

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



Clopyralid 300

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

300 g/L CLOPYRALID present as TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT

GROUP | **HERBICIDE**

For control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures, fallow land, forests and industrial situations as specified in the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

CONTENTS: 10 LITRES

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

BATCH NO:

DATE OF MANUFACTURE:



Clopyralid 300

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

For non-refillable 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 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. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

For Refillable Containers: 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, clay granules or cat litter 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 as above the wash liquid for disposal.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale the spray mist. When preparing the spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield. 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 and face shield.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

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 Clopyralid 300 Selective 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.: 68293/57961

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
 POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE



AUSTRALIS
 CROP PROTECTION

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is essential to select a rate appropriate to weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT apply immediately before sowing susceptible crops, or sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous year with ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide until after the required Plant Back Period has elapsed (see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section).

DO NOT compost material from treated plants or crops before reading the PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 3 hours.

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	STATE	
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat	Pre-sowing	Capeweed	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	WA only	
	Post-sowing Pre-emergence through to 3 leaf				
	Early post-emergence (2 leaf to jointing)		Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5 cm diameter		
	4 to 5 leaf onwards		Capeweed, Soldier Thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only
			Volunteer Chickpeas, Lentils and Safflower	Up to 6 leaf	
			Volunteer Faba Beans and Lupins	Up to 4 leaf	
4 to 5 leaf onwards		Volunteer Field Peas	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	

RATE mL/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
150 plus knockdown herbicide	Pre-sowing: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate.
150 plus diuron at 300 mL/ha	Post-sowing Pre-emergent to 3-leaf: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants.
150	Early post-emergent: Weeds should be growing actively and not larger than 5 cm diameter.
300	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.
250	Faba Beans and Lupins will only be suppressed.
150	
75 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	Use 75 mL/ha rate only in combination with MCPA LVE.

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	STATE
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat – <i>continued</i>	4 to 5 leaf onwards	Volunteer Medics and seedling Lucerne	Up to 8 leaf	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only
		Volunteer Sub-clover	Up to 6 leaf	
		Volunteer Vetch	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	
		Prickly Lettuce	4 to 6 leaf and maximum 8 cm diameter	
	Thistles including: Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender, Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to 10 cm maximum diameter	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	
	5 leaf to late tillering	Skeleton Weed	5 to 15 cm rosettes	NSW, Vic, SA only
Canola	2 to 8 leaf	Capeweed, Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only
		Volunteer Chickpeas, Lentils, Safflower	Up to 6 leaf	
		Volunteer Faba Beans, Lupins	Up to 4 leaf	
		Volunteer Field Peas	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	
		Volunteer Medics, seedling Lucerne	Up to 8 leaf	
		Volunteer Sub-Clover	Up to 6 leaf	
		Volunteer Vetch	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	

RATE mL/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
150	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Faba Beans and Lupins will only be suppressed. Use 75 mL/ha rate only in combination with MCPA LVE.
100	
75 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	
150 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	
50 plus 1 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 50 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	
500 plus 1 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Weeds should be a minimum 5 cm in diameter and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season.
300	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may now show for some weeks.
250	
250	Skeleton Weed will only be controlled until harvest.
250	Faba Beans and Lupins will only be suppressed.
150	For the control of annual grasses, ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide may be tank mixed with Verdict* 520 Herbicide.
300	
300	
100	

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	STATE
Pastures and Fallow Land	Post-emergence	Hardhead Thistle (Creeping Knapweed, Russian Knapweed)	Actively growing plants	Vic only
				Qld only
Pastures and Fallow Land – <i>continued</i>	Post-emergence	Thistles including: Nodding, Variegated, Scotch, Spear, Slender, Saffron	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation Treat rosette stage prior to stem elongation	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only

