# FLAT SIZE: 522 MM WIDE X 236 MM DEEP

# FOLDS TO: 87 MM WIDE X 118 MM DEEP

# FARMALINX **2,4-D 300**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints: D0 NOT spray if rain seems likely within 6 hours or if strong winds prevail. D0 NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

1. CONSERVATION TILLAGE

SITUATION & Crop	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS		
Preparatory spray for Fallows and Seedbeds or prior	Fumitory (White), Ball Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Common Sowthistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	All States	660 mL-1.2 L/ha plus glyphosate at recommended	RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for seedling broadleaf weeds and increase to the higher rate for broadleaf weeds more than 10 cm diameter/high. Always add the mixture product at recommende		
to sowing the following Crops: Balansa Clover, Barley,	Seedlings of: Australian Bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand Spinach, Raspweed	Qld, NSW only	label rates	label rates. At the time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or water- logging. If grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before		
Chickpeas, Cotton, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Linseed,	Ageratum (Blue Top), Dock, Volunteer Lupins, Volunteer Peas, Volunteer Sunflowers, Charlock, Fumitory (Red), Medic, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce (Wild Lettuce), Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle	All States	900 mL-1.2 L/ha plus glyphosate at recommended label rates	Always add either a non-ionic surfactant (eg. Activator*) or the acidifying surfactant LI-700 in accordance with label directions on the mixture product. Use LI-700 with the mixture product if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required.		
Lucerne, Lupins, Narbon Beans, Navy Beans, Oats, Perennial Ryegrass, Persian Clover, Phalaris, Rapeseed, Rice, Safflower, Sorghum,	Bathurst Burr, Blackberry Nightshade, Californian Burr, Horehound Seedlings, Lincoln Weed Seedlings, Marshmallow Seedlings, Sorrel Seedlings, Thornapple, Volunteer Vetch, Volunteer Safflower, Common Ice-Plant, Storksbill/Erodium Seedlings, Ivyleaf Speedwell, Melilotus, Shepherd's Purse, Skeleton Weed (Suppression only), Ward's Weed, Wireweed Seedlings (Hogweed), White Clover, Sub-Clover	-	1.2-1.8 L/ha plus glyphosate at recommended label rates			
Soybean, Subterranean Clover, Sunflower, Triticale, Vétch, Wheat, White Clover	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Mexican Poppy, Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Fat Hen, Melons, Native Rosella, Noogoora Burr, Potato Weed, Cow Vine, Yellow Vine, Rapeseed	Qld, NSW only	1.8-2.7 L/ha plus glyphosate at recommended label rates			
PASTURES: Conservation Tillage - Direct Drilling,	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear & Variegated Thistles, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All States	1.1-3.3 L/ha	Apply to actively growing young weeds before sowing. Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet.		
Surface Sowing or Fallow Maintenance	Clover Sorrel		2.3 L/ha plus 280-400 mL/ha Kamba* 500	Apply to actively growing plants in Autumn. DO NOT sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.		

2. FIELD CROPS	FIELD CROPS								
SITUATION AND Crop	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS					
Wheat	Refer to Weed Table	Qld,		Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and befor swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller (NSW, SA only). Apply from tillering to boot stage (Vic only). Apply from mid-tillering to before boot stage (Qld only). Apply at 5 leaf to fully tillered (Tas only).					
Barley		NSW, Vic, Tas,							
Cereal Rye, Triticale		SA only							
Oats		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA only							
Cereals:	Cape Tulip	WA only	1.4-2.6 L/ha	Apply from the 5 leaf stage up to jointing stage (Zadoks 15-33).					
Wheat, Oats, Barley	Dock, Saffron Thistle		2.3 L/ha	Apply after the 6 leaf stage (Z. 16) for cranbrook, jacup, aroona and spear wheat and mortlock oats to avoid possible damage.					
	Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Wild Radish		1.6 L/ha	DO NOT spray if lucerne is present. Weed Stage: 10-15 cm.					
	Wild Turnip		1.4 L/ha	Docks should be sprayed before 5 leaf stage. Cape Tulip – low rate for cormils only.					
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Erodium, London Rocket, Lupin, Mustard, Rapistrum, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip		375 mL/ha plus 500 mL/ha Flowable Diuron	Apply when crop has 4-5 leaves and most weeds have germinated and are in 2-5 leaf stage. Crop and weeds should be dry at time of application. Some temporary yellowing of crop may occur after application. Undersown sub-clovers may be slightly retarded. DO NOT apply to undersown medics.					

