

# POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



# BROADLEAF 75-D

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 300 g/L 2,4-D present as the TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT  
75 g/L PICLORAM present as the TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT

GROUP I HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, as specified in the Directions for Use.

This is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to susceptible crops such as cotton, grapes, tomatoes, oilseed crops and ornamentals. Please read the Drift Warning Statement.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

**Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd**

ABN 94 150 711 185

Shop 4, 30 Heber Street, Moree NSW 2400

Telephone: 0417 329 133 • Facsimile: 07 3337 9882

[www.austcrop.com.au](http://www.austcrop.com.au)

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**1000 Litres**

BATCH NO:

DATE OF MANUFACTURE:



# Broadleaf 75-D

HERBICIDE

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

**For Non-Refillable containers:** Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted 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 500mm 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. Empty containers and product must not be burnt.

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

## SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, cat litter or clay granules to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section). If necessary wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb the wash liquid for disposal as described above.

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. When preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and 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, face shield and contaminated clothing.

## FIRST AID

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

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from the supplier.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE:** The use of ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product. APVMA Approval No.: 68586/0214

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY

**DIAL 000**

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE



**AUSTRALIS**  
CROP PROTECTION

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**Restraints:**

DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which are not actively growing or to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT use in high winds.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely to occur within 4 hours.

DO NOT apply close to, or on areas, containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed into areas growing, or to be planted to, desirable plants, or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted to, susceptible crops or plants.

DO NOT move soil which may have been sprayed to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.

Picloram, one of the active constituents in this product remains active in the soil for extended periods depending on the rate of application, soil type, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter.

In some states, some uses of this product are controlled by legislation. Check with your local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industry for details.

**Table 1: Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale)**

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE / ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply from 3-4 tiller stage to start of jointing (first node) Z23 to Z31 for least effect on the crop	Climbing Buckwheat (Black bindweed), New Zealand Spinach, Docks, Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Saffron Thistle, Sow Thistle	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 8 true leaves	Qld and NSW only	300 mL	Winter cereals may be treated using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION section). For best control of climbing buckwheat, apply early as this weed becomes increasingly difficult to control as it becomes larger.
	Mustards, Radish, Turnip Weed, Hexham Scent, Mintweed, Variegated Thistle, Sunflower, Wireweed•			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625g/L)	The additional 2,4-D is required for effective control of these weeds. • Suppression only – spray early.
	Skeleton Weed		SA only		

**Table 2: Stubble or Fallow Land prior to sowing Winter Cereals**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp. Bathurst Burr Bellvine Fat Hen Morning Glory Noogoora Burr Parthenium Weed Redroot Amaranth Sesbania Pea Stinking Roger Thornapple ( <i>Datura</i> spp.)	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25 cm height or diameter	Qld only	1 L	May be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION section).  This rate will provide control of weeds present at the time of application and residual control of later germinations.  DO NOT apply two months prior to sowing winter cereals as some damage to the crop may occur, particularly if conditions are dry after application.

**Table 3: Summer Cereals (Sorghum and Maize) – NSW and Qld only**

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE / ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray when the crop has between 4 and 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed	Thornapple ( <i>Datura</i> spp.) and other broadleaf weeds including: <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. Annual Ground Cherry Bladder Ketmia Caltrop Bellvine Black Pigweed Mintweed Noogoora Burr Red Pigweed Sesbania Pea Wild Gooseberry Wandering Jew	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 15 cm height or diameter	330 or 500 mL + 1.25 L or 1.67 L Atrazine flowable (600g/L) or an equivalent granular product.	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds.  <b>Caution:</b> if rotating to Atrazine susceptible crops DO NOT apply later than November.  Add either a wetter or crop oil as required according to the Atrazine label. DO NOT add crop oil when using on sorghum.
	<i>Datura</i> spp. and other broadleaf weeds, as listed above		500 mL/ha + 280 mL 2,4-D amine (625g/L)	This mixture will result in reduced residual control of <i>Datura</i> spp. <b>Caution:</b> This mixture may cause crop damage. To minimise damage, avoid applying these chemicals when the crop is rapidly growing under high temperature and soil moisture conditions. Use droppers and avoid spraying the points of the crop. DO NOT cultivate for 10-14 days after application while plants are brittle. For further advice seek information from your State agriculture department or your local spray adviser.

