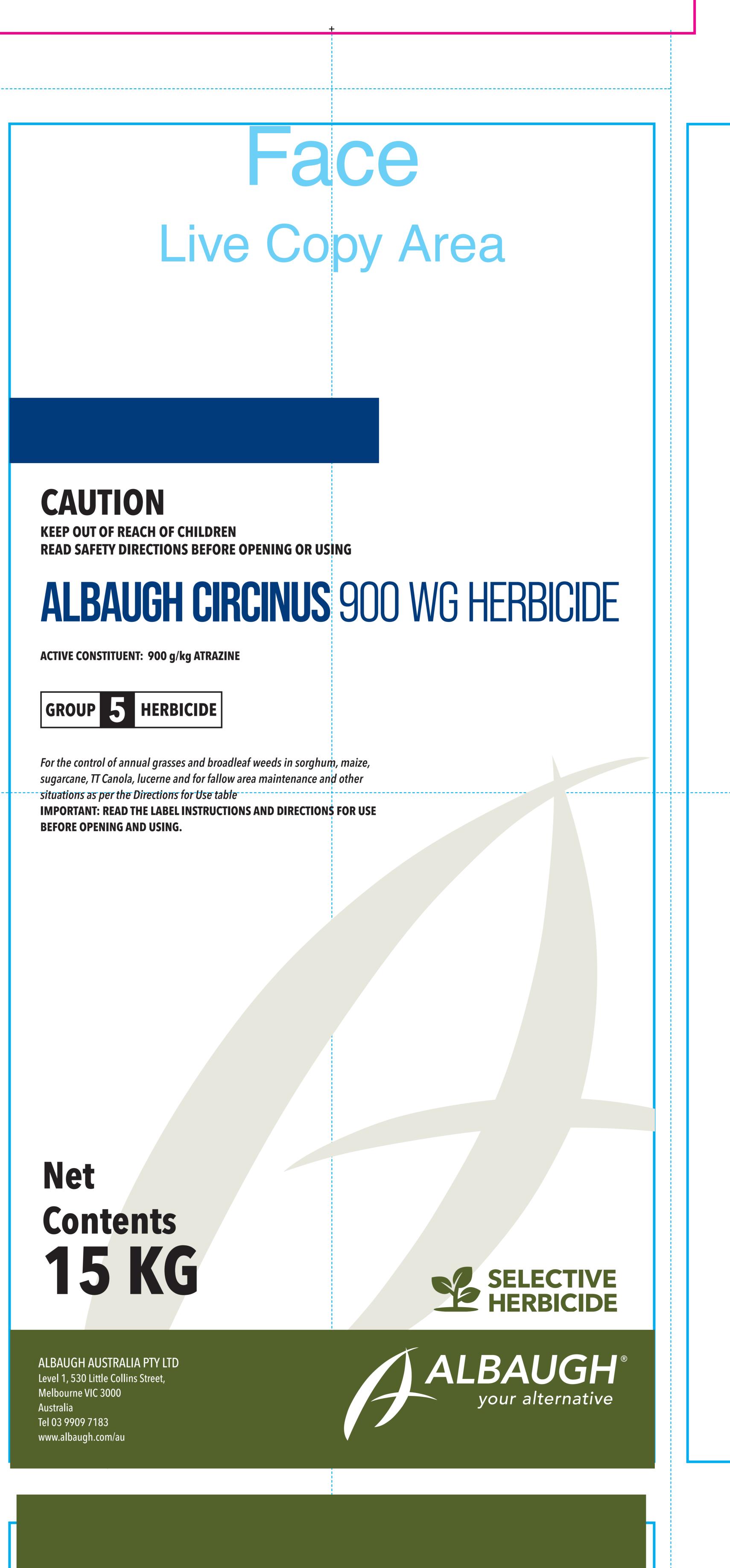
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ALBAUGH CIRCINUS 900 WG HERBICIDE **DO NOT** use as a pre-emergence spray on light, sandy soils. DO NOTuse on weeds over 4 cm tall. **DO NOT** apply to waterlogged soil. **DO NOT** apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface runoff are forecast within 2 days of application. **DO NOT** irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 2 days after application. **DO NOT** use as a pre-emergence application in sorghum, broom millet or saccaline during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia. **DO NOT** apply product to any drainage line. Drainage lines show evidence of the action of periodically flowing water (e.g., gravel, pebble, rock or sand bed, scour hole or nick point) and/or an incised channel at least 30 cm deep. **DO NOT** handle, mix, apply or conduct testing operations in areas susceptible to runoff where drainage results in rapid entry into waterways, particularly where no specific and effective action has been taken to prevent run-off into waterways. These areas may include areas mounded perpendicular to the contour, roads, access tracks, snig tracks and compacted log dumps. TT Canola: DO NOT use or apply this product post-emergence on raised beds or where furrows have been created in the soil for the purposes of holding or channelling water. Soil moisture: The product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying. Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift. DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an 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 zone in the relevant buffer zone table below provides 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** apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application. **DO NOT** apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. **DO NOT** apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met: • Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for protection of the aquatic environment') are observed. **DO NOT** apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met: • For release heights 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter or lower above the target canopy, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for protection of the Buffer zones for protection of the aquatic environment Application Rate Mandatory Downwind Buffer Zones Natural Aquatic Areas SITUATION & CROP WEEDS CONTROLLED | Canola - (Triazine | Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Gromwell, Doublegee, | All States | 1.1 to 2.2 kg/ha | This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine tolerant (TT) canola. See General **Tolerant varieties** Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivvleaf, Speedwell, London Rocket. Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-canola. only) Pre-emergence | Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver | Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally Incorporated by harrows). For best results, apply to bare moist soil, or post sowing pre- Grass (Vulpia) either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20-30 mm) to wet the soil through **emergence only** Suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before Wild Oats, Wild Radish seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5 cm. Canola - (Triazine Annual Ryegrass (1-2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Wild 0.5 to 1.1 kg/ha This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine tolerant (IT) canola. See General Tolerant varieties Radish, Turnips Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-canola. Apply to moist soil when weeds are actively growing. The addition of 0.5-1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post emergence activity. **Cold water:** Under cold water conditions (10°C or less), use Hasten as a crop oil. **DO NOT** apply more than one post-emergence application. **Broom Millet,** Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, All States 1.7 kg/ha followed | Pre-plant or pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application (see General Instructions): Use the lower rate on medium textured soils and **Sorghum, Saccaline** Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, by 1.4-1.6 kg/ha | the higher rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. and Forage Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-2.5-3.3 kg/ha Pre-or post-emergence only (see General Instructions): Use the lower rate on light sandy soils, i.e. soils low in organic matter, and medium textured | Sorghum - Irrigated | hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, soils and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem on heavy soils. Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, **DO NOT** apply as a pre-emergent application to light sandy soils. Add a non-ionic surfactant to post-emergent applications. Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Cobbler's Pegs, NSW, Vic, SA, Sesbania Pea, Sunflowers, Wild Oats Broom Millet, Black Pigweed, Mintweed QLD only 1.3 kg/ha Pre-planting, pre-emergence or post-emergence only: Apply when weeds are young (4-6 true leaves) and actively growing. Sorghum, Saccaline Sorghum - Irrigated Broom Millet, Amaranths spp., Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, All States 2 kg/ha Pre-planting or pre-emergence only: Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem. Sorghum, Saccaline Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, 2 kg/ha followed by Pre-planting or pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application: Use this technique where long term weed control is required because of and Forage Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-1.3 kg/ha heavy rainfall or prolonged wet conditions following the initial application; or because dry weather follows sowing and spraying and weed grass growth Sorghum - Dryland hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, 2-2.5 kg/ha | Post-emergence only: Use the lower rate where broadleaf weed problem occurs and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Add a non-Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed Parthenium Weed All States 3.3 kg/ha Apply as a pre-emergent blanket spray. Add 150 mL of a non-ionic surfactant to each 100 L spray. 1.1 kg/ha & Post-emergence. Black Pigweed, Sesbania Pea | Maize, Sweet Corn - | Amaranths spp., Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, | All States | 2.5-3.3 kg/ha | Pre-plant, pre-emergence or post-emergence application: Use the lower rate where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and the higher rate where Irrigated & Dryland Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-**Post-emergence application:** Use a non-ionic surfactant. hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed Maize, Sorghum Black Pigweed Only 350 g or 1.2 kg/ha Post-emergence: Use lower rate for seedlings (2 true leaves). For plants up to 3 cm in diameter use higher rate. Add a nonionic surfactant (see Thornapple (Datura spp.) & other Broadleaf Weeds including | Old, NSW, only | 830 g-1.1 kg/ha | Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds or when plants are not growing actively. Spray when Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop, Bellvine, plus 300 to the crop has 4-6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed. DO NOT add surfactants or crop oil. 500 mL/ha If rotating to Winter cereal crops do not apply this tank mixture within 6 months of the expected sowing date. For other crops or situations observe plant Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Wild Gooseberry, Pigweed, Black Pigweed, Amaranths spp., Sesbania Pea, Wandering Jew Tordon 75-D back information on the respective product labels. Giant Sensitive Plant Qld, WA only 2.2-3.3 kg/ha Apply when soil is moist. Avoid spraying weeds under stress. Apply by ground rig only and obtain good cover of target weeds. Use high rates towards the higher end of the range where heavy soil or high trash levels are present. Use higher rates for grasses. Barnyard Grasses, Blue Top, Borreria (Square Weed), Budda | Qld, NSW, WA | Approximate period of weed control: 2.2 kg - up to 4 weeks. 3.3 kg - up to 10 weeks. A pre-emergent application is preferred for grasses. Pea, Cobbler's-Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, Paddy's only Lucerne (Common Sida), Pigweed, Sesbania Pea, Sida Control of emerging broadleaf weeds: Where plants are large or conditions dry, add 800 mL of 2,4-D Amine 625 plus a non-ionic surfactant. Good Retusa, Spiny Spider Flower (Wild Rose), Stinking Passion coverage is essential. Use higher rate when up to 14 weeks residual control of broadleaf weeds is required. If grasses are a problem, this product should Vine, Summer Grasses, Sweet Briar, Vines be applied prior to weed emergence. If emerged grasses are present add Paraquat 250 Herbicide at 1.2 to 1.7 L/ha. Lupins - Weed Free | Capeweed, Turnip, Wild Radish, Doublegee, Clovers and | WA only | 280-560 g/ha plus | Apply to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Incorporation by the Medics, Mustard, Wireweed. 500 mL - 1 L/ha | sowing operation should not exceed 5 cm. Sufficient rainfall (20-30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks Simazine (500 g/L of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Apply a **Suppression** of annual grass weeds SC) or 280-560 g/ maximum of 930 g/ha of the mixture on yellow sands. Apply 1.2 kg/ha on all other soil types. ha Simazine (900 g/ N.B. Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation. kg WG) Caution: DO NOT use on white or grey sands. All States | 600 g/ha | Apply when the first germination of Mintweed seedlings spray mixture per hectare. DO NOTTREAT LUCERNE STANDS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD. All States 1.0-1.2 kg/ha Apply after the Autumn break where Brome Grass is emerging. Apply by low volume boom spray. Fescue & Currie | Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobbler's-pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, | Qld only | 2.5-3.3 kg/ha | Pre-emergence: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lowest rate on Panicum Cocksfoot) - Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, Setaria spp., Sida maximum seed crops and the highest rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. seedling Signal spp., Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grasses (Digitaria spp. and Brachiaria spp.) are not controlled. Grass & Panicum Woolly Top **Warning:** Damage can occur to *Panicum maximum* when application is made under cool, dry conditions. *Note: When used in Signal Grass and *Panicum maximum* user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur. Seedling Ryegrass, Winter Grass, Toad Rush VIC