Parquat 250

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT allow spray to drift over susceptible crops.

DO NOT allow spray to contact tree or vine foliage, flowers or fruit, or the green bark of young trees when spraying orchards or vineyards

DO NOT spray if weeds are wilted by dry or cold weather, are waterlogged or are covered by dust or soil.

DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines (except in banana plantations) or hand-held ultra low-volume applicators (CDA units).

DO NOT add wetter unless spraying at high volume. Use a 600 g/L non-ionic wetting agent as per Directions for Use table

CROP OR Situation	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Annual weed control	Qld, NSW only	100 mL/ 100 L Misters 8 mL/L	Apply soon after emergence and before weeds reach 15 cm in height. Use spraying pressure less than 240 kPa. Avoid chemical contact with roots and peepers near the pseudo stem. Repeat sprays as required.
Orchards and vineyards	Annual weed control	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	(*) 1.6 L to 3.2 L/ sprayed ha	Spray as necessary for control of annual weeds. Avoid contacting crop foliage. FARMALINX Parquat 250 will not harm trees or vines with mature brown bark if this alone is sprayed. Use the higher rat for dense weed growth. If Fat Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) or <i>Portulaca</i> spp. are present and the product rate is less than 800 mL/100 L use double the rate of wetter. Use the higher rate of Parqua for growth stages larger than 10 cm in diameter.
		NSW only	(*) 1.7 L/ sprayed ha	
Potatoes	General weed control (in crop)	All States	(*) 1.2 L or 1.6 L	Spray at early crop emergence (no later than 25% emergence of potato shoots). Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
	Pre-harvest weed control		(*) 2.8 L	Spray about one week before digging and after tops have died down.
Row Crops, Vegetables and Market Gardens	Pre-planting and pre-crop emergence	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	(*) 1.2 L or 1.6 L or 200 mL/100 L for knapsack or high volume spraying	To control weeds in seed beds. Treat no less than 3 days before sowing or before crop emergence. Use the lower rate for early autumn applications.
		QLD only	(*) 1.2 L or 1.6 L or 120 mL/100 L for high volume spraying	

vineyarus		WA only NSW only	(*) 1.7 L/ sprayed ha	for dense weed growth. If Fat Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) or <i>Portulaca</i> spp. are present and the product rate is less than 800 mL/100 L use double the rate of wetter. Use the higher rate of Parquat for growth stages larger than 10 cm in diameter.
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Row Crops, Vegetables and Market Gardens	Pre-planting and pre-crop emergence	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	(*) 1.2 L or 1.6 L or 200 mL/100 L for knapsack or high volume spraying (*) 1.2 L or 1.6 L or	To control weeds in seed beds. Treat no less than 3 days before sowing or before crop emergence. Use the lower rate for early autumn applications.
			120 mL/100 L for high volume spraying	
	Post-emergence inter-row weed control Seedling weeds	Vic only	(*) 1.2 L or 1.6 L or 120 mL/100 L	Apply after crop seedlings have emerged or when transplanted crops are established. Direct the spraso that it does not touch the crop. Use shielded nozzles. Use the lower rate for early autumn applications.
	Older weeds	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	(*) 2.4 L or 400 mL/ 100 L	More mature stages of weed growth.
Sugar Cane	Plant and ratoon cane, grass and some broadleaf weeds	Qld, NSW only	1.2 L or 1.6 L/ sprayed ha	Apply as a broadcast spray over the top of plant up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7 to 10 days. Between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem, use a directed interspace spray with droppers and/or shields or leaf deflectors to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying up to the cane bases. Use coarse nozzles such as flood jets (reflex nozzles) and pressure of 100 to 200 kPa. After the formation of the true stem, which is resistant to this product, droppers can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense more mature weeds.
Selective Weed Control Autumn/early Winter -annual clovers -perennial clover Late Winter/early Spring -annual clover -perennial clover	Annual grass and some broadleaf weed control except Paterson's Curse, Sorrel, Dock, Shepherd's Purse and some thistles	All States	(*) 600 mL or 1.2 L 1.2 L or 1.6 L (*) 1.6 L or 2.4 L	Use the higher rates for dense weed growth. Use the 2.4 L rate in winter/early spring when barley grass is present. All Applications Graze pastures continuously after the seasonal break to height of 2 to 4 cm. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying to allow weeds to freshen up. DO NOT apply until clover has reached the 6 leaf stage. DO NOT spray clovers which are affected by insect attack, disease or moisture stress. Do not use on clover pastures growing in water repellent sands or other situations subject to moisture stress at or immediately following treatment. Poor recovery of clover will result. DO NOT apply to medics.
	Wild Oats at 2 to 5 leaf stage	Qld only	1.2 L or 2 L	Use higher rate for summer growth. Avoid spraying under hot, dry conditions. Best results will be obtained where spraying is carried out in the evening.
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pasture	To suppress growth to oversow winter seed	NSW only	1.6 L or 2.4 L	Use the high rate for February spraying and the low rate in March.
Lucerne Autumn/early Winter	Annual grass and some broad leaf weeds	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only NSW only	(*) 1.2 L or 1.6 L (*) 1.2 L	Use the higher rate for dense weed stands. DO NOT spray Lucerne stands under 12 months old. Warning: In certain areas, an uncommon species of barley grass (H. glaucum) more tolerant to paraquat based products has become established. It may regrow after an initial scorch by Parquat. When this problem is suspected, use an alternative approved product for grass weed control.
Lucerne Late Winter/early Spring		Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only NSW only	(*) 1.6 L or 2.4 L	
Perennial Grass Seed Crops (Cocksfoot, Perennial Ryegrass, Phalaris and Demeter Fescue only)		All States	(*) 1.2 L (*) 600 mL or 1.2 L	Use lower rate for cocksfoot and perennial ryegrass and the higher rate for Phalaris and Demeter Fescue. Spray about 4 weeks after a full weed germination following the Autumn break. The perennial grasses must be at least 12 months old at spraying.

Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

FARMALIMX Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on 02 9389 2455.

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for FARMALINX Parquat 250 Herbicide is available from

If poisoning occurs get to a doctor or hospital quickly, If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing. mist. DO NOT inhale spray mist. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and confaminated with product remove clothing immediately. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray elbow-length PVC gloves, and face shield or goggles. It product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. It clothing becomes Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes and skin and clothing. When opening the container and preparing product for use, wear Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if swallowed. Will irritate the nose and throat and skin. Attacks eyes.

Read the Storage and Disposal instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers.

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures.

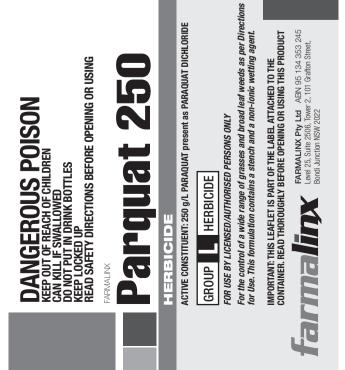
DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause drift onto nearby susceptible

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 Pty Ltd or under abnormal conditions. FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.



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APVMA Approval No.: 64281/0809



CROP OR Situation	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray topping to reduce grass seed set	Grasses generally (particularly Annual Ryegrass)	All States	400 mL	Heavily graze paddocks during spring flush to encourage even head development. Remove stock 2 to 3 weeks before the anticipated maturity of the target species. However if this is not feasible through lack of stock, it is preferable to allow the pasture to mature ungrazed. Delay spraying until the last seed heads at the bottom of the plant have emerged and initial signs of haying off appear. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.
	Barley Grass			Manage paddocks as above. Spray after head emergence but when all seed heads are green and there is no sign of haying off. Inspect paddocks before returning stock. Provided spraying was carried out before hardening of grass seeds, stock (excepting horses) may be returned 24 hours after spraying. Where hardening seeds are present harrow to knock seed from the heads. DO NOT introduce lambs into paddock until safe from risk of seed injury. If seasonal conditions favour regeneration, stock should be returned to selectively graze new shoots. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.
	Saffron Thistle	SA only		Spray after the plant begins to run to head until flowering.
Prevention of annual ryegrass toxicity	Spraytop-Graze to destroy seed heads	WA only		Grazing management as for spray topping above. Remove stock 3 to 4 weeks before the anticipated maturity date. Spray must be applied within 10 days after emergence of the first ryegrass seed heads. To ensure adequate control of toxin development, heavy continuous grazing is essential from day 1 after spraying until the pasture has completely hayed off. The required stocking rate will vary but must be sufficient to keep all regrowth after spraying completely eaten off to prevent further growth producing seed heads which could become toxic.
Hay freezing	Maximum retention of protein in standing dry feed	All States		Graze paddocks as for spray topping above. Remove stock 3 to 4 weeks before the anticipated maturity date. Apply prior to commencement of haying regardless of the grass species involved. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.
Cultivation Aid To minimise cultivation and prepare a clean bed for sowing	Annual grass and broadleaf weed control Early Autumn sowing	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	(*) 1.2 L or 1.6 L	Where cultivation follows spraying, it may commence one hour after spraying, but should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days.
