Regularly monitor the effectiveness of resistance management practices.
6. Test weed populations for herbicide resistance status as part of ongoing integrated weed management.
7. Growers should not plant Roundup Ready® crops in paddocks with populations of confirmed glyphosate resistant weeds.

It is advised that consultation on Integrated Weed Management be undertaken with an accredited agronomist or program prior to use of Ken-Up DRY over Roundup Ready Flex® cotton.

More information on Integrated Weed Management can be found at http://www.glyphosateresistance.org.au and www.weedsmart.org.au

PREVENTATIVE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
Growers of Roundup Ready Flex® cotton must practise preventative resistance management strategies that have been endorsed by the TIMS Herbicide Tolerant Crop Technical Panel. These practices are detailed in the Kenso Agcare Integrated Weed Management Strategy included in the Kenso Agcare Pty Ltd Herbicide resistance Management Plan. (HRMP) Growers must follow the HRMP.
The approved Herbicide resistance Management Plan is provided with the glyphosate product, and copies are also provided on the website www.kenupdry.com.au and www.kenso.com.au
The HRMP requires that growers must also allow Kenso Agcare or its agent to undertake the Weed Management Audit that is endorsed by the TIMS Herbicide Tolerant Crop Technical Panel.
To minimise the risk of weeds developing resistance to Ken-Up Dry use in conjunction with herbicides from alternative mode of actions groups and/or non-chemical weed control measure such as chipping and inter-row cultivation.

RESISTANT WEEDS REPORTING
It is mandatory to control Glyphosate application survivors for the continuation and the sustainable use of Glyphosate in OTT application in cotton. It is recommended that growers collect seed samples where weeds are thought to be resistant for subsequent testing. A Kenso Agcare representative on request will provide details of approved testing facilities or alternatively can be contacted via the Ken-Up DRY website www.kenupdry.com.au
Roundup Ready Flex® cotton related incidents should be reported as part of the Weed Management surveys to Kenso Agcare Pty Ltd and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Ken-Up DRY is a non-volatile, water soluble product with non-selective herbicidal activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Ken-Up DRY may be used for weed control on agricultural land prior to planting any edible or non edible crop but not prior to transplanting tomatoes. Ken-Up DRY is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated immediately in the soil and does not provide residual weed control. Ken-Up DRY moves throughout the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on annual weeds take 3-7 days but on perennial weeds may not be obvious for 2-3 weeks or longer in some cases. Visible effects of control may be delayed by cool or cloudy weather at and following treatment. Ken-Up DRY will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual weed control. Apply treatments to weed which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT
Ken-Up DRY is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seedbed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development. Spraying early to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seedbeds. On friable soils and where there is only light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed satisfactory from one day after spraying. In situations of heavy weed growth, sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formation of a satisfactory seedbed.
Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation and roots into the seedbed by cultivation or sowing may cause retarded crop emergence, particularly in cold and/or wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface. In marginal seedbed conditions, take care to achieve correct seeding depth and avoid use of pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise risk of retarded crop emergence.

MIXING
For boom application, water volume should not be less than 6 litres per 1kg of Ken-Up DRY. Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, eg. Water from ponds and unlined ditches, or if hard water containing calcium salts is used. Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned with clean water following application to prevent corrosion. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials. Use spray solutions promptly and certainly within 5 days, since gradual loss of activity will occur. Good agitation is required particularly under cold conditions, to ensure all of the Ken-Up DRY dissolves when first added to the tank.
Full Agitation In Pre-Filled Spray Tank
1. Fill the tank with one-half the required amount of clean water and set the pump on full agitation.
2. Add the required amount of Ken-Up DRY slowly to ensure that it is well dispersed throughout the tank and none collects on the bottom. Suggested rate is 10kg in 2-3 minutes.
3. Continue water addition and fully agitate until all the Ken-Up DRY is completely dissolved.

External Pre-Slurry
1. Fill the spray tank with one-half the required amount of clean water.
2. Pre-mix the required amount of Ken-Up DRY in a separate container until it is completely slurried by adding one part Ken-Up DRY to a minimum 3 parts water.
3. Add to vigorously agitating tank and continue water addition.
4. Fully agitate until all the Ken-Up DRY is completely dissolved.