only 480-550 g/ha Use the slower rate at 2-3 leaves and the higher rate at early tillering. Broadleaf Weeds, Winter Grass, Toad Rush 550 g/ha plus 500 Use at the tillering stage. Established Winter Grass, Toad Rush, Loosestrife, Sorrel, Barley Grass, VIC only 830 g-1.1 kg/ha Apply after good Autumn rains have fallen and conditions are becoming cooler – around late May to early June. – Graze heavily prior to application. **Ryegrass, Seed** Docks, Soft Brome, Silver Grass **Note:** Some crop damage may occur on sandy soils if crop is water stressed. DO NOT apply Nitrogen prior to spraying. Fallow Area Broadleaf weeds and grasses VIC only 650-870 g/ha Apply late July-mid September for May-June sowing. Use the higher rate for a 14 month fallow – apply in Feb-April before Autumn rains begin. Maintenance (Prior to sowing Wheat, Fallow area | Amaranths spp., Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, | Qld, NSW, only | 2-3.3 kg/ha | Pre-plant: Apply to moist soil or when rain is imminent and prior to the germination of weeds and grasses, or as a tank mixture with a specific knockdown | maintenance Blackberry Nightshade, Black Bindweed (Climbing herbicide if weeds and grasses are present. prior to planting a Buckwheat), Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's Pegs, Use the lowest rate when short-term control of weeds and grasses is required or where a wheat crop will follow sorghum in the rotation. Use higher rate Sorghum crop in a Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, when longer term control of weeds and grasses is required. **conservation tillage** Fat-Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon system Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon. Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed Old, NSW, NT 3.3 kg/ha Pre- and post-emergence: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has Roadside and Rights Parthenium Weed occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants. **Eucalypt and** *Pinus* Common Sow Thistle, Mouse Eared Chickweed, Sand Brome, All States 5-8.8 kg/ha **Pre-planting:** Graze the area heavily and apply the tank mixture by boom spray or aircraft no more than two weeks before planting. radiata plantations Silver Grass, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog Grass Post-planting: Apply the mixture by boom spray either immediately after or within one month of planting. When applying by aircraft, the pines must be at least one month old. Application must be made before the Spring flush commences. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and rates towards the higher end of the range where grasses are the major problem. Use up to 8.8 kg per hectare on clay loams and heavier textured soils. For sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible, apply a maximum of 5 kg per hectare. DO NOT apply with a | Pinus radiata | Wild Oats, Silver Grass, Ryegrass, Yorkshire Fog Grass, Sand | NSW, Vic, Tas, | 1.6-2.2 kg/ha plus | Pre-planting or post-planting: Spray to pine seedlings. Use the higher rate where grasses are a problem. Preferably apply as a strip, rather than a Plantation Brome, Mouse Eared Chickweed, Capeweed, Clovers, Sow SA, WA only 5.6-8 L Nufarm blanket application. Method of application – refer to APPLICATION TABLE. NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION Pre-planting Graze area heavily and apply the tank mixture no more than 2 weeks before planting Post-planting Apply tank mixture either immediately after or within one month of planting. Application must be made before the spring commences. Avoid spraying the pine seedlings by using directed spray. Pre-emergence application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Post-emergence application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Other crops (except Canola): DO NOT APPLY TO AREAS THAT WILL OR MAY BE GRAZED OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD WITHIN 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT use Group 5 herbicides in consecutive years. weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Albaugh Australia PTY LTD. accepts no liability for any Before opening, carefully read DIRECTIONS FOR USE, PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, Resistant weeds reporting losses that may result from the failure of this product to control the resistant weeds. Advice as Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local SAFETY DIRECTIONS and FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS. to atrazine and simazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice. supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department. This product is a pre- and post-emergence herbicide, which will selectively control: • Weeds and grasses in Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only), Sorghum, Maize, Sweet **To avoid triazine carry-over:** Corn, Sugar Cane, Lupins, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum. On acid soils (pH less than 6.5): The maximum rate of Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Re-entry Period Herbicide or simazine 900 g/kg or a combination of the 2 products to be applied to the PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS • Brome Grass in Sirocco Phalaris, Demeter Fescue and Currie Cocksfoot Grass seed crops. crop during the growing season is 2.2 kg/ha. • Provide control of weeds and grasses growing on a fallow in a conservation