	Winter, Spring and early Summer sowing		1.6 L or 2.4 L	Use the higher rates for dense, more mature weed stands. Wild oats must have at least two leaves. Where an approved formulated Diquat product is used, the lower Parquat rate should be sufficient to control dense mature weeds.
	Wild Oats at 2 to 5 leaf stage in Autumn/Winter	only	600 or 800 mL	Pasture: Old pasture residues should be removed by continuous heavy grazing. Remove stock 3 to 5 days before spraying to allow weeds to freshen up.
		NSW only		
Rice		Qld, NSW only	800 mL	Pre-sowing. Post-sowing, pre-crop emergence.
Non-Agricultural situations: around sheds, roadways, paths	Annual weed control	All States	(*) 1.6 L or 4 L or 200 mL/100 L	Spray to thoroughly wet weed growth. Parquat can be combined with suitably approved formulated soil herbicides Diuron, Simazine, or Atrazine to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
Firebreaks	Knockdown weed growth to eliminate fire hazard or assist firebreak burn	WA only	(*) 1.6 L or 4 L	Apply mid-winter to early Summer. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth. After desiccation is complete, the sprayed area may be burnt (normally 7 to 10 days after spraying) Parquat can be combined with suitably approved formulated soil herbicides Diuron, Simazine, or Atrazine to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.

(*) Capeweed or Erodium spp. present, add a 200 g/L Diquat formulation at rate of 750 mL or 1.5 L per hectare (125 mL or 250 mL per 100 L for high volume spraying). Use higher rate for plants more than 10 cm in diameter.

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

THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR HOME GARDEN USE.

IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MUST NOT BE APPLIED BY AIRCRAFT WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC APPROVAL OF THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY, OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.



controlled by FARMALINX Parquat 250 Herbicide or other Group L herbicides

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

result from the failure of FARMALINX Parquat 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may

individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be Parquat 250 Herbicide and other Group L herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant management FARMALINX Parquat 250 Herbicide is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to FARMALINX Herbicide has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance

HEBBICIDE

FARMALINX Parquat 250 Herbicide is a member of the Bipyridyls group of herbicides. FARMALINX Parquat 250 RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING prolonged weed control is required, as well as quick knockdown.

PARQUAT combines satisfactorily as a tank mix with suitably approved formulated soil herbicides Diuron, Simazine, and Atrazine where **YTIJIBITA9M00**

For ground application only: DO NOT use this formulation through aircraft misting machine or hand-held ultra low-volume controlled DO NOT use alkaline or anionic wetting agents.

high volume spraying, add a 600 g/L non-ionic wetting agent at a rate of 100 mL/100 L of spray mix.

L/ha for weeds 2.5 cm and 200 L/ha for weeds 6 to 10 cm in height. Up to 700 litres/ha may be used for orchards and vineyards. When

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left to stand.

Add the required amount of FARMALINX Parquat 250 Herbicide to water in the spray tank and agitate to give even mixing. Agitate again if

application is made in cloudy weather or at the end of the day. Light rainfall following application will not affect results. herbicidal action. Spray actively growing weeds and avoid spraying weeds which are drought stressed. Spray results are better if FARMALINX Parquat 250 Herbicide should be mixed with clean water only as suspended soil particles in muddy water will interfere with desiccation of green plant tissue, yet it is quickly inactivated on contact with the soil.

FARMALINX Parquat 250 Herbicide kills most annual grasses and annual broad leaved weeds excluding capeweed. It provides quick GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS