DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints:

CROP

DO NOT treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. Under such circumstances the biological processes of the weeds slow down and ROXSTAR 250 WG transport in the weed can be drastically reduced, resulting in an incomplete kill or suppression only of the weeds

FLAT SIZE: 332 MM WIDE X 448 MM DEEF

CRITICAL COMMENTS

DO NOT allow annual grass weeds to reach the late tillering stage before application. DO NOT apply at flowering stage of weeds.

DO NOT apply under conditions of prolonged high or very low temperatures (frosts), moisture stress (waterlogging or drought), low humidity, poor fertility or stress from previous

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

WEEDS CONTROLLED

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

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. 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 exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

WEED STAGE STATE RATE/ha

| GNUF | WEEDS CONTROLLED | WEED STAGE | SIAIL | NAI L/IIa | CHITICAL COMMENTS |
|--|--|--|------------|---|---|
| Chickpeas Faba beans Field peas Lentils Linseed Lucerne Lupins Vetches (<i>Vicia</i> spp.) White and Subterranean Clover and Medic pastures | Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Barley grass (<i>Hordeum</i> spp.), Wild oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.) | 2 leaf to early tillering Zadoks 12-23 | All States | 80 to 180 g * | Use the lower rates for younger weeds growing actively under ideal conditions. Use the higher rates for weeds that are predominantly at early tillering, or where denser populations are present or under less than ideal growing conditions or where some weed resistance to Group 1 herbicides is suspected. Because of the extreme variation of cross resistance present in annual ryegrass populations there is no guarantee that ROXSTAR 250 WG will always provide consistently high levels of control but trials have shown that higher rates may be expected to perform better than lower rates. For all crops apply in not less than 50 L water/ha. |
| | Annual ryegrass (Lolium rigidum) together with any of the following grasses: Annual phalaris (Phalaris spp.), Barley grass (Hordeum spp.), Brome grass (Bromus spp.) Volunteer cereals - Wheat (Triticum aestivum), - Barley (Hordeum vulgare), - Oats (Avena sativa), - Triticale (x Triticosecale), Wild oats (Avena spp.) | | | 80 to 180 g * # plus an effective rate of a fop herbicide containing fluazifop, haloxyfop, propaquizafop, or quizalofop | # Refer to the label of the partner herbicide for rates and specific directions for use. ROXSTAR 250 WG has good activity on barley grass and wild oats but is weaker on brome grass and volunteer cereals so the addition of a partner fop herbicide is generally recommended where any of these other weeds occur together with annual ryegrass. For the partner herbicide use rates at the lowest end of the range recommended for the particular grass weed. Guidance can also be obtained from labelled tank mixes of the partner herbicide with other dim herbicides. |
| Canola (conventional, TT, "IMI" varieties) | Annual ryegrass (Lolium rigidum) together with any of the following grasses: Annual phalaris (Phalaris spp.), Barley grass (Hordeum spp.), Brome grass (Bromus spp.) Volunteer cereals - Wheat (Triticum aestivum), - Barley (Hordeum vulgare), - Oats (Avena sativa), - Triticale - (x Triticosecale), Wild oats (Avena spp.) | 2 leaf to early tillering Zadoks 12-23 | All States | 80 g* # plus an effective rate of a fop herbicide containing fluazifop, haloxyfop, propaquizafop, quizalofop | Warning Canola can be sensitive to ROXSTAR 250 WG. DO NOT use more than 80 g/ha on canola. To minimise leaf symptoms do not apply to any variety before the majority of plants (80%) are at the true 4 leaf stage (4th leaf expanded, 5th leaf emerging). Under certain conditions, all varieties may exhibit leaf symptoms and/or reduced early competitiveness. If this occurs canola yield is usually unaffected but in some instances may be reduced. Avoid spraying stressed crops as crops growing under stress will show slower recovery. Avoid spraying practices that lead to over application such as double overlap, and spraying out corners. # Refer to section above for control of additional grasses. |

purn empty containers or product. in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury chemicals on site. Puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted sbea

ocal, state of territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers of clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, waste management racinty is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and numining chemicals on site, it recycling, replace cap and reunt clean containers to Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

day's use, wash gloves, godgles and contaminated clothing. smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and skin. Avoid inhaling dust. When preparing product for use wear cotton overalls Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and SAFETY DIRECTIONS

storage, nandling or use. Farmalinx Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect

off-label permits not endorsed by Farmalinx Pty Ltd or under abnormal conditions. statutory warranties) of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of product contacty to label instructions, or under directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty (other than non-excludable reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is CONDITIONS OF SALE:

request. Call Customer Service on 02 9389 2455.