**Table 4: Sugar cane (Qld only)**

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE / ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Vegetative	Sicklepod	Less than 50 cm tall	700 mL + 800 mL 2,4-D amine (625g/L)	May be applied using an aircraft using at least 50 L/ha of water or ground boom using at least 200 L/ha of water (see APPLICATION section).  <b>Always add Uptake* Spraying Oil at 1 L/200 L, or a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant at 200 mL/200 L of spray mixture.</b>  <b>Apply only once per season.</b> <b>DO NOT add 2,4-D amine to known 2,4-D susceptible varieties.</b>
		50 to 100 cm tall	1 L + 800 mL 2,4-D amine (625g/L)	
		Greater than 100 cm tall	1.5 L + 800 mL 2,4-D amine (625g/L)	

**Table 5: Stem Injection Application****Dilution Rate:** Mix 1 part ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide with 1.5 parts water.**See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.**

<b>AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>APPLICATION RATE</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Eucalyptus spp.	Seedling regrowth no more than 2 metres high	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	2 mL of diluted chemical per cut	Most timber regrowth can be controlled by stem injection application.
<b>Dilution Rate:</b> Mix 1 part ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide with 3 parts water.				
Zamia palm	Any time	Qld only		Inject 1 mL into growing point for every 2.5 cm of plant stem diameter.

**Table 6: Cut Stump Application****See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.**

<b>AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE 10 L / WATER</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Eucalyptus spp.	Seedling regrowth no more than 2 metres high	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	500 mL	Most timber regrowth can be controlled by cut stump application.
Hawthorn	During full leaf	Vic only	Undiluted	Apply undiluted to freshly cut stump.
Tree-of-Heaven		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		

**Table 7: High Volume Application****See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.**

<b>AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE 100 L / WATER</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Alkali Sida	Pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	300 mL	
		SA only	150 mL	
Amsinckia (Yellow Burr Weed)	During rosette stage	Vic, SA only	75 mL	
Apple-of-Sodom	Flowering to early fruiting	Vic only	650 mL	
		SA only	300 mL	
Artichoke Thistle	Late winter to spring before flowering	Vic only	200 mL	
		SA only	125 mL	Use double rate at flowering
Bindweed	During budding	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	1.3 L	
Blackberry	December - January	Vic only	1.3 L	Spray regrowth in autumn
Black Knapweed			650 mL	Spray plant and soil for 1 metre around base of plant.

**Table 7: High Volume Application – *continued***See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.

<b>AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE 100 L / WATER</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Bladder Campion	August Pre-flowering	SA only	650 mL	
Boneseed (Bitou Bush)	Flowering to fruiting	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	Treat freshly cut stumps with 1 L/10 L water at any time.
Borreria (Square weed)		Qld only	150-300 mL	Use higher rate on older plants. Add a non-ionic wetting agent.
Boxthorn, African	Prior to bud burst	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	1.3 L	Treat small plants only. Thorough coverage essential. Spray soil to drip line.
Broom, Cape	Prior to pod formation	SA only	300 mL	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant.
Broom, English		Vic, SA only		
Burr, Ragweed		Qld only	650 mL	
Californian (perennial) Thistle	During budding stage	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		
Camel Thorn		SA & Vic only	1.3 L	
Cape Honey Flower	At flowering stage	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Chilean or Green Cestrum	During full leaf			
Chinese Shrub	Autumn	Vic only		
Colocynth	Seedling and established plants	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	300 mL	
Crofton Weed	All stages	SA only	650 mL	Very susceptible.
Cut Leaf Mignonette	Before flowering			
Devil's Fig		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Docks	Full leaf to early flowering		75-150 mL	Use lower rate on seedlings only.
Dog Rose	During summer	SA only	650 mL	DO NOT treat seedlings more than 2 metres high.
Eucalypts	NA	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		
Garlic, Wild	Before new bulbils form	Vic only	300 mL	
		SA only	250 mL	
Golden Thistle	Seedling and rosette stage	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	300 mL	
Gorse (Furze)	Spring	Vic only	500 mL	
Groundsel Bush		Qld, NSW only	650 mL	Thorough coverage needed.
Heliotrope, Blue			1 L	
Hoary Cress	Rosette to pre-flowering	SA only	1.3 L	