tillage system. On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5): The maximum rate of Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants. However, established perennial species, large annuals, and large broadleaf weeds are not WG Herbicide or simazine 900g/kg or a combination of the 2 products to be applied to the DO NOT apply high rates of application to heavier soils if roots of desirable shrubs or trees atisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. It acts mainly through root absorption, crop during the growing season is 1.1 kg/ha. nd its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down Post-emergence: It is recommended that Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Herbicide only be DO NOT use near newly planted shrubs, young ornamentals and species with shallow roots, e.g. Prunus species, or trees in sandy, porous soils. nto the weed zone. Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of used, and at rates of 1.1 kg/ha or less, on both acid or alkaline soils. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause The maximum rate of atrazine application in all crops except plantation forestry is limited Heavy rains immediately following an application tend to result in excessive spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. o an amount of product equivalent to 3 kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year. DO NOT exceed this concentrations of herbicide in the seed furrow, thus encouraging possible crop injury. This DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on imit, especially when applying an atrazine herbicide post-emergence, where an atrazine is most likely to occur when a pre-plant or pre-emergence application is made using rates areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or in excess of 2 kg/ ha. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury follow time of application moved into contact with their roots. The maximum rate of application in plantation forestry is an amount of product equivalent (a), (b) or (d) listed below. o 4.5 kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year in sandy soils and those defined as highly erodible, and TIME OF APPLICATION (Sorghum, Maize, Broom Millet, Saccaline, Sweet Corn) DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 6 months product equivalent to 8 kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year in clay loam and heavier textured soils. Pre-plant or pre-emergence applications are preferred where grasses are a problem. following treatments at rates up to 1.4 kg/ha and for 18 months following treatments of (a) Pre-Plant Application - followed by a post-emergence application: Fill spray tank 60-80% full with dean water BEFORE adding Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Herbicide. Apply after establishment of the seed bed and up to two weeks prior to sowing. Application DO NOT apply in excess of 3.3 kg product/ha in any one-year, except in forestry situations. should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Begin agitating vigorously and continue agitation during mixing. Pour required amount of Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Herbicide steadily in to the spray Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers. tank. Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. Do not dump a post-emergence application must be made after crop emergence and development of DO NOT use in channels or drains. DO NOT apply this product within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams. After adding required quantity of product and obtaining complete dispersion, continue to (b) At Sowing Application - followed by post-emergence application: DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from equipment which could be expected to Apply at or immediately after planting and before the crop and weeds emerge. Application cause drift of this product or spray mix into adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, water Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue during the entire spraying operation. should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. bodies or watercourses. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a STORAGE AND DISPOSAL N.B. Spray solution should not be left standing in the tank overnight. DO NOT mix, load or apply within 20 m of any well, sink hole or intermittent or perennial post-emergence application must be made after the crop has emerged and development Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake empty bag into spray tank. Single-rinse plastic bags before disposal. (c) At Sowing Application: Add risings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break, crush, or Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an ainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made immediately Mechanical incorporation may also assist. ofter application to provide appropriate weed control. Delay in activation of the product (d) Post-emergence Application: waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or Application must be made to seedling broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product. flood or furrow irrigation situations complete and continued activation of the product more than 1 cm high. Normally the crop is then at the 2-3 leaf stage. For best results the soil should be moist and irrigation or rain should follow the application. Add a