

CAUTION

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



Nufarm
weedmaster[®]
XXX dual salt technology[®] herbicide **DST**[®]

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 470g/L GLYPHOSATE
(present as the potassium and mono-ammonium salts)

GROUP **M** HERBICIDE

Water soluble herbicide for non-selective control of many annual and perennial weeds in conservation tillage and other situations.



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS**

DO NOT use as the only method of weed control if glyphosate resistant weeds are suspected or present.

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.

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing conditions due to moisture stress, waterlogging, severe frosting, insect damage etc. Apply treatments to actively growing weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake. Reduced performance may also occur where weeds are covered with dust or silt. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rates recommended (where higher rates are listed for the relevant crop/situation).

Section 1. FALLOW AND PRE-SOWING

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tined implement	WA SA VIC NSW ACT only	Barley grass, Brome grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	380–760 mL/ha pre tillering 760–960 mL/ha post tillering	RATE SELECTION Increase to higher rates late in the season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. FULL DISTURBANCE Full disturbance with a cultivation or sowing with a tined 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. When treating light infestations or seedling annual grasses (pre-tillering) and annual broadleaved weeds (less than 8 cm 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, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES Addition of Wetter TX 200 mL/100L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, nozzles designed to give MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve spray coverage. Good coverage of Silvergrass is critical for control.
		Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Annual ryegrass, Silvergrass, Winter grass	760–960 mL/ha pre tillering 960mL–1.15 L/ha post tillering	
		Calomba daisy, Capeweed, Doublegee/Spiny Emex	380–760 mL/ha less than 8 cm dia/height 760 mL–1.15 L/ha greater than 8 cm dia/height	
	WA SA VIC NSW ACT only	Amsinckia, Fumitory, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Volunteer lupins, Wild turnip	760–960 mL/ha less than 12 cm dia 960 mL–1.15 L/ha greater than 12 cm dia	
		Dock (seedling)	760 mL–1.15 L/ha	
	WA SA VIC NSW ACT only	Perennial phalaris, Skeleton weed fully emerged rosettes (NSW only), Sorrel, Soursob, Sub. clover	1.15 L/ha	TANK MIXTURES For improved control of clover add KAMBA 750. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back 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, weedmaster DST will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.
	TAS only	All the above weeds	1.15–2.3 L/ha	TASMANIA Use 1.15 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.3 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 270 mL/ha KAMBA 750. Observe KAMBA 750 label directions and plant-back periods.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance	NSW	Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	760 mL–1.15 L/ha	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. Increase to higher rates in Spring or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. AERIAL APPLICATION Use the higher rates. See AERIAL EQUIPMENT. ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES. Add Wetter TX, 200 mL/100L spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, nozzles designed to give MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. Good coverage of Silvergrass is critical for control. TANK MIXTURES For improved control of Dock, Sorrel, and Sub.clover, add KAMBA 750. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. Addition of Liase at 2 L/100 L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash 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, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment. AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING Delay seeding until trash 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.
	ACT			
	VIC	Brome grass, Canary grass, Capeweed, Variegated thistle, Winter grass	960 mL–1.5 L/ha	
	SA			
	WA only	Annual ryegrass, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silvergrass, Spear thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip	1.15–1.5 L/ha	
		Erodium, Perennial phalaris, Plantain, Sorrel, Sub.clover, Yorkshire Fog	1.44–1.9 L/ha	
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow		Dock, Flatweed	1.9 L/ha	PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash 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, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment. AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING Delay seeding until trash 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.
	TAS only	All the above weeds	1.15–2.3 L/ha	
	NSW	Barley grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats	760 mL–1.15 L/ha	
	ACT			
	VIC	Annual ryegrass, Brome grass, Capeweed, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silvergrass, Spear thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip	1.15 – 2.3 L/ha	
	SA			
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow	WA only	Hoary cress, Soursob		ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES. Addition of Wetter TX at 200 mL/100L spray solution may improve control. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, nozzles designed to give MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. Good coverage of Silvergrass is critical for control. BATHURST BURR For mature weeds use the higher rate. 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 conjunction with cultivation.. TANK MIXTURES Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See TANK MIXTURES for directions.
		Couch		
		Bathurst Burr		
	TAS only	All the above weeds		
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow				TASMANIA Use 1.15 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.3 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 270 mL/ha KAMBA 750. Observe KAMBA 750 label directions and plant-back periods.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW only	Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	380–760 mL/ha	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 Cobber® 475 or Estercide® Xtra 680. 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 periods, 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 temperature is above 30°C.
		Barnyard grass, Bathurst Burr, Button grass, Columbus grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, Native Millet, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Volunteer sorghum	760 mL–1.5 L/ha	
		Australian bluebell (QLD only), Cudweed, Fumitory, Mexican poppy, New Zealand spinach, Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Spurge, Stinking goosefoot	760 mL–1.15 L/ha	
		Black (giant) pigweed, Boggabri weed, Caltrop (Yellowvine), Indian hedge mustard, Mintweed, Summer grass	380–760 mL/ha up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm dia/height 760 mL–1.15 L/ha greater than 5 true leaves or 3 cm dia/height	
		African turnip weed, Deadnettle, Sweet Summer grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer sunflower	575–760 mL/ha up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm dia/height 760 mL–1.5 L/ha greater than 3 cm dia/height	
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW only	Annual ground cherry (Gooseberry), Bladder ketmia, Camel melon, False castor oil plant/Thornapple, Noogoora burr, Turnip weed, Wild lettuce, Wild turnip, Wireweed	760 mL–1.15 L/ha prior to stem elongation/budding After that use 380 mL–1.15 L/ha plus 1.15–1.7 L/ha Cobber 475 or 1.15–1.5 L/ha	As above
		Pigweed	760 mL–1.5 L/ha up to 20 cm dia	Use a higher rate on larger weeds. Control of Pigweed over a wide range of growth stages can be obtained with the addition of Associate®. Observe re-cropping intervals.
		Prickly paddy melon	740 mL–1.5 L/ha plus 80 mL of Grando 600	DO NOT add crop oil.
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW only	Sowthistle/ milkthistle	575–760 mL/ha rosettes up to 3 cm dia 760 mL–1.5 L/ha greater than 3 cm dia	Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
		Couch	1.15–2.3 L/ha	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	1.5–2.3 L/ha	Use the higher rate on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with a minimum of 30 cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long term control.
		Nutgrass	2.3 + 2.3 L/ha	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 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.

Section 2. CONSERVATION TILLAGE - TANK MIXES with Amicide® Advance 700

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Preparatory spray for Fallows and Seedbeds or prior to sowing Crops * Follow plantback advice on the Amicide Advance 700 label	Flaxleaf fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	A minimum of 1.4 L/ha weedmaster DST plus 650 mL - 1.1 L/ha Amicide Advance 700	Apply to cotyledon to 12 leaf rosette prior to stem elongation. Refer to Southern and Northern Australia fallow section of this label above for maximum rates in each situation. For Amicide Advance 700 use the low rate in Autumn/Winter and use the highest rate for Spring/Summer applications. For adequate coverage use a minimum application water volume of 70 L/ha. A sequential application of Shirquat (refer below) is also recommended for situations where incomplete control is achieved with the first application, or where there are spray misses/shadowing, failures due to resistance, or under periods of temperature and/or moisture stress. In these situations, the sequential application is to be applied 7-14 days after the first application.
		As above followed by 1.6-2.0 L/ha Shirquat®	Apply at stem elongation to flowering plants. Apply the sequential application 7-14 days after the first application. For Shirquat use the low rate in Autumn/Winter and use the highest rate for Spring/Summer applications. For adequate coverage use a minimum application water volume of 70 L/ha. The sequential application of Shirquat is recommended for situations where incomplete control is achieved with the first application, or where there are spray misses/shadowing, failures due to resistance or under periods of temperature and/or moisture stress. In these situations, the sequential application is to be applied 7-14 days after the first application.
	Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>) including Roundup Ready® varieties	A minimum of 1.4 L/ha weedmaster DST plus 880 mL - 1.2 L/ha Amicide Advance 700	Refer to Southern and Northern Australia fallow section of the label above for maximum rates in each situation. Use lower rate of Amicide Advance 700 up to the 4 leaf weed stage. Use higher rate of Amicide Advance 700 up to the 6 leaf weed stage. For adequate coverage use a minimum application water volume of 70 L/ha. It is essential to manage volunteer herbicide tolerant canola varieties in both crop and non-crop situations. These plants are best managed using an integrated weed management program that may include the use of alternative mode of action herbicides registered for use in the crop and/or cultivation.
	Fumitory (white), Ball mustard, Indian hedge mustard, Common sowthistle, Turnip weed, Wild turnip, Wild radish.	Refer to Northern and Southern Australia sections for rates of weedmaster DST plus 280-815 mL/ha Amicide Advance 700	RATE SELECTION: A robust rate of weedmaster DST should be used. A minimum of 1.4 L/ha is recommended. Use the lower rate of Amicide Advance 700 for seedling broadleaf weeds and increase to the higher rate for broadleaf weeds more than 10 cm diameter/high. Always add the mixture product at recommended label rates. If one of the listed weeds is the dominant weed and there is no specific rate in the Southern and Northern Australia sections, consult the label's annual-weed rate-range. Select from within this range to suit the weed-stage, weed-density, conditions (etc) of your situation.
	Seedlings of: Australian bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand spinach, Raspweed		
	Ageratum (Blue top), Dock, Volunteer lupins, Volunteer peas, Volunteer Sunflowers, Charlock, Fumitory (Red), Medic, Paterson's curse, Prickly lettuce (Wild lettuce), Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle	Refer to Northern and Southern Australia sections for rates of weedmaster DST plus 390-515 mL/ha Amicide Advance 700	For adequate coverage use a minimum application water volume of 70 L/ha. At the time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or water-logging. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use higher rate. Always add either a non-ionic surfactant (eg. Activator®) or Collide 700® in accordance with label directions on the mixture product. Use Collide 700 with the mixture product if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brown out of weeds is required.
	Bathurst burr, Blackberry nightshade, Californian burr, Horehound seedlings, Lincoln weed seedlings, Marshmallow seedlings, Sorrel seedlings, Thornapple, Volunteer vetch, Volunteer safflower, Common ice-plant, Storksbill/ Erodium seedlings, Ivyleaf speedwell, Melilotus, Shepherd's purse, Skeleton weed (Suppression only), Ward's weed, Wireweed seedlings (Hogweed), White clover, Sub-Clover	Refer to Northern and Southern Australia sections for rates of weedmaster DST plus 515-745 mL/ha Amicide Advance 700	
Preparatory spray for Fallows and Seedbeds or prior to sowing Crops * Follow plantback advice on the Amicide Advance 700 label	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Mexican poppy, Annual ground cherry, Bladder ketmia, Fat hen, Melons, Native Rosella, Noogoora burr, Potato weed, Cow vine, Yellow vine,	Refer to Northern and Southern Australia sections for rates of weedmaster DST plus 745 mL-1.15 L/ha Amicide Advance 700	As above

Section 3. COTTON - ROUNDUP READY FLEX®

FOR OVER-THE-TOP (OTT) 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. Any single application MUST NOT exceed 2.2 L/ha. Applications MUST NOT be made between 22 NODES and 60% BOLL OPEN STAGE. One (1) of the four (4) 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 2.2 L/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 8.8 L/ha
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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 can not 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 2.2 L/ha. Total of all applications in crop must be no more than four (4) applications through all growth stages and MUST NOT exceed 8.8L/ha.		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Annual ryegrass, African turnip weed, Annual ground cherry, Barnyard grass, Bathurst burr, Black pigweed, Bladder ketmia, Boggabri weed, Button grass, Caltrop (Yellow vine), Camel (Afgan) melon, Caustic weed, Columbus grass, Dead nettle, 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	763 mL-2.2 L/ha	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	1.44-2.2 L/ha	Use the higher rate on plants at the flowering/seed head stage. For Johnson grass apply to plants with a minimum of 30 cm new growth. For long term control of Couch and Johnson grass, repeat applications will be required.
Nutgrass	2.2 L/ha followed by 2.2 L/ha	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 2.2 L/ha. Total of all applications in crop must be no more than four (4) applications through all growth stages and MUST NOT exceed 8.8 L/ha.		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr, Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle/Milkthistle	1.04-2.2 L/ha	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 re-opens following initial conditioning treatment.

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.

Section 4. CANOLA - ROUNDUP READY***CROP SAFETY**

Over-the-top (OTT) applications may be made in Roundup Ready canola from crop emergence to the 6 leaf stage (prior to bud formation).

Sequential applications must be at least 14 days apart and canola must have incremental growth of at least 2 new leaves between applications.

Some short-term, visual yellowing may occur when weedmaster DST is applied. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth or yield.

No additional surfactant is required for use in Roundup Ready canola varieties.

weedmaster DST should be applied alone or with Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide, Nufarm Collide 700, Nufarm Liase, Astound Duo and Nufarm Dimethoate. Other tank mixes are not recommended for over-the-top applications of weedmaster DST due to the potential for reduced weed control or crop injury to result. Nufarm Liase may increase the performance of this product on annual and perennial weeds, particularly under hard water conditions (high levels of calcium, magnesium or bicarbonate ions) or drought conditions.