**Table 7: High Volume Application – continued**

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE 100 L / WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Inkweed	During full leaf	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	500 mL	
Khaki Weed	During full leaf in summer		650 mL	
Knapweed, Creeping	During late spring to summer	Vic, SA only	1.3L	
		Qld, NSW, WA only	1.3-2 L	
Lantana	March - May	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant.
Limebush		Qld only	1.3L	Thorough coverage to point of run-off
Mayne's pest			600 mL	Thorough coverage essential
Mistflower		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Onion weed	Pre-flower	Vic, SA only	75 mL + 125 mL diquat (200 g/L)	
Ox-eye Daisy	Up to early flowering	Vic only	150 mL	Respraying will be necessary.
Pampas Lily-of-the-valley		Vic, SA only	650 mL	
Parthenium Weed	During rosette stage	Qld, NSW only	125 mL	See Table 2. Use at least 3,000 L water/ha in dense infestations.
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	Rosette to pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	150 mL	
Prairie Ground Cherry	Flowering to fruiting	Vic only	300 mL	Retreatment will be necessary.
Quena (Tomato weed)	Rosette to cabbage stage	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Ragwort		Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	300 mL	
		SA only	150 mL	
Rubber Vine		Qld only	1.3 L	Thoroughly wet leaves and also the soil around the base of plant.
St John's Wort	Late spring to early summer, during flowering to early seed set	Qld, NSW, ACT, SA, Vic, WA only	500 mL	Apply by calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (203mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400-500 kPa (60-70psi). Apply 3000 L/ha (i.e. 3 L/10 square metres) to dense infestations. Regrowth and seedlings may be retreated the following season.
Sicklepod		Qld only	300 mL	See also Table 4. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination.
Silverleaf Nightshade		NSW, Vic, SA only	650 mL	



**Table 7: High Volume Application – *continued***See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.

<b>AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE 100 L / WATER</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Skeleton Weed	Summer and autumn	Qld only	1.3-2 L	
	Winter	Vic, SA only	650 mL	See Table 1.
	Summer and autumn	NSW, WA only	1.3-2 L	
Smartweed	Seedling to pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	150 mL	Very susceptible.
Spiny Broom	During full leaf stage	Vic only	650 mL	N/A
Doublegee (Spiny Emex)		Qld, NSW, Vic only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Star Thistle	Seedling to rosette	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	300-500 mL	Use higher rate for older plants.
Sweet Briar	Full leaf to ripe fruit		650 mL	Spray thoroughly.
Tangled Hypericum		Vic only		N/A
Thornapple ( <i>Datura</i> spp.)		Qld, NSW only	150-300 mL	Use higher rate on older plants.
Tree-of-Heaven	Plants during full leaf up to 1.5 m high	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	
Tufted honey flower	All growth stages	Vic only	650 mL	N/A
Tutsan	During full leaf			Results can be variable.
Variegated Thistle	Rosette to pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	150-300 mL	Use higher rate on mature plants. See Table 1.
Wild Tobacco Tree	During full leaf	Qld only	650 mL	Very susceptible.

**Table 8: Boom Application**See **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION** section for application method details.

<b>AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE /ha</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Alkali Sida	Pre-flowering	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	3.5 L	
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Amsinckia (Yellow Burr Weed)	During rosette stage	Vic and SA only	2L	
Annual Ground Cherry		Qld, NSW only	1 L	
Artichoke Thistle	Late winter to spring before flowering	Vic only	7.5 L	SA – use double rate at flowering.
		SA only	2.5 L	
Bathurst Burr		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 3.

**Table 8: Boom Application – *continued*****See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.**

<b>AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE /ha</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Bellvine		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 3.
Bindweed	During budding	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	7.5 L	
Bladder Ketmia	N/A	Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
Borreria (Square Weed)	Flowering to fruiting	Qld only	1-2.5 L	Use higher rate on older plants. Add a non-ionic wetting agent.
Caltrop (Yellow Vine)		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL of 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
Camel Thorn		Vic only	30 L	
Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed)	Early growth stage	Qld, NSW only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Cobbler's peg			1 L	
Fat Hen				See Table 2.
Garlic, Wild	Before new bulbis form	Vic only	7.5 L	
		SA only	5.5 L	
Golden Thistle	Seedling and rosette stage	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	3.5 L	
		Vic only	4 L	
Heliotrope, Common		Qld, NSW only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Hexham scent			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
Knapweed, Creeping	During late spring to summer	Vic only	7.5 L	
Lucerne		Qld, NSW only	1 L	
Mexican Poppy			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Mintweed				
Morning Glory		Qld only	1 L	See Table 2.
Mustards		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
New Zealand Spinach			1 L	
Noogoora Burr				See Table 2.