RATE mL/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water</p> <p>Boom spray: 2 or 4 L/ha</p>	<p>NOTE: DO NOT USE ON LUCERNE. CLOVERS AND MEDICS WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR.</p> <p>Victoria only: Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of Hardhead Thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250 L of water/ha.</p> <p>Boom Spraying: Use the higher rates of ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide plus MCPA on multicrowned plants or rosettes larger than 30 cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early Winter or Spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant Winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. DO NOT spray flowering thistles.</p> <p>Pre-Spray Management: The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left for 7 days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.</p> <p>Post-Treatment Management: Response of thistles to treatment with ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.</p> <p>Clover Damage: The ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide plus MCPA mixture can be very damaging to subterranean clover. The lower rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. The higher rate of ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide plus MCPA mixture will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about 2 months. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth.</p> <p>Hand gun (Spot spray): Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.</p> <p>Drench gun: Apply 10 mL to rosette crown. To multicrown plants, apply 10 mL to each crown.</p>
<p>Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water</p> <p>Boom spray: 2 or 4 L/ha</p>	
<p>50 or 70 mL/ha plus 1 to 1.5 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)</p> <p>Drench gun: 50 mL/1 L of water</p> <p>Hand gun: 250 mL/100 L of water</p>	

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	STATE
Pastures and Fallow Land – <i>continued</i>	Post-emergence	Nodding Thistle	Rosettes up to 20 cm diameter	NSW only
		Californian Thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	Vic, Tas only
Pasture, Forests, Rights-of-Way, Industrial situations	Post-emergence	Groundsel Bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	Qld, NSW only
Pasture and <i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations	Post-emergence	Silver Wattle	Active growth Spring to Summer	NSW, Vic, Tas only

RATE mL/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
100	<p>Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. DO NOT apply to thistles over 20 cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20cm in diameter use ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide plus MCPA (refer to above)</p> <p>Clover damage: Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage from ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to Sub-clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. DO NOT use for spot treatment.</p>
<p>Hand gun: 250 mL/100 L of water</p> <p>Boom spray: 2 L/ha</p>	<p>Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Retreatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control.</p> <p>Note: Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least 1 year.</p>
<p>Hand gun: 330 to 500 mL/100 L of water</p>	<p>Spray foliage when growth is active.</p> <p>Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 metres tall or when growth is slow.</p>
<p>Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water</p> <p>Boom and Aerial spray: 5 L/ha (weeds 30 cm to 2 m) 7 L/ha (weeds 2 to 4 m) 8.5 L/ha (weeds 4 to 8 m)</p>	<p>For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis.</p> <p>Hand gun: Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. Spray to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results.</p> <p>See General Instructions for hand gun spraying.</p> <p>Boom and Aerial Spraying: For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200 L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti- evaporant oil such as Ulvapron*. Mix ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide and water first and then add Ulvapron.</p> <p>Maintain continuous agitation.</p> <p>Clovers and other legumes will be eliminated for at least 1 year.</p>

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	STATE
Forests	Post-emergence	Cape Ivy	Any growth stage	Vic, Tas only

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

PASTURE and FALLOW LAND:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED PASTURES FOR STOCK FEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CEREALS and CANOLA:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

FORESTS, except *Pinus radiata* PLANTATIONS:

DO NOT GRAZE 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

***Pinus radiata* PLANTATIONS:**

DO NOT GRAZE 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

RATE mL/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hand gun: 3.3 L/ha	Apply by hand held weed wiper or CDA at dilutions with water at 1:3. Application may be made at any time of the year provided foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

Half fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work.

Tank mixtures: Wettable powder or dry flowable formulations should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates (ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide) and emulsifiable concentrate formulations (eg. Verdict 520 MCPA LVE).

COMPATIBILITY

ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide is compatible with the following:

Broadleaf Herbicides: Starane* 200, bromoxynil, chlorsulfuron, diuron, glyphosate, MCPA amine, MCPA LVE, paraquat, Spray-Seed*, terbutryn, 2,4-D amine

Grass Herbicides in Cereal Crops: Diclofop methyl, Grasp**, Puma**
(* Grasp and Puma for Wild Oat control only).

Grass Herbicides on Broadleaf Crops: Verdict* 520 Herbicide

APPLICATION

Boom Spraying Crop and Pastures

Apply ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers and not less than 20L/ha for aerial applications.

