

FARMALINX

Warlord 540 Hi-Load

HERBICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints: DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for six hours of daylight following treatment of annual weeds and seven days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless otherwise specified in critical comments.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE

SITUATION	WEEDS	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement	Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats, Volunteer Cereals	340-660 mL pre-tillering 660-840 mL post tillering	RATE SELECTION: Use higher rates for advanced weed growth or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment. SILVERGRASS When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, add Wetter TX and use water volumes of 70 L/ha or more and small droplets to improve coverage. PERENNIAL WEEDS WARLORD 540 Hi-Load will provide seasonal control and reduction in plant numbers. Control of Skeleton Weed requires addition of full soil disturbance at planting. In Tasmania, for perennial weeds use 1-2 L/ha.
	Annual Phalaris, Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass, Winter Grass	660-840 mL pre-tillering 840 mL-1 L post tillering	
	Calomba Daisy, Capeweed, Doublegee/Spiny Emex, Fumitory, Volunteer Lupins, Volunteer Peas	340-660 mL less than 8 cm diameter/height 660 mL-1 L greater than 8 cm diameter/height	
	Amsinckia, Dock (seedling), Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle, Wild Turnip	660-840 mL less than 12 cm diameter/height 840 mL-1 L greater than 12 cm diameter/height	
	Perennial Phalaris, Skeleton Weed, Sorrel, Sub Clover	1 L	
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow OR prior to planting a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal soil disturbance or prior to surface seeding of pastures	Barley Grass, Canary Grass, Wild Oats, Volunteer Cereals	660mL-1 L	RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds commence stem elongation or budding. Use higher rates in Spring and under cold conditions. In Tasmania use 1-2 L/ha with the higher rate for control of perennial weeds. PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if satisfactory a seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment. AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING: Delay seeding until trash level is reduced to allow for satisfactory placement of broadcast seed on the soil surface. Bathurst Burr: For mature weeds use the higher rate. Bent Grass: Use the 1.7 L/ha rate. Apply in late Spring following initiation of seedhead emergence. Follow up with full disturbance with a tyned implement 10-21 days after spraying. Couch, Kikuyu, Paspalum: Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control, use in conjunction with cultivation. Kikuyu, Paspalum: Use the low rate for suppression, the high rate for control. Dock, Flatweed: Use the maximum rate for full control. Hoary Cress: Use at a rate of 1 L/ha. Treat from late rosette to early flowering. Silvergrass: When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, add Wetter TX and use water volumes of 70 L/ha or more and small droplets to improve coverage. Soursob: Use at 1 L/ha. Treat at tuber exhaustion. Annual Ryegrass: Glyphosate resistance biotypes have been detected in Australia. If glyphosate resistance weeds are known to be present, apply an additional method of control.
	Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Hoary Cress, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Silvergrass, Soursob, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Winter Grass	1.0-1.3 L	
	Bathurst Burr, Bent Grass, Couch, Dock, Erodium, Flatweed, Kikuyu, Plantain, Paspalum, Perennial Phalaris, Sorrel, Sub Clover, Yorkshire Fog	1.25-2.0 L	
	PoaTussock	Seed-head suppression	