for Farmalinx ROXSTAR 250 WG Herbicide is available from Farmalinx Pty Ltd on Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet SAFELY DAIA SHEEL

131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia

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

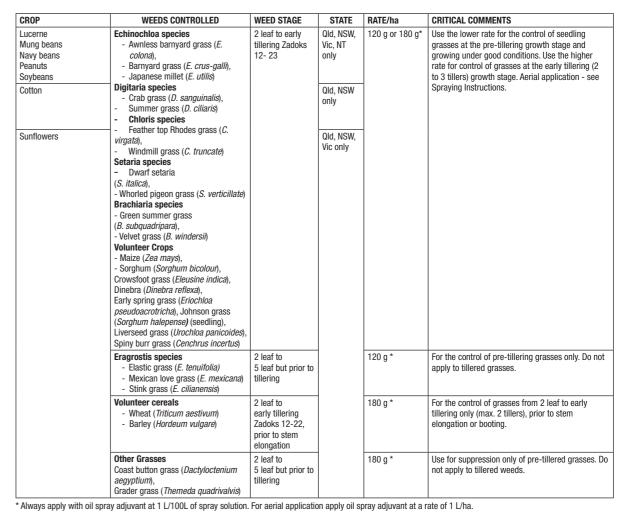
range of broadacre crops ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 250 g/kg HERBICIDE e control of certain g the directions for us GROUP

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IMPORTANT: THIS LEAFLET IS PART OF THE LABEL ATTACHED TO READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT. armalinx



Note: Does NOT control winter grass (Poa annua), Silver grass (Vulpia spp.), Nutsedge (Cyperus spp.) and broadleaf weeds

streams with the chemical or used containers.

failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

Cyclohexanedione (DIM) group of herbicides.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Highly toxic to algae and aquatic plants. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or

DO NOT plant cereal crops for a period of 4 weeks after application of RUXSIAK 250

cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which may

Group 1 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect proviouse, Farmalinx Py Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the

repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other

ndividuals can eventually dominate the weed population it these herbicides are used

may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant

occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 1 herbicides

weed resistance management, the product is a Group 1 herbicide. Some naturally

The product has the inhibitors of acetyl coA carboxylase mode of action. For

ROXSTAR 250 WG Herbicide is a member of the

compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility. Do not tank mix with other

one of the above products before doing a jar test beforehand. However, physical

DO NOT tank mix ROXSTAR 250 WG Herbicide plus oil spray adjuvant with more than

ROXSTAR 250 WG Herbicide is NOT COMPATIBLE with Chlorpos (reduced grass

Canola, Pulses, Pasture - EDTA chelates of Cu, Mn, Zn; sulphates of Cu, Mn, Zn.

products or trace elements without reference to a Farmalinx representative.

weed control); Smart Diflucan 500, or metosulam (increased crop effect).

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

WITHHOLDING PERIOD PRIOR TO HARVEST NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Canola, Chickpeas, Clover, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics, Mung beans, Navy beans, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sunflowers, Vetches: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Cotton: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED. DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK.

www.farmalinx.com



CONTINUED OVERLEAF

elements for the crops specified: ROXSTAR 250 WG Herbicide is compatible with any one of the following trace

for the crops specified: Pulses – Metapris 500 SC.

ROXSTAR 250 WG Herbicide is compatible with any one of the following fungicides

Pulses, canola, pasture - Alphacyper, phosmet, Fizzle, Piricarb WG, Dimetholinx, or the crops specified: ROXSTAR 250 WG Herbicide is compatible with any one of the following insecticides

WG, fluazifop, Quiz, propaquizatop. reduction possible), Meerkat, Farmalinx Haloxyfop 520 EC, Farmalinx Simazine 900 bromoxy 200 EC, Farmalinx LVE MCPA 570 EC, (max rate 0.5 L/ha; some clover vigour Pasture, clover based (not brome grass) - Farmalinx Flumetsulam 800 WG,

Farmalinx Haloxyfop 520 EC, fluazifop, Quiz, propaquizafop. Canola - Farmalinx Atrazine 900 WG, Farmalinx Simazine 900 WG, Clop 300,