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L.	WEEDS	STATE	RATE

	continued	074	DATE		í í í	N AGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS OF WAY, INDUS		1		
ITUATION & ROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Vheat, 3arley	Wild Radish	NSW, Vic, SA only	165 mL/ha plus 850 g/ha Tribunil* Herbicide	Spray 2-6 weeks after sowing and not later. D0 NOT use on crops undersown with Lucerne.	Pastures, Rights of Way	Annual & Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke Thistle, Bathurst Burr, Billygoat Weed,		600 mL/100 L water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage. * Spray rosette stage. • Repeat spraying if necessary.	
- allow, Stubble Spray prior	Refer to Weed table		465 mL-2.9 L/ha	Observe plant back periods given in the table on this booklet. Can be mixed with Lusta*. Glean*. Gramoxone* or SpraveSeed* where	& Industrial – <i>continued</i>	Blue Snake Weed, Burr Medic, Clockweed*, Fleabanes, Galvanised Burr, Hemlock, Hoary				
o Direct Drilling or Sowing		NSW only	1.2-3.5 L/ha	grasses are present. For Skeleton Weed, spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a		Cress, •Kyalinga Weed (Whisker Grass), Knobweed, Milky Cotton Bushes, Parthenium Weed, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Star Burr, Thornapple, Variegated Thistle*	n			
a) Winter Cereals	-	Qld only		minimum.		Rubber Vine	-	330 mL/10 L water	Apply to freshly cut stump.	
and Peanuts					Pastures - Spray/Graze				Precaution: An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eater by stock using spray-graze eg. Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's Curs	
Villet		SA only	1.2-2.3 L/ha	Spray when secondary roots have developed, when fully tillered and before heads start to form at the base of the tillers. DO NOT use on Panorama or Panicum.	Techniques				and variegated thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With paterson's curse, preferably graze stock soc	
		-	1.2-1.8 L/ha						destined for slaughter and avoid extended period of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock.	
Saccaline, Broom Millet, Millet	Cape Tulip, Dock, Saffron Thistle, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild Turnip	WA only	2.3 L/ha	Spray when crop is 10-30 cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasselling. Apply as direct spray to weeds.		Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee,	SA only	1.1 L/ha	DO NOT graze horses or pigs on Paterson's Curse. Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in Autumn until the end of	
•	Bindy Eye (Star Burr), Blue Top, Cobblers Pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle Burr,	Qld only	3.6-7.3 L/ha	Add 60-120 mL Spraymate* Activator to 100 L of spray mixture. Agitate well.		Mustard, Paterson's Curse, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium		_	August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep.	
	Spear Thistle, Water Primrose, Ipomea Vines, Convolvulus Vines	_	7.0.1./h-	DO NOT use on Q63, Q67, Q80 or Q96 varieties.		Annual Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Turnip, Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle	Vic, Tas only		Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from	
Peanuts	Chinese MInt, Blue Snakeweed Broadleaf Weeds except Noogoora Burr,	Qld only	7.3 L/ha 3.6 L/ha or	Lower Rate: Apply as BAND SPRAY as soon as possible after					flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.	
i canuts	Grasses except Mossman Burr		7.5 L/ha	planting in a 55 cm band. <b>Higher Rate:</b> Apply as OVERALL SPRAY after planting and before crop emergence. Some crop damage may occur if heavy rain falls between application and crop emergence.		msinckia, Docks (seedling only), Capeweed, WA only loublegee, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild urnip, Paterson's Curse, Annual Thistles		Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in Autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows		
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Winter Cereals	Dessicate Broadleaf Weeds AGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS OF WAY, INDUSTRI	All States	2.5-3.4 L/ha	Apply after dough stage.					signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.	
SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	·	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS		Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle		2.5 L/ha	Apply to Saffron Thistle at the end of September when plants are running up to flower. Sub-clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all Medic pastures.	
Pastures & non-agricultural	Refer to Weed Table	fer to Weed Table QId, 1.1-3.5 NSW, Tas, SA		Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers, and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred.		Melons		3.3 L/ha	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 750 mL/ha provides effective control.	
	only			opor spraying is preferred.		Docks		2.3 L/ha	Apply in September and follow other recommendations above.	
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear Thistle, Capeweed, Doublegee, Saffron Thistle, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Annual Thistles, Paterson's Curse	WA only	2.3 L/ha	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling Docks, Spear Thistles and Saffron Thistle will be controlled.		Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear or Variegated Thistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	, only	600 mL-2.3 L/ha	Spray actively growing 6-8 week old weeds. Introduce stock 7-10 days after spraying, preferably sheep (cattle are less effective). Stocking rate should be at least 5 times heavier than normal until weeds have been reduced, but before survival or desirable pasture species is threatened.	
	Afghan Melons		3.3 L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferably before flowering or vining.					Lucerne and Medics may be damaged and should be grazed short before spraying. Other legumes may be affected.	
	Paddy Melons		1.6-2.3 L/ha		Lawns	Refer to Weed Table	QId, WA	3.4-6.8mL/1 L water	Wet foliage thoroughly.	
	Prickly Saltwort (Roly Poly)	-	3.3 L/ha	Spray when plants are small.	4. SPOT SPRAYIN	G	only	nato		
	Stinkwort		3.3-6.6 L/ha plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants.	SITUATION AND	WEEDS	STATE	CRITICAL COMME	NTS	
	Dove Weed	1	6.6 L/ha	Spray after good emergence of seedlings.	CROP					
Pastures, Rights of Way & Industrial	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn	Vic, SA only		r Spot spraying for Boneseed only, thoroughly wet plants or seedlings.	High volume spraying	Refer to Weed Table	All States	Add 1/10th of rate on weed table to 150 litres of water. Each 150 litres of mix will cover 1000m <sup>2</sup> (1/10th ha). eg. If rate in weed table is 1.5 L use 150 mL/150 L water. Add 1/100th of rate on weed table to 10 litres of water. Each 10 litres of mix will cover 100m <sup>2</sup> (1/100th ha). eg. If rate in weed table is 1.5 L use 15 mL/10 L water.		
x muusunai	Groundsel	NSW, SA only	2.0 L/15 L water 600 mL/100 L	Misting: Lightly wet plants. High Volume: Thoroughly wet plants.	Knapsack Application					
			water	r <b>Cut Stump:</b> Swab the cut stump within one hour of cutting. Apply by	Stume: Swap the cut stume within one hour of cutting Apply by					
			a pouring can or knapsack spray. APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.							
		-	6-9.1 L/ha	Aerial Application: Spray when Groundsel is actively growing.	WITHHOLDING PERIODS: Pasture. Cereal Crops:					
	Lantana		600 mL/100 L water	Use a coarse spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet Summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in the following Autumn. Broadcast grass seed and keep stock off following Summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes.	CROP HARVEST: In Tasmania, Th Pesticides.	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED IS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 1			UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF	
	Mother of Millions	only	825 mL/100 L water	Hand gun and Knapsack only: A thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use Spraymate* Chemwet 1000 at the rate of 1.0 mL of surfactant per 1 L of mixture.					.farmalinx.com	
	Noogoora Burr,	Qld only	330 mL/100 L	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring						