non-ionic Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing spray nay not occur due to a thin band of dry soil on the surface during or after irrigation. Mechanical incorporation after application, using light harrows to incorporate the product surfactant for all post-emergent applications in Sorghum, Broom Millet and Saccaline, and and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or into the soil not more than 4 cm deep is required to ensure the irrigation water activates a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for Maize and Sweet Corn. a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for Maize and Sweet Corn. equivalent clothing), a washable hat, and elbow-length PVC gloves. If applying by a hand directed sprayer, wear water resistant footwear. After use and before eating, drinking or the product. Always apply the product to an even unridged seedbed. Ground application: Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT-CANOLA An Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of triazine herbicides in triazine bandwidth should be 30 cm. Apply 50-100 litres per hectare. wash gloves and contaminated clothing. erant (IT) Canola (the Strategy) has been developed with the assistance of the Canola Aircraft application: With aircraft application the need for good soil moisture at the time FIRST AID ssociation of Australia. The Strategy outlines recommendations, measures and options for of application and follow up rain or irrigation within 10 days is most critical. Apply 20 to If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 ed management of herbicide resistance in weed populations. The Strategy is available 30 litres per hectare. DO NOT use human flaggers in aerial spraying, unless protected by 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. rom the Canola Association of Australia. A program has been developed that outlines engineering controls such as enclosed cabs. SAFETY DATA SHEET TT Canola: DO NOT apply to TT-canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS) which is available from the sound agronomic practices and integrated weed management programs designed 60 m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a supplier and accessible from the Albaugh website albaugh.com/au o optimise the performance of TT-Canola. It is advised that consultation on IWM be undertaken with an accredited agronomist prior to use of Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG 20 m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY, SALE AND USE where run-off is unlikely to occur or where run-off may be captured by farm earthworks. Many factors can affect or influence the activity of this product, including, but not limited to: weather and soil conditions, crop variety, treatment timing, water volume, application • Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a weed germination after This product is compatible with Paraquat 250 Herbicide and other residual herbicides rates, spraying techniques, crop rotation, regional factors, and the occurrence and the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No such as Diuron. In sugarcane only, addition of sodium 2,4-D will assist in short term suppression of Nut-grass and other sedges. weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage. changes in activity or crop damage can occur. The manufacturer or supplier is unable to • Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure: RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING accept liability in these circumstances. All goods supplied by us are of a high grade and Broadleaf weeds and Ryegrass: Use simazine or Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Herbicide we believe them to be suitable for the purpose for which we expressly supply them: but albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Herbicide is a member of the triazine group of herbicides and we cannot exercise any control over their mixing, use or application which may affect the plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group 1 herbicide (if Ryegrass is has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance performance of the goods. All conditions and warranties statutory or otherwise as to the suscentible) or Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Herbicide may be necessary. management, this product is a Group 5 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded and no responsibility will be **Broadleaf weeds only:** Use Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Herbicide post-emergence. • DO NOT use Albaugh CIRCINUS 900 WG Herbicide or Simazine 900 WG Herbicide if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. The area to be treated had a triazine herbicide annied to it last season. area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season. weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group 5 herbicide use. weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group 5 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant APVMA Approval Number: 93832/140610 IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY Harmful if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



PBOM 11x5.5x29 .067

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

p comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/container to

s or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

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