сьоря specified:

HUXS IAK 250 WG IS COMPATIBLE WITH ANY ONE OF THE TOLIOWING NEFDICIDES FOR THE

any specific guidelines and restraints for the crop of situation. according to the label. Always refer to the label of the partner product for rates and the maximum rate of ROXTARA 250 WG is used and the weed growth stages are of that from ROXSTAR 250 WG alone. Performance of any tank mix will be better if physical mixing, nil or generally transient crop effect and grass control within 10% with ROXSTAR 250 WG plus 1% Supercharge. Compatibility is defined as acceptable ations are based on results from field and laboratory tests ı ne tollowing re Compatibility

as recommended on the label for that nerbicide. Rage (carfentrazone-ethyl) from mixing and spray equipment immediately after use

as Metfuron (metsulfuron-methyl), Tufman (chlorsulfuron), Triafon (triasulfuron) or peas, lupins, lucerne, clover etc) thoroughly remove all traces of SU herbicides such Before spraying sensitive crops (which include canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field phrayer cleanup or decontamination

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

oil adjuvant at a rate of 1 L/ha.

Moisture stress is a particular problem, whether caused by drought or short term stresses, resulting from a combination of high temperatures and low humidity or by prior use of pre- emergence herbicides resulting in stunted root growth of weeds An irrigation or effective rainfall must occur immediately before or after spraying if these conditions exist. Other stress conditions to avoid include use of pre-emergence herbicides resulting in stunted root growth of weeds frost waterlogging and extended cold conditions. Do not spray if any stress conditions are evident just prior

Add the required amount of ROXSTAR 250 WG (see table) directly to the spray tank which should be 50% full with clean water. After the product is fully dispersed complete filling the tank. The agitation system should be running during mixing and spraying. If agitation ceases and settling occurs, resuspend contents thoroughly before spraying. Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer

Add any other product next. An oil adjuvant is essential and should be added last to the spray tank at 1 1/100 L of water recommended adjuvant for ground application and for aerial application use

Oil adjuvant must be added to at least 10 times its volume of water especially where a suction (filling) probe is used.

The area covered per measure pack will depend upon the application rate/ha according to the following table

| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--|--|--|
| ROXSTAR 250 WG | Hectares covered by | | | | | | | | |
| KUXSTAK 250 WG | 1 kg | 2 kg | 3 kg | 4 kg | 5 kg | 10 kg | | | |
| 80 g | 12.5 | 25 | 37.5 | 50 | 62.5 | 125 | | | |
| 100 g | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 100 | | | |
| 150 g | 6.7 | 13.3 | 20.0 | 26.7 | 33.3 | 66.7 | | | |
| 180 g | 5.6 | 11.1 | 16.7 | 22.2 | 27.8 | 55.6 | | | |

Application

Time of application: ROXSTAR 250 WG is rainfast within 30 minutes. Do not apply ROXSTAR 250 WG if rain is expected within 30 minutes. To obtain the maximum benefits of this product, weeds should be sprayed when young and actively growing Use the lower rates for grasses with up to 4 leaves. Use the higher rates for weeds

Unless otherwise specified in the Critical Comments application may be made at any stage of crop growth but allowing sufficient time for the prescribed withholding

Method of application: Good spray coverage is essential for maximum results. Spray equipment must be checked and calibrated accurately prior to application.

Boom spraying: Check height of boom above the target weeds to ensure the spray is evenly distributed and a double overlap pattern is obtained. An even distribution of droplets with a Fine spray quality is desirable for maximum efficacy. The inclusion of Supercharge coarsens the spray quality when applied through a Tee, let XR11002 nozzle such that a Medium spray quality results which will help reduce the likelihood

Broadacre use: Water volumes per hectare will depend on nozzle selection and ground speed but should be in the range of 50-100 L/ha. 110° flat fan nozzles are preferred for use with this product. Use higher volumes of spray to achieve better coverage of dense, vigorous weed infestations and/or if the nozzles used produce coarser than a Fine spray quality (measured with water). The use of air induction nozzles is not recommended until further trial data is available

Aerial application: The product may be applied through boom or Micronair units in 20-30 L of water per hectare. The use of the higher volume is preferred due to more reliable results. Spray quality should be Fine and swath width should not be wider than recommended for type of plane and application unit. Weed control following aerial application may not be as good as from ground application.



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