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# FOLDS TO: 87 MM WIDE X 118 MM DEEP

# WEED TABLE:

The rates listed in the Weed Table below are spot spraying rates for use in crop or pasture, or for use where weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved Note: Where weeds are to be sprayed in a CROP or PASTURE (other than spot spraying) use only the rates given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions for Use.

WEEDS			CRITICAL COMMENTS						
		Ар		Crop		Pastures			
	Vic	NSW	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, SA, Qld, Tas only		
Amaranthus spp.	-	1.1-2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Spray young plants.	
Apple of Peru	-	1.1-2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.	
Bathurst Burr	-	1.6-2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	1.6-2.3 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.	
Blackberry Nightshade	-	1.1-2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	-	
California Burr	-	1.6-2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	1.6-2.3 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.	
Cape Tulip	-	-	-	-	-	1.4-2.6 L	-	Low rate for cormils only*.	
Capeweed	2.9 L	-	3.5 L	-	2.9 L	-	3.4-5.8 L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.	
Caltrop Charlock	- 1.1-1.6 L	1.6-3.5 L 1.1-2.3 L	- 1.1 L	1.8 L -	- 2.9 L	-	- 1.6-2.3 L	Moderately susceptible.	
Clover	-	2.5 L	1.1 L -	-	- 2.9 L	-	1.0-2.3 L	Spray at rosette stage.	
Common Ice Plant	-	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Docks	2.9 L	-	2.9 L	2.9 L	2.9 L	2.3 L	6.6 L SA only	Spray at multiple leaf stage - effective only on seedlings.	
Fat Hen	-	1.2-3.5 L	-	1.8 L	2.9 L	-	-	Spray pre-flowering.	
Fumitory - Red	-	-	3.5 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Fumitory - White	1.6 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.	
Hexham Scent/Melilotus	2.9 L	-	2.3 L	2.9 L	-	-	2.3-3.4 L	Spray at multiple leaf stage, before seeding.	
Hoary Cress	1.8-2.9 L	2.3-3.4 L	2.9 L	2.9 L	-	-	3-3.4 L	Spray rosettes and pre-flowering.	
Hogweed/Wireweed	2.9 L	-	-	2.9 L	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic). Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).	
Horehound	-	-	2.9 L	-	-	-	4.6-6.6 L SA only	Spray seedlings.	
Khaki Weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3-4.5 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.	
Lincoln Weed	-	-	3.4 L	-	-	-	-	Spray early rosettes.	
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1.6 L	-	-	
Lupins	-	1.6-3.4 L	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexican Poppy	-	-	-	2.9 L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings – plants become more resistant with age.	
Mint Weed	-	2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings – resistant in later stages.	
Mustards	465 mL-1.1 L		1.1-2.9 L	1.8 L	-	1.6 L	1.1-2.3 L	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.	
New Zealand Spinach	-	2.3-3.4 L	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Noogoora Burr	-	1.6-2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	1.6-2.3 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.	
Paterson's Curse	-	2.3-3.4 L	-	2.9 L	-	2.6 L	3.4-4.6 L	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill.	
Potato Weed	-	1.1-2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	-	
Rapeseed	-	1.6-3.4 L	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rough Poppy	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Safflower Shepherd's Purse	-	1.1-2.8 L 2.3-3.4 L	-	-	- 2.9 L	-	- 1.6-2.3 L	- Spray young rosettes.	
Skeleton Weed	- 2.9 L	2.3-3.4 L 2.3-3.4 L	2.9 L	-		-	3-4.6 L	Spray rosettes before aerial growth	
Sorrel	2.9 L	3.4 L	2.9 L	_	_	_		commences. Only moderately susceptible.	
Speedwell Ivy Leaf	-	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Spiny Emex	-	-	-	2.9 L	-	-	-	Only young plants are susceptible.	
Stinkwort	-	1.6-2.8 L	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Storkbill/Erodium	-	-	-	-	2.9 L	-	3.3-6.6 L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.	
Sunflower (seedlings) Thistle - Californian	2.9 L -	1.1-2.8 L -	-	<u>1.8 L</u> -	- 1.2 L	-	- 6.6-7.7 L	- Repeated applications may be	
Thistle - Saffron	2.3 L	1.1-2.8 L	2.9 L	2.9 L	2.0 L	2.3 L	2.3-3.4 L	necessary (NSW, Tas only). Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.	
Thistle - Slender/Shore	_	1.6-2.8 L	_	_	2.9 L	_	2.3 L	Suppression only.	
Thistle - Soldier	2.9 L	-	-	-	-	-	2.3-3.3 L NOT NSW,	Spray young rosettes.	
							Tas		
Thistle - Spear	1.1 L	-	-	-	2.9 L	-	2.3-3.3 L	Spray young rosettes.	
Thistle - Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3-6.6 L SA only	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.	
Thistle - Variegated	-	1.1-3.5 L	-	1.8 L	2.9 L	-	2.3-3.4 L	Spray at rosette stage.	
Thornapple	-	1.6-2.3 L	-	-	-	-	3.3-5.0 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.	
Turnip Weed/Rapistrum	-	1.1-2.3 L	-	1.1 L	-	1.6 L	1.1-2.3 L	-	
Wards Weed	-	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Wild Cabbage Wild Poppy	2.9 L 1.1 L	-	-	-	-	-	- 2.3-3.4 L	Spray multiple leaves.	
Wild Radish	2.9 L	- 3.5 L	- 2.9 L	- 1.8 L	- 2.9 L	- 1.6 L	2.3-3.4 L 1.6-2.3 L	Spray rosettes. Spray up to young rosette stage.	
Wild Turnip	465 mL-1.1 L	1.1-2.3 L	660 mL	-	2.9 L	1.4 L	1.1-2.3 L	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.	
Vetches/Tares	2.9 L	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.	