CAUTION: The applications recommended here are for use only with improved canola varieties that are designated as glyphosate tolerant canola. Severe injury or death of canola will result if any canola varieties not properly designated as having glyphosate tolerance are sprayed with this product. Extreme care must be taken to avoid contact with crops or desirable plants without glyphosate tolerance, or with native vegetation, since severe injury or destruction will result.

SITUATION - ROUNDUP READY* CANOLA				
Before use in this situation is carried out users should consult the Resistance Management Plan which has been developed to minimise the evolution of herbicide resistance in weed populations.				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE OF CROP	GROWTH STAGE OF WEED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Annual ryegrass, Barley grass, Brome grass, Canary grass, Capeweed, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silver grass, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Volunteer cereals, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild radish, Wild turnip, Winter grass.	Crop emergence to 6 leaf (prior to bud formation).	For grass weeds and volunteer cereals: 1 leaf to mid-tillering. For volunteer plants and/or broadleaf weeds: 1 true leaf to 8 leaves.	1.3 L/ha	Up to 2 applications only may be made in any one crop. Each application must be 1.3 L/ha. Repeat applications may be required if a second flush of weeds germinates but DO NOT apply after the 6-leaf stage of the crop. For sequential applications, applications must be at least 14 days apart and the canola crop must have incremental growth of two leaves between applications. The canola crop must have not advanced beyond the latest recommended growth stage (i.e. 6 leaf). Ensure broadleaf weeds have at least one true leaf, and grasses two leaves before application.
Weeds as above plus, Field peas, Lupins, Sub. clover, Annual Medic, Lentils, Chickpeas.	Crop emergence to 6 leaf (prior to bud formation). Two applications required		1.3 L/ha	Two applications of weedmaster DST provide higher levels of control than a single application.
Weeds as above plus, Faba beans, Field peas, Chickpeas, Lupins, Lentils, Sub. clover, Annual medic, Vetch.	2 to 6 leaf (prior to bud formation). One or two applications; however total rate of Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide should not exceed 120 mL/ha in the one season.		1.3 L/ha + 60-120 mL/ha Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide	Use the higher rate of Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide in situations of high weed population, large weed size, and/or conditions of environmental stress (dry, frost etc). Varying levels of control can be experienced between different varieties of these species. Total application of Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide should not exceed 120 mL/ha in the one season. Application of this tank mix at the first spray timing is recommended.

WARNING: THE APPLICATIONS RECOMMENDED ABOVE ARE FOR USE ONLY WITH IMPROVED CANOLA VARIETIES THAT ARE DESIGNATED AS CANOLA WITH THE ROUNDUP READY® TECHNOLOGY.

SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH OF CANOLA WILL RESULT IF ANY CANOLA 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.

Section 5. CANOLA - HYBRIDS WITH THE OPTIMUM GLY® HERBICIDE TOLERANCE TRAIT**CROP SAFETY**

Over-the-top (OTT) applications may be made in canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY® Herbicide Tolerance Trait from cotyledon (BBCH 10) to the early bloom (BBCH 61) stage. Sequential applications must be at least 14 days apart. The canola crop must not have advanced beyond the latest recommended growth stage (i.e. 10% of flowers on main raceme open, main raceme elongating).

No additional surfactant is required for use in canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY® Herbicide Tolerance Trait.

NOTE: The total glyphosate active constituent applied as OTT applications up to BBCH61 in any one crop must not exceed 3.24 kg/ha.

Before application, users should consult the Optimum GLY® Technical Manual which have been designed to minimise the development of glyphosate resistance in weed populations.					
WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE OF CROP	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
African turnip weed	Paradoxa grass	Cotyledon (BBCH 10 - Cotyledons completely unfolded) to early bloom (BBCH 61 - 10% of flowers on main raceme open, main raceme elongating)	1.3 to 2.3 L/ha	Harvest: Not required when used as directed.	DO NOT apply after BBCH 61 (10% of flowers on main raceme open, main raceme elongating) crop stage. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications in any one crop. Each application must be a minimum of 1.3 L/ha and a maximum of 2.3 L/ha. Applications may be made to canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait from cotyledon to the 10% flowering stage. The addition of a surfactant is not required for use in canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait. 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. Repeat applications may be required if a second flush of weeds germinate. For sequential applications, applications must be at least 14 days apart. Annual weeds are only to be sprayed when they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on grass weeds up to early tillering and broadleaf weeds with up to 2 true leaves. Increase to the higher rate on larger weeds and in situations of high density weed populations or tough environmental conditions. Perennial weeds should always be treated at the higher rate. weedmaster DST will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers. The effects of this product may not be apparent for 3 to 7 days (annual weeds) or 2 to 3 weeks (perennial weeds) or longer under cool, cloudy conditions. This product will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual control.
Amsinckia	Paterson's curse				
Annual ryegrass	Prickly lettuce				
Australian bluebell	Saffron thistle				
Barley grass	Scotch thistle				
Brome grass	Silver grass				
Canary grass	Skeleton weed (fully emerged rosettes)				
Capeweed	Spear thistle				
Chickweed	Spiny Emex				
Climbing buckwheat (less than 12 leaves)	Sub clover				
Cudweed	Sow thistle				
Deadnettle	Volunteer cereals				
Dock (seedling)	Volunteer chickpeas,				
Doublegee	Volunteer field peas				
Erodium	Volunteer lentils				
Flatweed	Volunteer Lupins,				
Fumitory	Variegated thistle				
Hoary cress (late rosette to early flowering)	Wild mustard				
Indian hedge mustard	Wild oats				
Lesser swinecress	Wild lettuce				
Medic (annual)	Wild radish				
Mexican poppy	Wild turnip				
Milk thistle	Winter grass				
Mintweed	Wireweed				
New Zealand spinach					
Weeds as above plus: Soldier thistle (up to 10 cm diameter, 4 to 8 leaf)*, Volunteer faba beans, Volunteer safflower (up to 6 leaf)*, Volunteer vetch		2 to 8 leaf (BBCH12 to BBCH18). One or two applications; however total rate of Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide should not exceed 120 mL/ha in the one season.	1.3 L/ha + 60-120 mL/ha Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide		Use the higher rate of Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide in situations of high weed population, large weed size, and/or conditions of environmental stress (dry, frost etc). *The higher rate of Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide is required for control of soldier thistle and volunteer safflower. Varying levels of control can be experienced between different varieties of these species. Total application of Archer 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide should not exceed 120 mL/ha in the one season. Application of this tank mix at the first spray timing is recommended.



WARNING: THE APPLICATIONS RECOMMENDED ABOVE ARE FOR USE ONLY WITH DESIGNATED CANOLA HYBRIDS WITH THE OPTIMUM GLY® HERBICIDE TOLERANCE TRAIT. APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT TO CANOLA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE OPTIMUM GLY HERBICIDE TOLERANCE TRAIT MAY RESULT IN SEVERE CROP INJURY AND YIELD LOSS OR DEATH OF THE CANOLA.

EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO AVOID CONTACT WITH CROPS OR DESIRABLE PLANTS WITHOUT THE OPTIMUM GLY HERBICIDE TOLERANCE TRAIT, OR WITH NATIVE VEGETATION, SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION WILL RESULT.

Section 6. PASTURES

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PASTURE TOPPING For annual grass Capeweed and Calomba daisy seed-set reduction	WA	Barley grass, Brome grass, Capeweed, Silvergrass	230–350 mL/ha	Remove stock prior to treatment to allow even regrowth. Apply to Capeweed and Annual ryegrass at FLOWERING. For other grasses, apply from HEAD to MILKY DOUGH stage. Use the 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.
	SA VIC TAS NSW ACT only	Annual ryegrass, Calomba daisy	350 mL/ha	
SEED-HEAD SUPPRESSION OF PERENNIAL GRASSES	VIC TAS NSW ACT WA SA only	Bentgrass	285–480 mL/ha	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.
BENT GRASS INFESTED PASTURE For control/ suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	VIC TAS only	Most annual weeds and Bent grass	1.9 L/ha	TIMING Apply to actively growing plants in late Spring when they have some seed-head development, but before Summer moisture stress. Remove stock to ensure there is full leaf growth. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT Full disturbance with a tined implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a Summer crop, and/or re-seeded pasture or crop the following Autumn.
PASTURE MANIPULATION For suppression or control of pastures species prior to drilling improved pasture, forage species, Soybeans or Leucaena. BAND SPRAYING: May also be applied as a band or strip spray	NSW ACT VIC WA only	Carpet grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum	1.0-4.6 L/ha	RATE SELECTION For suppression, apply the low rate. Where complete control is required apply up to the higher rate. BAND SPRAYING Band spraying may be done immediately after the sowing operation. Mount the nozzles behind the coulter/tyne/press wheel assembly of the band seeder. Adjust to spray 0.5 to 1.0 m strips. Ensure minimal disturbance of the pasture. Excessive dust created in the seedling operation may reduce herbicide activity. Pasture seed must be drilled at the appropriate depth and covered by soil. LEUCAENA (QLD ONLY) Apply 2 L/ha through a single taper fan nozzle LFI-80 mounted at the rear of the single row planter providing a 1 m swath. Planting rows to be 4 m apart.
	QLD only	Carpet grass, Paspalum	1.0-4.6 L/ha	
		Kikuyu	480 mL-4.6 L/ha	
		Barbed wire grass, Black speargrass, Love grasses, Red Natal grass, Wire grasses	2.3 L/ha	
POA TUSsock INFESTED PASTURE For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation	NSW ACT TAS VIC QLD only	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa tussock	2.3–3.1 L/ha	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 Increasing 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 each treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.

Section 7. PRE AND POST HARVEST USES – ALL CROPS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRE-HARVEST/CUTTING APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Annual weeds	1.4-4.1 L/ha	Apply to mature crop from late dough stage (28% moisture) onwards. The higher rate from the rate column will be required when crops are heavy and leaf shading effects may occur. DO NOT harvest within 5 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprouting. Where wheat is grown in rotation with any herbicide tolerant crop, management should be consistent with implementation of any management plan for herbicide tolerant crops.
PRE-HARVEST/CUTTING APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>) (including conventional, triazine tolerant, CLEARFIELD*, and Roundup Ready* varieties)	Annual weeds	1.4-4.1 L/ha	DO NOT use as a pre-harvest/cutting application on canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY® herbicide tolerance trait. Application on canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait can only at or before BBCH 61 (refer to Section 5 for further information). Apply to mature standing crop from early senescence (minimum of 20% of canola seeds as a random visual sample from various heights in the crop canopy from the main stem have changed to a dark brown/black colour) prior to windrowing or direct harvest. For further information on timing contact your Nufarm representative. Application can also be made at the time of windrowing (windrow equipment fitted with spray booms). To avoid shatter losses from ground boom application; apply before complete senescence of the crop. Use the higher rate specified in the rate column when crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. DO NOT harvest for 5 days after application to standing crops. DO NOT apply after completion of the windrowing process DO NOT use on crops intended for seed DO NOT overspray windrows DO NOT direct spray at windrows DO NOT apply to standing crops and again at the time of windrowing. Speed of crop desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application. For application to standing crops a minimum water rate of 80 L/ha is recommended to ensure adequate coverage of target weeds below the crop canopy. Any subsequent weed management strategies should involve an integrated weed management (IWM) approach to minimize development of glyphosate resistance.
SORGHUM CONTROL Pre-harvest	Sorghum, grain sorghum	1.15-2.3 L/ha	DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate for control of crop and late tillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for improved suppression of ratoon regrowth, where the crop has produced significant number of late tillers or where following crops will be established without further treatment. TIMING Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred. CAUTION Treatment may increase potential for CROP LODGING, particularly if prior moisture stress has occurred. Under any set of environmental conditions, individual varieties can vary in response to preharvest treatments. In general, varieties with a more "determinant" growth habit are more susceptible than "indeterminant" varieties. Harvest should commence at least 7 days after application provided sufficient dry down has occurred to avoid possible lodging. Speed of dry down is dependent on physiological maturity, soil moisture and climatic conditions. CAUTION Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock. DO NOT apply to crops intended for seed production.
SORGHUM CONTROL Post-harvest	Sorghum stubble, grain sorghum	760 mL–1.15 L/ha for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble 1.15-1.5 L/ha for standing stubble if sufficiently green and for fresh Spring regrowth	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. SLASHED STUBBLE AND SPRING REGROWTH Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20cm high. STANDING STUBBLE Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20cm before treatment. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control. NOTE Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. CAUTION Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton pre-harvest	Bathurst burr Noogoora burr Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle /milkthistle	960 mL–1.9 L/ha	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* or Harvade*. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For best results under these conditions, delay application until canopy re-opens following initial conditioning treatment.
	Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only)	1.9 L/ha	Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora burr is required treatments should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed with defoliant, 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. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed production
Cotton: Shielded sprayers NSW	Refer to weeds and corresponding application rates in Section 1 - Northern Australia: In fallows or prior to sowing a crop.		Apply weedmaster DST to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply in crops less than 20 cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury or destruction may result.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION to reduce viable seed set of weeds in: Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>) Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)	365-780 mL/ha	Use lower rate if Ryegrass is flowering and higher rate if Ryegrass is at milky dough stage. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Application before this time may significantly reduce yields (in practice losses in excess of 25% can occur). Apply when the average seed moisture content is below 30%. For Faba beans, this is indicated by the pods going black, and for Field peas by the pods going yellow. DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprouting.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION To desiccate a crop as a harvest aid and weed control Adzuki beans , Chickpeas, Cowpea, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Mungbeans, Soybean (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels.)	Annual Weeds	780 mL-2.1 L/ha	Apply with boom or by air. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. Application should be made at or after crop maturity: Chickpeas and Lentils -apply when physiologically mature and less than 15% green pods. Faba beans -apply when pods turn black and average seed moisture content is below 30%. Field peas - apply when seeds turn yellow and average seed moisture content is below 30%. Mungbeans / Adzuki and Cowpea - apply to mature crops when pods are brown/black. Soybean -apply only after seed pods have lost all green colour and 80-90% of leaves have dropped. DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of crop desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION As harvest aid and weed control: Chick Peas (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels.)	Annual Weeds	580 mL-1.2 L/ha plus 5 g/ha Associate® Herbicide	Apply by boom or by air. Apply when chickpeas are physiologically mature and less than 15% of green pods are present. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.