Hardhead Thistle: Use a spray volume of 200 to 250 L/ha of water.

Silver Wattle: Use a spray volume of 150 to 200 L/ha of water by ground boom spray and minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha by aircraft.

High Volume Hand Gun

Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense 2 metre high Silver Wattle should be 30 to 40 litres of spray per 100 m² (10 m x 10 m) of infestation.

For larger areas an equivalent would be 3000 to 4000 litres per infested hectare.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

PARTIAL CLEANING (before spraying other labelled or tolerant crops)

After using ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the procedure twice.

COMPLETE CLEANING (Before spraying susceptible crops)

After ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain.

Quarter fill the tank again and add an alkali detergent at 500 g (or mL)/100 L and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrate laundry detergent use 250 g (or mL)/100 L water. DO NOT use chlorine based cleaners.

Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disruptors of plant cell growth

GROUP	1	HERBICIDE
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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, Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

Composts and mulches – DO NOT apply ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide to crops or pastures which are to be used for the production of compost or mulches substrate. Such compost or mulch made from plant material treated with ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide may cause damage to susceptible crops and plants.

Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clover, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, vetches, and wattles.

Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide at 500 mL/ha.

Where ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide carry over from use rates of less than 500 mL/ha is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:

- Field bioassay - where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).
- Pot bioassay - where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated area. Do this 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendations for northern and southern Australia below).

Stubble from treated crops – ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and not leave a heavy ‘header trail’ after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area), bale and remove, slash and incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and as long as possible during planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residue into the following season. Where heavy stubble burdens and/or non-wetting soils exist and less than recommended rain amount have occurred from application to planting the susceptible crops (see below), only plant a Winter or Summer cereal or canola.

Planting crops following use of ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide in previous crop – planting crops dry’ without significant rain (see below) in the ‘Autumn break’ increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided, or only plant a Winter or irrigated Summer cereal crop or canola. In severely dry conditions, where less than 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain (see below) has fallen between application and planting the next year, only plant a Winter or irrigated Summer cereal or canola.

PLANT BACK PERIODS FOR SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA WINTER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Sth NSW, VIC, SA, WA):

Required rainfall – a minimum 25 mm rain event in the post-harvest Summer to Autumn period, with a subsequent extended period of at least 1 week where the top 10 cm of the soil stays moist is required to enable breakdown of soil residues. Fastest residue breakdown will occur under good soil moisture and warm conditions, which promote microbial activity. Where significant rain (> 25 mm) has fallen in Summer to Autumn, with soil wetting for at least one week, the following Plant Back Periods apply:

Following Crops	Rate (mL/ha)	Plant back Interval
Clover, chickpea, faba bean, field pea, lentils, lupins, medics and vetch	Up to 300	9 months
	300 - 500	12 months
	500	24 months
Barley, canola, wheat, oats	All label rates	1 week

PLANT BACK PERIODS FOR NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUMMER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Nth NSW, QLD):

Required rainfall before plantback:

If planting susceptible Summer crops – at least 100 mm rain.

If planting susceptible Winter crops – at least 150 mm rain.

This rain or irrigation should wet the soil for extended periods (at least one week). This is essential for breakdown of soil residues prior to planting susceptible crops.

If planting a cereal or canola crop – at least 50 mm of rain or irrigation is required to enable soil wetting for at least one week.

Where these requirements have been met the following Plant Back Periods apply:

Following Crops	Rate (mL/ha)	Plant Back Interval
	Up to 75 mL/ha	>75-300 mL/ha
Chickpea, cotton, soybean, sunflower	3 months	6 months
Lucerne	9 months	9 months
Maize, sorghum	1 week	2 weeks
Wheat, barley, oats, canola	1 week	1 week

Note: Susceptible crops should not be sown for at least 2 years where ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide at more than 300 mL/ha has been used in northern Australia.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under **Withholding Periods**.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

ACP Clopyralid 300 Selective Herbicide has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms.

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used container.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

For non-refillable 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 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. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

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* Other trademarks

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