**Table 8: Boom Application – *continued***

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Onion Weed	Pre-flower	Vic, SA only	2 L + 3 L diquat (200 g/L)	NA
Ox-eye Daisy	Up to early flowering	Vic only	4 L	Respraying will be necessary.
Parthenium Weed	During rosette pre-flowering	Qld, NSW only	3 L	See Table 2.
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	Rosette to pre-flowering	SA only	4 L	
Pigweed, Black		Qld, NSW only	1 L	
Potato Weed		Qld, NSW only	1 L	
Prairie Ground Cherry	Flowering to fruiting	Vic only	7.5 L	Retreatment will be necessary.
Radish, Wild		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Ragwort	Rosette to cabbage stage	Qld, NSW, WA only	3.5 L	
		Vic, SA only	4 L	
Redroot ( <i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.
Redshank ( <i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)				
Saffron Thistle			300 mL	See Table 1.
Sesbania Pea			1 L	See Table 2.
Sicklepod		Qld only	700 mL-1.5 L + 800 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See also Table 4. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination.
Silverleaf Nighshade		NSW, Vic, SA only	15 L	
Skeleton Weed	Summer and autumn	Qld only		See Table 1
	Winter	Vic only		
		SA only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
	Summer and autumn	NSW, WA only	15-22 L	
Sowthistle		Qld, NSW only	300 mL	See Table 1.
Doublegee (Spiny Emex)				
Star Thistle	Seedling to rosette	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	3.5-7.5 L	Use higher rate for older plants.
Stinking Roger		Qld, NSW only	1 L	See Table 2.

**Table 8: Boom Application – *continued***  
**See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.**

AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sunflower		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Thornapple ( <i>Datura</i> spp.)			1 L	See Table 2.
		Qld only	500 mL + 280 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 3.
Turnip Weed		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Variegated Thistle	Rosette to pre-flowering	Vic, SA, WA only	2-4 L	Use higher rate on mature plants.
		Qld, NSW only	300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.
Wandering Jew			1 L	
Wireweed			300 mL + 375 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	See Table 1.

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS:**  
**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT CROPS (EXCEPT SUGAR CANE) OR PASTURES FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**  
**SUGAR CANE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**  
**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### MIXING

Mix only with water. It will not mix with oil or diesel fuel. Mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank is recommended and it should be maintained during spraying.

Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of herbicide in the following order: Wettable powder or water dispersible granules; suspension concentrates (atrazine flowable); aqueous concentrates (e.g. ACP 2,4-D/Picloram Herbicide, 2,4-D Amine); emulsifiable concentrates and finally surfactant or crop oil.

**Adjuvants:** DO NOT add surfactants (such as BS-1000) or crop oils (such as Uptake™ Spraying Oil) unless specifically recommended to do so in the DIRECTION FOR USE tables, 1 and 2.

### APPLICATION

ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide may be applied by:

**Ground boom:** Spray using accurately calibrated equipment delivering 50-100 L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 200 L/ha in sugar cane. When treating maize and sorghum, the risk of crop injury will be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying the growing point of the crop. Misting machines and boomjet sprayers should not be used for treating crops

**Aircraft:** Use accurately calibrated equipment to deliver not less than 20 L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 50 L/ha in sugar cane.

**High volume:** Apply using a calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3 mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400-500 kPa. Spray to thoroughly wet the weed, usually 2,500-3,500 L water/infested ha is required.

**Stem injection:** Treat only trees with good sap flow. Make injection cuts at 13 cm spacing around the diameter of the tree at waist height or at 15 cm spacing at ground level. The cuts should be made using a 5 to 7 cm wide narrow bladed axe. The cut must be made through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood. Treat each stem of a multistem tree where possible. Inject the chemical mix into each cut immediately after the cut is made. Apply the mix with a vaccinator or similar equipment which can be accurately calibrated or a tree injector which can apply the measure dose at or near ground level. Injection at or near ground level is essential in the Traprock area of south-eastern Queensland and is preferred for optimum result in Bimble box (poplar box) areas.

**Cut stump:** Cut the trees as close to the ground as practicable, leaving stumps no higher than 10 cm. Spray, swab or brush the chemical mix immediately to the freshly cut surface so as to thoroughly wet the surface. If the cut surface is oily, add a non-ionic wetting agent to assist penetration.

**Drilling.:** Make successive overlapping cuts into the sapwood around the entire circumference of the base of the tree. Spray to thoroughly wet the drilled area.

**Injecting spray into centre of weed:** Inject using a vaccinator or similar equipment. 1 mL of treatment mix into the growing point for each 2.5 cm of the plant stem diameter. (See Zamia Palm).