SITUATION & CROP		WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRE-HARVEST/CUTTING APPLICATION in annual pasture for Hay/Silage production. For application prior to cutting for hay or silage and for weed control and prevention of regrowth.		Annual weeds	1.4- 4.1 L/ha	Apply to mature standing pasture within 1–10 days prior to cutting or mowing. Annual pasture includes oats, wheat, triticale, barley, annual ryegrass and other annual forage grasses cut for hay or silage use. Apply with ground boom or aerial equipment. Use the higher rate if the hay/silage is of high density, if cutting is planned within 3 days of application, or if the crop is rank or lodged and where faster desiccation is required. The lower rate is for low density hay and silage pasture only. DO NOT cut within 1 day after application. A minimum of 3 days prior to cutting is recommended where conditions result in slow translocation in the target plant. Good spray coverage is also important for best results and it is recommended that a minimum application water volume of 70 L/ha is used.
SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out	Qld NSW only	Sugar cane ratoon regrowth	4.6–6.9 L/ha	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60-120 cm 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 higher rate for control.
RICE Direct drilling	NSW only	Annual ryegrass Annual phalaris Canary grass Barley grass Burr medic Sub.clover Winter grass	760–960 mL/ha	weedmaster DST is less effective on 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 6-8 cm before spraying. ANNUAL RYEGRASS Add Wetter TX at 200 mL/100 L of spray solution and where dominant, use the higher rate. SOWING Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. weedmaster DST does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continuing control of weeds.

Section 8. OPTICAL SPOT SPRAY TECHNOLOGIES

Note: Calibrate the sprayer to spray the equivalent of 100 L/ha

For weed cover between 0 and 30%. If percentage weed cover exceeds 30% use approved boom spray rates.

SITUATION	WEEDS	RATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fallow	Sowthistle	3.5 L/100 L	Apply to rosette to flowering plants
	Yellow vine (caltrop)	3.5 L/100 L	Apply to rosette to flowering plants
	Banyard grass	3.5 – 7 L/100 L	Use higher rate on large mature plants
	Bladder ketmia	3.5 L/100 L	Apply to rosette to flowering plants
	Turnip weed	3.5 L/100 L	Large mature plants
	Australian bindweed	3.5 – 7 L/100 L	Suppression only at lower rates. Use higher rate on larger mature plants

Section 9. BRUSH AND WOODY WEEDS – MIXTURES WITH ASSOCIATE®

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	Handgun or Knapsack 300 mL weedmaster DST plus 3 g Associate® per 100 L of water	For Blackberries, apply from flowering until prior to leaf yellowing. Due to widespread picking of Blackberries by the public, it is not recommended that the product be applied to bushes bearing mature fruit.
Forests	Volunteer Pine wildlings (suppression only)		Application to Pine wildlings less than 50 cm in height should be controlled when actively growing. Use Pulse® Penetrant at the rate of 200-500 mL per 100 L water.
Commercial and Industrial areas			
Rights of way			
Domestic and public service areas	Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	Aerial or Boom For Blackberry and Volunteer Pine wildlings: 6.0 L plus 60 g Associate® per ha	For Bracken, apply when fronds are fully unfurled but prior to first frosts. For boom application, refer to Boom application section. Use Pulse® Penetrant at the rate of 200-500mL per 100L of water.
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)		For Gorse, apply when actively growing at any time of year, except Spring. Use Pulse® Penetrant at the rate of 200-500 mL per 100 L of water.
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	For Bracken: 3.0 L plus 30 g Associate® per ha	For Lantana, apply when actively growing. DO NOT apply during periods of Summer drought stress. Use Pulse® Penetrant at the rate of 200-500 mL per 100 L of water.
	St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)		For St John's Wort, apply when actively growing from Spring to Summer. Use Pulse® Penetrant at the rate of 200-500 mL per 100 L of water.
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)		For Sweet Briar, apply when in full leaf, prior to leaf fall. Use Pulse® Penetrant at the rate of 200-500 mL per 100 L of water.

Section 10. UNWANTED TREE CONTROL

– ensure trees are actively growing at time of treatment and not under stress of drought, waterlogging or cold.

METHOD	SPECIES CONTROLLED	TREE SIZE	MIXTURE (BY VOL.) Product:Water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cut Stump	Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>), Longleaf box (<i>E. goniocalyx</i>), Marri (<i>E. calophylla</i>), Messmate stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>)	0-10cm basal diameter	1:15	Dilute with water in the recommended ratio. Cut tree close to ground and immediately wet stump surface thoroughly using Splatter Gun, spray, swab or bush. Remove any branches on the stump and treat any cut surface.
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.), Rhus (<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>)	0-30cm basal diameter	1:1	
Foliar Application: Low Volume (Gas Gun or Splatter Gun)	Bullich (<i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>), Marri (<i>E. calophylla</i>), Jarrah (<i>E. marginata</i>)	0-1.5m height	1:15 Add Pulse® Penetrant at 20 mL/10L spray mixture	Dilute in the recommended ratio. Calibrate Splatter Gun to apply 5 mL of solution per dose, as a fine spray. Apply 5 mL per 0.5 m tree height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.
	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	0-1.5m height	1:5 Add Pulse® Penetrant at 20 mL/10L spray mixture	
Foliar Application: High Volume (Knapsack or Handgun)	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Willows (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	0-2m height	800mL-1L per 100L For <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Add Pulse® Penetrant at 200 mL/100L spray mixture	Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate for trees 1 to 2 m high.
Stem Injection	Flooded gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>), Ghost gum (<i>E. papuana</i>), Gum topped bloodwood (<i>E. dichromophloia</i>), Messmate stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf ironbark (<i>E. creba</i>), Pink bloodwood (<i>E. intermedia</i>), Poplar box (<i>E. populnea</i>), Silverleaf ironbark (<i>E. melanophloia</i>), Silvertop ash (Ironbark) (<i>E. sieberi</i>), Spotted gum (<i>E. maculata</i>), Swamp mahogany (<i>Tristania suaveolens</i>), White mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>), Willows (<i>Salix babylonica</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.) Rhus (<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>)	0-25cm basal diameter	Undiluted 1 mL/cut	Use an applicator calibrated to deliver 1 or 2 mL per cut. Make 5 cm cuts at an oblique angle to penetrate the sapwood beneath the bark. Space cuts at 13 cm centers around tree circumference below any branching, otherwise remove or treat all branches below cuts. On multiple trunk trees ensure each trunk is treated.
		Over 25-60cm basal diameter	Undiluted 2 mL/cut	
	Camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	Basal diameter to 25cm	Mixture 1:1 2 mL/cut	
		Basal diameter over 25-60cm	Undiluted 2 mL/cut	