#### Plant back days for FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide

CROP		RATES						
	Up to 1.1 L/ha	1.1-2.3 L/ha	2.3-3.4 L/ha					
Balansa Clover	7	7	10					
Barley %	1	1	3					
Chickpeas #	7	14	21					
Cotton	10	14	21					
Faba Beans	7	7	10					
Field Peas	7	14	14					
Lentils	7	7	10					
Linseed	7	7	14					
Lucerne	7	7	10					
Lupins +	7	14	21					
Medic	7	7	10					
Narbon Beans	7	7	10					
Navy beans	10	10	14					
Oats	3	3	7					
Perennial Ryegrass	7	7	10					
Persian Clover	7	7	10					
Phalaris	7	7	10					
Canola / Rapeseed #	14	21	28					
Rice	7	7	14					
Safflower #	7	14	21					
Sorghum @	3	7	10					
Soybean	14	14	21					
Sub-Clover	7	7	10					
Sunflower @	7	10	14					
Triticale %	1	3	7					
Vetch	7	7	10					
Wheat %	1	3	7					
White Clover	7	7	10					

# IMPORTANT: WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15mm OF BAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.

NOTES

- % In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for wheat, barley and triticale.
- # In Queensland, planting of canola / rapeseed, chickpeas and safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15 mm.
- @ In Central Queensland, when using 1.6 L/ha or less of FARMALINX 2.4-D 300 Herbicide, the plant back period for sorghum and sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall
- + In WA the Plant Back Period for lupins at all rates is 28 days.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FARMALINX 2.4-D 300 Herbicide is a water soluble liquid product with nonselective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds.

FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed.

FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and accumulates to toxic levels in the regions of growth and reproduction, upsetting the ability of plants to balance the synthesis and use of nutrients. Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plants which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of root systems. Effects may not be apparent for 7-10 days or even up to 21 days under cold or cloudy conditions

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, water-logging, disease, insect damage, following frost, weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Reduced results may also occur if weeds are under stress from previous herbicide application

Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. DO NOT spray if strong winds prevail.

# CROP ESTABLISHMENT

FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide is recommended as a herbicide additive to alvphosate for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide is applied prior to crop establishment, certain Plant Back Periods should be observed to ensure that the herbicide has degraded sufficiently to allow safe sowing of the intended crop. This process is largely influenced by moisture, temperature and certain soil characteristics and may be delayed particularly when conditions are cold and dry. Refer to the Plant Back Period table for specific information. In seasons of heavy weed growth, or where the following conditions apply, it may be necessary to further delay sowing until a suitable seedbed can be formed. Conditions which can delay crop germination and seedling development include:

# • Heavy green or decaying weed growth incorporated into the soil;

- Soil compaction or crusting;
- Cold and wet soils:
- Deep seeding:
- · Prior use of residual or pre-emergent herbicides. To minimise these effects it is suggested that:
- . Weed bulk be reduced by grazing and cultivating to leave trash on the
- surface to dry out: • A friable seedbed be produced by cultivation, where necessary;
- to reduced germination

 A correct seeding depth be used. The preferred alternative is to spray early to control any weeds in their less advanced stages and ensure the seedbed is in a suitable condition for early sowing when soil temperatures are not excessively cold.

# APPLICATION

Boom Equipment: Application of FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide/glyphosate mixtures in spray volumes of 25-100 L/ha is recommended When Lusta\*, Glean\*, Ally\* or Associate\* are included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 30 L/ha is recommended. When Simazine is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha is recommended. Flat fan nozzle equipment is recommended using pressures in the range 240-280kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy Aerial Equipment: Application of FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide/glyphosate mixtures using either Micronair or boom equipment should occur in a minimum spray volume of 15 L/ha. Droplets with an average size of 250-350 micron diameter are recommended. Swath width should be 15-17 metres. Application under hot conditions: High temperature and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperatures reach 25°C increase water volume to 30 L/ha, and increase droplet size to at least 300 micron diameter. DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 35°C. DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

# EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Spray solutions of FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide and glyphosate should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic-lined containers.

DO NOT mix, store or apply spray solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide/glyphosate spray solutions may react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture that can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source. Thoroughly clean all equipment after use either by using hot soapy water or 1% solution of ammonia followed by several clean water rinses or use Spraymate Tank & Equipment Cleaner If using a Sulfonylurea herbicides (Lusta\*, Glean\* or Ally or Associate\*), follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels.