### COMPATIBILITY

ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide is compatible with:

- Atrazine (600 g/L flowable or an equivalent granular product)
- 2,4-D Amine (625 g/L)
- Diquat
- Metsulfuron-methyl
- Topik®
- Glyphosate 450 g/L
- Glyphosate 480g/L

### CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean any tank, pump, line and nozzle filters.

**To rinse:** After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pumps, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

**To decontaminate:** Before spraying sensitive crops (see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section) wash the tank and rinse the system, as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid SURF®, OMO®, DRIVE® at 500 mL/100L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L of water) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent, use 250 g (or mL)/100 L water. DO NOT use chlorine based cleaners. Drain the whole system. Then remove filters, nozzles and clean them separately. Finally, flush the system with clean water and allow to drain.

**Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or if this is unavailable, onto unused land (and away from plants and water courses).**

### RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide contains members of the pyridine and phenoxy groups of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I 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 this product or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, ACP Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local ACP representative.

GROUP	I	HERBICIDE
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**PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**  
Crops susceptible to ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide include but are not limited to: peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, soybeans and other legumes; cotton, fruit, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sugarbeet, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.

**DO NOT** plant susceptible crops within 12 months of applying winter or summer cereal Use Rates of this product. Cereal crops and grasses can be sown safely after using ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide.

Rates in excess of these will result in more persistent soil residues.

Therefore, do not rotate susceptible plants until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present within soil.

***Drift Warning:***

**DO NOT** allow spray to drift onto susceptible crops.

**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.

Avoid spray drift onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.

**DO NOT** use unless wind speed is more than 3 kilometres per hour and less than 15 kilometres per hour, as measured at the application site.

**DO NOT** apply with smaller than coarse to very coarse spray droplets according to the ASABE S572 definition for standard nozzles. Equipment that has been used for application of ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide should not be used for application of other materials to susceptible plants until it has been decontaminated.

**PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK**

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.

**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT**

**DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers, waterways, water used for irrigation, drinking or other domestic purposes, with the chemical or used containers.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

**For Non-Refillable Containers:** Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted 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 500mm 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. Empty containers and product must not be burnt.

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

**SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT**

Wear protective equipment (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, cat litter or clay granules to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section). If necessary wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb the wash liquid for disposal as described above.

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. When preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and 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, face shield and contaminated clothing.

**FIRST AID**

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

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

For further information, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) which is available from Australis Crop Protection upon request.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE:**

The use of ACP Broadleaf 75-D Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

\*Other registered trademarks.

# ACP BROADLEAF 75-D HERBICIDE

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT: 300 g/L 2,4-D present as the TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT  
75 g/L PICLORAM present as the TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT**

**PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRODUCT LEAFLET  
ACCOMPANYING THIS PRODUCT.**

THIS IS A **PHENOXY HERBICIDE** THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS.

## **RESTRAINTS**

**DO NOT** apply in a manner that may cause unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

**DO NOT** allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

**DO NOT** apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 15 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

**DO NOT** apply if there are surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. These conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

## **Recognising a surface temperature inversion**

A surface temperature inversion is likely to be present if:

- Mist, fog, dew or a frost have occurred.
- Smoke or dust hangs in the air and moves sideways, just above the ground surface.
- Cumulous clouds that have built up during the day collapse towards evening.
- Wind speed is constantly less than 11 km/hr in the evening and overnight.
- Cool off-slope breezes develop during the evening and overnight.
- Distant sounds become clearer and easier to hear.
- Aromas become more distinct during the evening than during the day.

Information from GRDC Fact Sheet: 'Surface Temperature Inversions and Spraying', July 2014

## **Spray timing**

Spray during the day wherever possible. Vertical mixing of the air makes surface temperature inversions unlikely and will reduce the risk of drift caused by surface temperature inversions.

There is a very low risk of surface temperature inversion when there is continuous overcast weather, with low and heavy cloud and/or the wind speed remains above 11 km/hr for the whole period between sunset and sunrise.

A lack of suitable weather conditions for spraying over extended periods is not an excuse for spraying in unsuitable conditions.

**DO NOT** apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

**DO NOT** apply with spray droplets smaller than VERY COARSE spray droplets according to the ASAE S572.1 definition for standard nozzles.

**DO NOT** use if rain is likely within 6 hours.

### Monitoring and record keeping

Users of this product **MUST** make an accurate written record of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and **KEEP** this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are:

1. Date of use with start and finish times of application;
2. The specific locations which must include address and paddock/s sprayed;
3. Product trade name (full name) of the product being used;
4. Rate of application which must include the amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to;
5. Situation, crop or commodity to which the chemical was applied;
6. Wind speed and direction during application;
7. Air temperature and relative humidity during application;
8. Nozzle brand, model, size, type, and spray system pressure measured during application;
9. Height of spray boom from ground;
10. Name and contact details of person applying this product (additional record keeping and/or details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used).