Section 11. GENERAL WEED CONTROL

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
For General Weed Control In Domestic Areas (Home Gardens), Commercial, Industrial And Public Service Areas, Agricultural Buildings And Other Farm Situations. For Specific Weeds Refer To The Appropriate Weeds Controlled Table	See Annual, Perennial and Woody weeds sections below for most appropriate rate. For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds. RATE: 8 mL 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.
Agricultural Areas	weedmaster DST may be used for control of annual, perennial and woody 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 Only	DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Forests	weedmaster DST may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.
Non- Agricultural Areas Around Buildings, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic And Public Service Areas, Right-Of-Ways.	weedmaster DST does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, weedmaster DST may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/Compatibility.
Tree And Vine Crops Vineyards, Berries And Other Small fruits (Excluding Strawberry), Citrus fruits, Tropical And Sub-Tropical fruits, Pome fruits, Stone fruits, Tree nuts, Duboisia, Hops, Tea	Apply as a directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply as spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or plant. 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 fruit. Hops Apply in Winter, prior to crop emerging from dormancy. Tea Apply a maximum of 3.1 L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 380 mL/100 L by directed hand-gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. All other crops DO NOT allow spray or 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.
Pasture	DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION weedmaster DST 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. SELECTIVE APPLICATION See Wiper Equipment. BOOM APPLICATION weedmaster DST may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to re-seeding or establishment of other crops. When spot application (spray or wiper) 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.

Weed table for GENERAL WEED CONTROL only

WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
ANNUAL WEEDS Amaranth, Bathurst burr, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobblers peg, Deadnettle, Doublegee, Fumitory, Ground cherry, Hedge mustard, Lesser swinecress, Liverseed grass, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Paradoxa grass, Paterson's curse, Pigweed, Potato weed, Ryegrass, Saffron thistle, Silvergrass, Sow thistle, Spear thistle, Spiny burgrass, Spurge, Sub clover, Thornapple, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer cereal	Boom: 1.5-2.3 L/ha Handgun: 375-550 mL per 100 L Knapsack: 55-80 mL per 15 L	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 5 L spray per 100 sqm. weedmaster DST does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds weedmaster DST may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures in the General Instructions for directions. DO NOT use an atrazine tank-mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass.
PERENNIAL WEEDS Artichoke thistle, African lovegrass, Bent grass, Carpet grass, Cocksfoot, Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>), Paspalum, Phalaris, Plantains, Poa tussock, Prairie grass, Qld blue grass, Red-leg grass, Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Sorrel, Soursob, Yorkshire fog	Boom: 2.2-4.5 L/ha Handgun: 540-760 mL per 100 L Knapsack: 80 mL-1.15 L per 15 L	Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seedhead stage. 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 low rate treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use the higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Prairie grass, Qld blue grass, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Redleg grass, Paspalum and Sorrel, use the higher rates only.
Blady grass, Bracken, Couch, Guinea grass, *Paragrass, Silverleaf nightshade, *Water couch *Use on Dry Drains and Channels ONLY (see Use Situations critical comments above)	Boom: 6.8 L/ha Handgun: 1 - 1.54 L per 100 L Knapsack: 150-230 mL per 15 L	For Bracken add Pulse® at 200-500 mL/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 2.2 - 4.9 L/ha for control. Only use higher rate for handgun and knapsack for Silverleaf nightshade.
WOODY WEEDS Bamboo, Bitou bush, Boneseed, Boxthorn, Crofton weed, Gorse, Groundsel bush, Lantana, Mistflower	Handgun: 375-760 mL per 100L Knapsack: 55-115 mL per 15L	Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. Bamboo , apply when foliage/regrowth is 1-2 m tall, use higher rate only. Bitou bush/Boneseed , apply higher rate on bushes greater than 1.5m. Best results are achieved when treated at peak flower during Winter. Boxthorn minimum rate is 545mL for handgun and 80mL for knapsack. Groundsel bush , apply higher rate on bushes greater than 2m. DO NOT apply in Winter. Minimum rate is 545mL for handgun and 80mL for knapsack. Gorse , always add Pulse® at 200-500mL/100L of spray mix, use higher rate only. Lantana , use higher rate only. Addition of Pulse® (200-500mL/100L) may improve control. Boxthorn, Gorse, Lantana Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.
Blackberry, Chinese scrub, Eucalyptus spp. (seedlings less than 2m), Hawthorn, Pampas grass, Sifton bush, Sweet briar, Willow (less than 2m)	Handgun: 760 mL – 1 L per 100 L Knapsack: 115-165 mL per 15 L	Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Blackberry , apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rate on old dense infestations greater than 2 m high. In Tasmania, DO NOT treat bushes bearing mature fruit. Chinese scrub , use higher rates on bushes greater than 1 m. Eucalyptus spp. , add Pulse® at 200-500 mL/100 L of spray mix. Hawthorn , apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rates on bushes greater than 2 m. Pampas grass , allow regrowth to reach 1 m, best results-apply after flowering. Sifton bush , use higher rates on bushes greater than 1 m. Sweet briar , apply from late flowering to leaf fall, use 1.15-1.6 L/100 L, and 170 -230 mL/15 L, use higher rates on bushes greater than 1.5 m.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:**GRAZING:****WHEAT:****DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION****CANOLA:****DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION****ALL OTHER USES:****NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED****HARVEST:****HAY/SILAGE:****DO NOT MOW OR CUT 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. A MINIMUM 3 DAYS PRIOR TO CUTTING IS RECOMMENDED WHERE CONDITIONS RESULT IN SLOW TRANSLOCATION IN THE TARGET PLANT.****CANOLA:****NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AT WINDROWING****NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED SOLELY IN-CROP OVER ROUNDUP READY CANOLA PRIOR TO BUD FORMATION****NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED ON CANOLA HYBRIDS WITH THE OPTIMUM GLY® HERBICIDE TOLERANCE TRAIT****DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION TO A STANDING CROP AS A PRE HARVEST / CUTTING APPLICATION****WHEAT:****DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION****SORGHUM AND LEGUMES:****DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION****ALL OTHER USES:****NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED****TANK MIXTURES:****REFER TO TANK MIX PARTNER LABEL AND FOLLOW ACCORDINGLY****EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE**