# COMPATIBILITY

FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide is compatible in tank mixes with Glyphosate, Credit\* plus Bonus\*, Roundup\* Max, Roundup\* CT, Weedmaster\* Duo, Kamba\* 500, Lusta\*, Glean\*, Allv\*, Associate\*, Flowable Simazine, Simazine 900DF. FLowable Nutrazine\*, Nu-trazine\* 900DF, Spray•Seed\*, Chlorpyrifos 500EC, Dimethoate, LeMat\*/Comrad\* and Imidan\*

# SURFACTANT ADDITION

DO NOT add surfactant except for Conservation Tillage where the product is to be tank-mixed with a glyphosate product. In this situation always add either a non-ionic surfactant (eg. Spraymate\* Activator) or the acidifying surfactant LI-700 in accordance with label directions on the glyphosate product or add Bonus\* with Credit\*. Use LI-700 with Glyphosate CT if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture of if faster brownout of weeds is required. DO NOT mix with spraying oils, or any other materials or agricultural chemicals except as directed on this label. DO NOT use LI-700 or Bonus if sulfonylurea herbicides (Lusta\*, Glean\* Ally\* Associate\*) are included in the spray mixture.

# TANK MIXTURES

The FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide directions for use on this label are designed to be used as a tank mixture with glyphosate herbicides. However as shown in the compatibility and surfactant addition sections of this label, it is possible to extend/improve weed control to include other foliage applied and/or residual herbicides and adjuvants. A mixture of FARMALINX 2.4-D 300 Herbicide and glyphosate may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants where recommended in the Directions for Use tables. Read and follow all label directions, restraints and plant back periods, withholding periods and safety

• The use of pre-emergent herbicides to be avoided if they might contribute

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directions for the tank mix products.

Kamba 500\* - For improved control of Sow Thistle. Observe any regional use restrictions

Lusta\* or Glean\* - Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Ally\* or Associate\* - For improved knockdown control of Yellow Burrweed

(Amsinckia), Volunteer Chickpeas, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Cut-leaf Mignonette, Deadnettle, Faba Beans, Mallee Catchfly, Soursob, Stagger Weed, Wild Garlic. Ally or Associate® do not provide residual in-crop weed control.

# INSECTICIDES

Chlorpyrifos 500EC, Dimethoate, Imidan\* and Le Mat\* or Comrad\* can be introduced into the tank mix for specific control to prevent insect damage to emerging crops.

# MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide mixes readily with water. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials.

- 1. Fill the spray tank with clean water to one half of the required amount and start agitation. DO NOT use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming when herbicides are added.
- 2. Where either Bonus or LI-700 acidifying surfactant is recommended at either 100 mL or 300 mL/100 L, add to tank through top mesh screen.
- 3. Add recommended herbicide additive/insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly
- 4. Add FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide and mix thoroughly.
- 5. Add the glyphosate product and the remaining water.
- 6. When Spraymate Activator surfactant is used, add near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming
- 7. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly

## RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide is a member of the Phenoxys group of herbicides. FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide has the



Disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide 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 FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide or other Group I herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

# PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS **Drift Warning:**

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 BCPC/ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.

Direct spray contact or even slight drift may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees and native vegetation.

DO NOT use when breeze is blowing towards nearby desirable plants. DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures. Equipment settings which produce fine droplets (150 microns or less), winds over 8km/hr, "still air" and hot dry days all contribute to drift. Avoid spray drift onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, flowers, vegetables, vines, fruit trees, legume crops and pastures, oil seed crops or other susceptible crops and trees (eg Kurrajongs, Belahs, Eucalvots).

# PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Low hazard to bees. May be applied at any time as recommended in the Directions for Use.

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

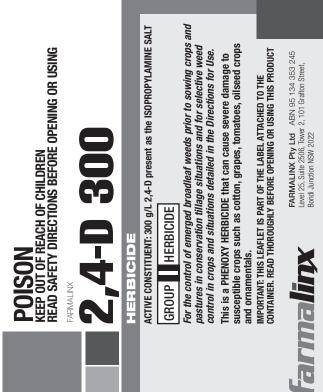
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.

# STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the Storage and Disposal instructions on the label that is attached to the container

### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When preparing spray, wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow length



PVC gloves and face shield. When using the prepared spray, wear 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.

#### SDS

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for FARMALINX 2,4-D 300 Herbicide is available from FARMALINX Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on 02 9389 2455.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by FARMALINX Ptv Ltd or under abnormal conditions. FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

\* Other trademarks



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