**Watch for changes in weather conditions. Stop spraying immediately if a surface temperature inversion occurs or if spraying conditions become unsuitable for any other reason.**

#### **ADVISORY FOR BOOM SPRAYER USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURE 1<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER TO 15 APRIL**

USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURES DURING THE PERIOD 3<sup>RD</sup> OCTOBER TO 15<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, IT IS ADVISED TO:-

USE NOZZLES THAT PRODUCE **EXTREMELY COARSE (XC) TO ULTRA COARSE (UC) DROPLETS.**

USE HIGHER WATER RATES PER HA, TO GIVE BETTER EFFICACY.

USE SLOWER APPLICATION SPEEDS TO ALLOW OPERATORS TO LOWER BOOM HEIGHTS.

INCREASING DROPLET SIZE AND WATER RATES WHILE REDUCING APPLICATION SPEED WILL ASSIST IN MITIGATING OFF TARGET INVERSION DRIFT DURING SUMMER SPRAYING. EXTREMELY COARSE DROPLETS WILL PRODUCE <3% DRIFTABLE DROPLETS.

### **BOOM SPRAYERS**

**DO NOT** apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category (minimum XC between 3 October and 15 April – advisory)
- Boom heights 0.5 metres or lower above the target canopy (The higher of either the crop canopy or the targeted weeds)
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.



**BUFFER ZONES FOR BOOM SPRAYERS:**

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows		
Up to 1.1 L (325 g ae/ha)	0 metres	0 metres
Dryland cropping: summer cereals		
Up to 500 mL + 280 mL 24D Amine 625 (325 g ae/ha)	0 metres	0 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: sugarcane		
Up to 0.7 L + 1 L 24D Amine 500 (710 g ae/ha)	10 metres	10 metres
Up to 1.5 L + 1 L 24D amine 500 (950 g ae/ha)	15 metres	15 metres
Up to 2.4 L (1080 g ae/ha)	20 metres	20 metres
Pasture		
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	70 metres	65 metres

**Aerial application**

DO NOT apply by aerial application unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category.
- Release heights 5 metres or lower above the target canopy
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

**BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT: 3 metre release height or lower above the target canopy**

<b><u>Application rate (/ha)</u></b>	Downwind mandatory no spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 1.0 L (375 g ae/ha)	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres
Dryland cropping: summer cereals				
Up to 500 mL + 280 mL 24D Amine 625 (325 g ae/ha)	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres	40 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 0.7 L + 1.0 L 24D 500 g/L (710 g ae/ha)	70 metres	70 metres	70 metres	65 metres
Up to 1.5 L + 1.0 L 24D 500 g/L (950 g ae/ha)	85 metres	85 metres	80 metres	80 metres

## PASTURE APPLICATION BY AIR – 3.0 m release height

**NOTE:** Some rates ARE NOT SUPPORTED for Fixed Wing Aircraft and MUST NOT be applied by Fixed Wing Aircraft.

Application rate 4500 g ae/ha, VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application

### Aquatic Protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	475 metres	300 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	475 metres	300 metres

### Terrestrial protection (2,4-D salt formulations)

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	450 metres	275 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	450 metres	275 metres

## **BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT: 5 metre release height or lower above the target canopy**

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 1.0 L (325 g ae/ha)	75 metres	70 metres	75 metres	70 metres
Dryland cropping: summer cereals				
Up to 500 mL + 280 mL 24D Amine 625 (325 g ae/ha)	75 metres	70 metres	75 metres	70 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 0.7 L + 1.0 L 24D 500 g/L (710 g ae/ha)	130 metres	120 metres	110 metres	110 metres
Up to 1.5 L + 1.0 L 24D 500 g/L (950 g ae/ha)	190 metres	350 metres	150 metres	220 metres

## PASTURE APPLICATION BY AIR – 5.0 m release height

**NOTE:** Some rates ARE NOT SUPPORTED for Fixed Wing Aircraft and MUST NOT be applied by Fixed Wing Aircraft.

Application rate 4500 g ae/ha, VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application

### Aquatic Protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	750 metres	475 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	Not supported	525 metres

### Terrestrial protection (2,4-D salt formulations)

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	725 metres	450 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	Not supported	500 metres