Growers should note that MRL's or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with weedmaster DST Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Nufarm Australia Limited for the latest information on MRL's and import tolerance before using weedmaster DST Herbicide.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

weedmaster DST is a non-volatile, non-selective, water soluble liquid herbicide with non-selective herbicidal activity. It is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems and moves through the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Effects may not be apparent for 3–7 days (annual weeds) or 2–3 weeks (perennial weeds) or longer under cool, cloudy conditions.

weedmaster DST will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual weed control. 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. weedmaster DST may be used prior to sowing any crop (edible or non edible) but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings. A withholding period for grazing stock is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed for one day after treatment of annual weeds, or 7 days of perennial weeds are present, to ensure absorption of weedmaster DST. Certain plants (eg. Soursob, variegated thistle) 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. Weeds should be actively growing at the time of treatment. **DO NOT** treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, water logging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Prior herbicide application may also induce stress in weeds.

Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Rainfastness or general efficacy may be reduced if weeds are not actively growing, are under stress or conditions of low light intensity/darkness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain, if water droplets run off when plants are disturbed. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

weedmaster DST is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seed bed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development. Spraying early to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seed beds. On friable soils and where there is only light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed satisfactorily 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 seed bed. 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 of risk of retarded crop emergence.

MIXING

weedmaster DST mixes readily with water. Note: 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 galvanised 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. Ensure the sprayer is free of any residue of previous spray materials. Use spray solutions promptly and certainly within 5 days since a gradual loss of activity will occur. Fill the spray tank with one half the required amount of clean water and add the proper amount of weedmaster DST. Mix well before adding the remaining portion of water. Add surfactant near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming. Placing the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution will prevent excessive foaming. Removing hose from tank immediately after the filling will prevent back siphoning into water source. **DO NOT** use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water following application to prevent corrosion.

TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY

weedmaster DST 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 Nufarm Liase where required.
3. Add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add weedmaster DST and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Add surfactant, if required, near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

TANK MIXTURES – HERBICIDE COMPATIBILITY

Amicide Advance® 700, Archer® 750 Dual Salt Liquid Herbicide, Associate®, Atradox®, Avadex® Xtra, Cobber® 475, Comet® 400, Nail® 240EC, Nail® 600EC, Grando®, Kamba® 750 (dicamba), Lusta®, Estericide® Xtra 680 (2,4-D ester), LVE Agritone® (MCPA LVE), Olando®, Polo® LVE, Rifle 440®, Sharpen®, Simagranz, Spark®, Striker®, Terrain® 500WG, TriflurX® (trifluralin). Other brands have not been tested.

TANK MIXTURES – INSECTICIDE COMPATIBILITY

weedmaster DST is compatible with the following insecticides: Astound® Duo, Chlorpyrifos 500EC, Imidan®, Le-Mat*, Lorsban* 500, Kaiso® 240EG, Matador Zeon®, Sumithion* ULV, Astral® and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

TANK MIXTURES - ADDITIVES

Nufarm Liase (417g/L ammonium sulphate liquid)

RATE: 2L per 100 litres spray solution. Nufarm Liase may be used as an adjuvant to alleviate the adverse effects of high levels of calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate ions in water. The addition of Nufarm Liase to weedmaster DST, when used to control annual weeds, MAY improve the performance of weedmaster DST under adverse environmental conditions such as cool cloudy weather. Nufarm Liase may also improve the performance of tank mixtures of weedmaster DST and atrazine or simazine. Ammonium sulphate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer. Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with water after use. Solubility and impurity profiles of other forms of ammonium sulphate can vary and may reduce the performance of weedmaster DST or tank mixtures.

SURFACTANT ADDITION

Nufarm Collide 700® Surfactant

RATE: 250 mL-500 mL per 100L. The addition of Nufarm Collide 700 surfactant MAY improve weed control. At rates of 300 mL-500 mL per 100 L, Nufarm Collide 700 is likely to modify the droplet spectrum produced by CP and flat fan nozzles. This is likely to reduce the proportion of driftable FINE droplets produced by these nozzles. For high volume application (eg. in horticulture), if weedmaster DST is less than 1.1 L/100L, add Nufarm Collide 700® at 250 mL/100L.

Nufarm Activator®

RATE: 70 mL-125 mL per 100 L. General Purpose non-ionic surfactants, other than Activator, may increase the production of FINE and VERY FINE droplets, which are prone to drift when used through certain nozzle types.

Wetter TX Surfactant

RATE: 200 mL/100L spray solution. Add when treating Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass and Perennial grasses. Wetter TX is NOT a general purpose surfactant and should be used only where recommended. The addition of Wetter TX may improve rainfastness on Winter annual weeds.

DO NOT use adjuvants or surfactants other than those recommended on this label.

DO NOT use crop oil except when tank mixing with a herbicide for which an oil adjuvant is recommended to be used. The addition of a crop oil can reduce control of some grass weeds, particularly in Summer.

SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour (ground application) as measured at the application site.

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 15 kilometres per hour (aerial application) as measured at the application site.

For aerial application it is recommended where possible for this product to be applied by an aerial applicator business that holds current accreditation for the Aerial Improvement Management System –“AIMS”, issued by the Aerial Agricultural Association of Australia Ltd.

Checklist:

- Have you cleaned/decontaminated your boom sprayer?
- Have you contacted your neighbour prior to spraying?
- Is your sprayer set-up correctly for the particular application?
- Check
 - boom calibration
 - at nozzle - nozzle choice
 - low drift/what spray quality
 - coarse or larger spray quality?
 - boom height - speed of intended application
 - water volume
- You must check, determine and record the weather conditions immediately prior to, and immediately after the spray application is made.
- Record
 - Temperatures
 - Relative Humidity
 - Delta T
 - Wind speed
 - Is there a temperature inversion?
- Night Spraying - Extra care is required to ensure that inversion conditions are not present. Use smoke generator to determine wind direction and presence of inversion conditions.

For further information refer to nufarm.com.au/spraywise



spraywisedecisions.com.au is an online weather forecasting program and is recommended for use when planning your pesticide application

APPLICATION

weedmaster DST 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 boom application, a spray volume of 80 L/ha or less is recommended for broadacre uses and 200 L/ha or less for treeline and vinline spraying in orchards and vineyards. Glyphosate works better when it is present at a higher concentration in the spray solution provided sufficient coverage of the target is achieved. Nozzles and pressure settings should be selected to deliver a COARSE to VERY COARSE spray quality (as defined by ASAE S572) at the target. The use of nozzles and/or pressure settings that produce VERY FINE or FINE spray quality should be avoided as these are prone to loss or drift. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50 L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application is occurring.