SURFACTANT ADDITION
Additional surfactant is not required except where the rate of Ken-Up DRY is less than 6g/L when applied by boom. **Rate:** Add Turbo® Plus at 100mL per 100L water. Results with other surfactants may be variable. Do not mix with spraying oils, agricultural chemicals or other materials except as directed on the label.

TANK MIXTURES
Ken-Up DRY may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and additives. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank-mix products.
Mixing Instructions For All Tank Mixtures:
1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Add Ken-Up DRY. Mix thoroughly and continue water addition.
3. Where crystalline ammonium sulphate is recommended, wash 2%w/v (2kg/100L spray solution) through a top mesh-screen into the tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
5. Add surfactant near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

Clean all equipment after use by washing thoroughly with water or recommended decontaminant.

Tank Mixtures – Herbicides
Atrazine 900 WG (Agricultural uses only. Do not apply the tank-mix for control of Barnyard grass or liverseed grass), Ken-Ester LV 680, Dicamba 500, Guru 750, Triclopyr 600, Ken-Chlor 750, Simazine 900 WG, sulfometuron-methyl, Yield®, Pendi 330, Ken-Met 600, Ken-Gran 750 WG, Ken-Trel 750, 570 LV MCPA and Ox 240.
*Ammonium sulfate may improve the performance of tank mixtures of Ken-Up DRY and Atrazine 900 WG or Simazine 900 WG. See directions below.
The addition of Ox 240 at 75mL/ha to recommended rates of Ken-Up DRY prior to planting wheat or barley will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity.

Tank Mixtures – Additives
Ammonium sulphate (crystalline or liquid 500g/L)
Rate: 2L or 1 kg/100L spray solution.
The addition of crystalline ammonium sulphate to Ken-Up DRY, when used to control annual weeds MAY improve the performance of Ken-Up DRY under adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy weather. Ammonium sulfate may also improve the performance of tank mixtures of ken-Up DRY and Atrazine 900 WG or Simazine 900 WG. Use only crystalline or liquid (500g/L) ammonium sulfate, NOT prilled or granular forms. Ammonium sulfate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer. Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with water after use.

Silken Penetrant
Rate: 20mL/10L spray solution
Add when treating bracken (boom application)
Wetter TX® Surfactant
Rate: 20mL/10L spray solution.
Add when treating Annual ryegrass in spring (from the beginning of August to the end of October), Silvergrass and perennial grasses – see critical comments section. Wetter TX® is not a general purpose surfactant and should be used only where recommended.

Tank Mixtures – Insecticides
This product is compatible with the following insecticides. Dimethoate, Imidan, Omethoate, Kensban 500, Fenitrothion ULV and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

APPLICATION CHECK LIST
- Do not treat weeds under poor or dormant growing conditions (such as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced weed control may result. Reduced efficacy may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.
- Do not add additional surfactant or mix with any other agricultural chemicals, herbicides, oils or other materials except as specifically directed on this label.
- Ken-Up DRY is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems.
- Rainfall soon after application may wash the herbicide off the weeds, particularly if the weeds are not actively growing, under stress or conditions of low light intensity or darkness. Rainfastness is reduced if weeds are not actively growing, under stress or conditions of low light intensity/darkness.
- Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain if water droplets run off when plants are disturbed.
- Do not disturb treated weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption except where noted.
- A withholding period for grazing stock is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed (as recommended above) to ensure herbicide absorption. Certain plants such as Soursob, St John's Wort and Bracken, may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, grazing should be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.
- Rain within 2 hours of application which causes run-off will require re-treatment.
- Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.
- Be aware of any crops that may be in the vicinity of the application that are sensitive to Ken-Up DRY.
- When applying Ken-Up DRY by air over the top of Roundup Ready Flex® cotton up to the 22nd node, nozzles and pressure settings must be selected to deliver a minimum COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) at the target. A minimum total volume of 40L per hectare must be used.
- If glyphosate resistant weeds are known to be present, use an alternative method of control before these weeds set seed.
- Be aware of native and other non-target vegetation in the vicinity of application, as such vegetation may be severely affected or destroyed by Ken-Up DRY.