Shielded Equipment

For shielded applications a spray volume of 80 L/sprayed ha is recommended using nozzle types and pressure settings to deliver a COARSE (as defined by ASAE S572 Standard) spray quality at the target. Crop damage may result if spray drift occurs through incorrect nozzle and/or pressure selection, inadequate shielding and/or wind strength, high evaporation rates or excessive ground speed.

High Volume Application (e.g. Knapsack, Handgun Equipment)

The dilution rate varies depending on the use situation and weeds controlled - see Weeds Controlled tables for specific rates and use recommendation. Adjust equipment to achieve an even spray pattern with a COARSE spray quality at the target. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage.

Wiper Equipment

Wiper equipment (e.g. Ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applicators) may be used to apply weedmaster DST. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Operate wiper equipment a minimum of 10 cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15 cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should be no greater than 8 km/h. Best results are achieved at lower speeds and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass). Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary.

RATE: Mix 800 mL weedmaster DST with 2.2 L clean water. Adjust flow rate to suit equipment.

Controlled Droplet Application Equipment (CDA)

weedmaster DST can be applied through hand held and machine mounted CDA sprayers. See Weeds Controlled tables for specific rates and use recommendations. Due to the range of CDA equipment available, dilution rates, flow rates and travel speeds will need to be determined for individual sprayers to ensure labelled rates are applied. Use of weedmaster DST at concentrations recommended for Roundup® can result in uneven droplet distribution. Spray units need to be cleaned thoroughly preferably after each application to ensure optimum performance.

DO NOT add oils to weedmaster DST/water mixture, otherwise difficulty in application and reduced weed control may occur.

Because CDA units may deliver relatively low spray volumes per hectare, use on large weeds may result in insufficient coverage resulting in inadequate weed control.

CAUTION: CDA equipment produces a fine spray pattern which is not easily visible. Ensure spray pattern or drift does not contact foliage or any other green tissue of desirable plants, since severe injury or destruction may result.

Aerial Equipment

weedmaster DST may be applied by aircraft for control of weeds in forests, cropland or pasture prior to establishment of crops, new pastures or new forest plantings and for pre-harvest applications, up to a maximum rate of 3.1 L/ha where specified by this label. **DO NOT** apply treatments by aircraft in situations where drift onto sensitive crops and pastures is likely to occur.

Apply treatments using a spray volume not less than 20 L/ha and using settings to produce a COARSE to VERY COARSE spray quality (as defined by ASAE S572). In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50 L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important. Swath width should be set to take into account aircraft type, wind conditions and target height. Swath width will need to be reduced to avoid striping under light wind conditions and/or application to tall, dense targets eg, preharvest application, treatments in heavy crop stubble. Thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

When applying this product by helicopter in combination with Associate for the control of Blackberry and Pine wildling suppression in forestry and other specific situations, the higher rate of weedmaster DST may be applied. Refer to the Associate label for specific recommendations and application recommendations.

Aerial application - Hilly terrain

For aerial application on hilly terrain, increase water volume to 30-80 L/ha and use a COARSE spray quality to optimise spray coverage.

Aerial application - Air temperature and relative humidity

DO NOT apply weedmaster DST by aircraft at temperatures above 30°C. Increase spray output to at least 30L/ha when temperatures rise above 25°C. Avoid application when relative humidity falls below 35%.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
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Nufarm weedmaster DST Dual Salt Technology Herbicide ("weedmaster DST") is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. weedmaster DST Herbicide has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management weedmaster DST Herbicide is a Group M herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to weedmaster DST Herbicide and other Group M 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 weedmaster DST Herbicide or other Group M herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of weedmaster DST Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Users of weedmaster DST over Roundup Ready Flex* cotton, Roundup Ready* canola or canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY® herbicide tolerance trait 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 summarised below:

1. Aim to enter the Roundup Ready Flex* cotton, Roundup Ready* canola or canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait, 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 assess 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 Flex* cotton, Roundup Ready* canola or canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait 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 weedmaster DST over Roundup Ready Flex* cotton, Roundup Ready* canola or canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY® herbicide tolerance trait.

More information on Integrated Weed Management can be found at:

- Australian Glyphosate Sustainability Working Group (AGSWG), 'Sustainable glyphosate use in winter grain cropping'
<http://glyphosateresistance.org.au>
- Weedsmart: www.weedsmart.org.au
- CropLife Australia: <http://www.croplife.org.au/industry-stewardship/resistancemanagement/>

As with conventional varieties, volunteer and ratoon Roundup Ready Flex* cotton, Roundup Ready* canola or volunteer canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait may occur in fallows, and non-cropping areas of a farm such as irrigation ditches, water storages, etc. These plants will not be controlled by weedmaster DST or other glyphosate (Group M) herbicides and should be controlled in both cropping and non-cropping areas. These plants are best managed with cultivation and/or appropriate registered herbicides (see Integrated Weed Management Strategy Guidelines above). Growers should ensure that they have an effective weed management strategy developed for the control of these weeds.

RESISTANT WEEDS REPORTING, AUDITING AND SURVEYING

Users of weedmaster DST are required to report any adverse events, such as suspected weed resistance, to Nufarm, as soon as it is identified.

Nufarm will investigate the incident and produce a report of any incidents of confirmed resistance of weeds to weedmaster DST in target weed species which are normally susceptible to this herbicide and forward the report as soon as practicable to the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority. Weeds identified to have survived weedmaster DST must be controlled by an alternative strategy in order to prevent weeds from setting seed.

Users of weedmaster DST over Roundup Ready Flex* cotton, Roundup Ready* canola or canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait must allow Nufarm or its agents to undertake audits or surveys as necessary to assess management by users of the development of glyphosate resistance in target weeds. Nufarm or its agents will conduct an audit or survey annually on a percentage of fields where weedmaster DST has been used over Roundup Ready Flex* cotton, Roundup Ready* canola or canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NONTARGET 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. **DO NOT** apply if wind is blowing towards a sensitive crop or situation and off-target damage cannot be avoided.

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 cool, well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

For non-returnable containers:

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. **DO NOT** burn empty containers or product.

For RETURNABLE containers:

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS (WHS REGULATIONS 2011)

Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Glyphosate is classified as non-carcinogenic by many international regulatory agencies. In 2015, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified glyphosate as "probably carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2A). In maintaining their position that glyphosate is non-carcinogenic, the regulatory agencies have taken the IARC classification into account.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or the Nufarm website - www.nufarm.com.au

In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498 Ask for shift supervisor. Toll free 24 hours.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

"Any provisions or rights under the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or relevant state legislation which cannot be excluded by those statutes or by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies, expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, use or application of this product, are excluded. Nufarm Australia Limited and/or its affiliates ("Nufarm") shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss), or howsoever arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute."

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