CONSERVATION TILLAGE – continued

SITUATION	WEEDS	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pasture topping	Annual Ryegrass	300-680 mL	Remove livestock prior to application to allow even regrowth. Use lower rate if grasses are flowering and higher rate if at the milky dough stage. Apply to Capeweed and Calomba Daisy at flowering. DO NOT add Wetter TX. DO NOT apply to Clover or Medic crops intended for seed production.
	Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Silvergrass	200-300 mL	
	CalombaDaisy	300 mL	
Seed-head suppression	Bent Grass	240-420 mL	Apply treatments late October to late November, before seedheads have emerged. Add Wetter TX. Use the higher rate where growth is excessive. Graze hard after spraying.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA NSW, Vic, Tas only For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	Serrated Tussock	2.7-4.0 L	Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results May to October. Application: Boom spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant coverage. Also see Aerial Equipment . Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of Wetter TX to 100 L of spraying solution may improve control of serrated tussock. Site Preparation: Burning of Serrated Tussock 10-12 months before spraying or slashing/heaving grazing (cell grazing) 2 weeks before spraying is essential for good results (Note: Serrated Tussock is almost indigestible and prolonged exposure can lead to starvation and death of stock). Rates: Use lower rate on Serrated Tussock regrowth after burning (no residual dead foliage). Use higher rate on Serrated Tussock that has been slashed or grazed (may contain some residual dead foliage).
	For prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation	SerratedTussock	500-840 mL Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results obtained during mid September-mid October. Apply prior to any seed head emergence. Also see Aerial Equipment . Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of Wetter TX to 100 L of spraying solution may improve results. Rates: The lower rates will be less damaging to desirable pasture species. If seed head emergence is imminent then higher rates will give better results.
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallow or prior to planting a crop. Cotton: Shielded sprayers	Paradoxa Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	340-660 mL	RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rates on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where weeds are dense or well developed. Dense infestations of some weeds eg. Barnyard Grass, Liverseed (Urochloa) Grass may need follow up treatments for complete control. TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back and withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. Tank mixes with atrazine may give unacceptable knockdown control of certain weeds. DO NOT apply the tankmix for control of Barnyard Grass, Liverseed Grass or Milk Thistle. Ammonium sulphate may enhance knockdown weed control where tank mixtures of atrazine are used. SHIELDED SPRAYERS: Apply WARLORD 540 Hi-Load to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply in cotton less than 20 cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury may result. PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of sunlight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.
	African Turnip Weed, Black Pigweed, Goggabri Weed, Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Deadnettle, Mintweed, Milk (sow) Thistle, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Sweet Summer Grass, Variegated Thistle, Volunteer Sorghum	500-660 mL up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm in diameter/height 660 mL-1.35 L greater than 5 true leaves or 3 cm in diameter/height	
	Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Bladder Ketmia, Button Grass, Camel (Afgan) Melon, Caustic Weed, Columbus Weed, Liverseed Grass, Mexican Poppy, Native Millet, New Zealand Spinach, Noogoora Burr, Pigweed (up to 25 cm diameter), Spear Thistle, Stinking Goosefoot, Thornapple (Datura), Turnip Weed, Wild/Prickly Lettuce, Wireweed	660mL-1.35L	
	Prickly Paddy Melon	640 mL-1.3 L plus 80 mL Tripyr	
	Climbing Buckwheat (< 12 leaf), Couch, Johnson Grass	1.3-2.0 L	
Sugar cane Inter-row spraying	Annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds	1.2-5 L	Apply to weeds growing between crop rows using a ground based hooded and shielded sprayer. Apply at early growth stage of crop, before formation of the cane. Apply no more than 3 applications, to a maximum of 12 L/ha per crop. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the crop as severe injury may result.
		Nutgrass	
Sugar cane Ratoon spray out Old, NSW only	Sugar cane ratoon regrowth	4-6 L	Apply under good growing conditions only to actively growing ratoons 60-120 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or water logging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.

PRE - AND POST-HARVEST USES

SITUATION	WEEDS	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum control	Grain sorghum (pre-harvest)	1-1.35 L	DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Use the higher rate where the crop has produced significant number of late tillers or where following crops will be established without further treatment. DO NOT apply to crops intended for seed production. Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging.
	Grain sorghum (post-harvest)	660 mL-1.35 L	Slashed/grazed stubble. Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20 cm high. Use the higher rate on standing stubble or where regrowth from slashed sorghum has advanced beyond 50 cm in height.
Cotton pre-harvest	Bathurst Burr, Noogoora Burr, Winter annual weeds	840 mL-1.7 L	Treatments may be applied alone or in a tank mix with Dropp* or Harvade*. Apply when 60% of bolls are open. When tank mixed with conditioner/defoliant treatments, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained particularly where higher rates are used and conditions are unfavourable for defoliation.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION to reduce viable seed set of weeds in: Field peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), faba beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)	320-680 mL	Use lower rate if Ryegrass is flowering and higher rate if Ryegrass is at milky dough stage. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Application before this time may significantly reduce yields (in practice losses in excess of 25% can occur). Apply when the average seed moisture content is below 30%. For faba beans, this is indicated by the pods going black, and for field peas by the pods going yellow. DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprouting. Glyphosate resistance biotypes have been detected in Australia. If glyphosate resistance weeds are known to be present, apply an additional method of control.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Annual weeds	900 mL-1.8 L	Apply to mature crop from late dough stage (28% moisture) onwards. The higher rate will be required when crops are heavy and leaf shading effects may occur. DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprouting. Where wheat is grown in rotation with any herbicide tolerant crop, management should be consistent with implementation of any management plan for herbicide tolerant crops.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Chickpeas and lentils (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels.)	Annual weeds	680 mL-1.8 L	Apply with boom or by air. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster dessication is required. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Chickpeas and Lentils: Apply when physiologically mature and less than 15% green pods. Soybean: Apply only after seed pod have lost all green colour and 80- 90% of leaves have dropped. Mungbeans/Adzuki and Cowpea: Apply to mature crops when pods are brown/black. Field peas: Apply when seeds turn yellow and average seed moisture content is below 30%. DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of crop desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Chickpeas (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels.)	Annual weeds	500 mL-1.1 L plus 5 g Farmalinx Metfuron 600 WG Herbicide	Apply with boom or by air. Apply when chickpeas are physiologically mature and less than 15% of green pods are present. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster dessication is required. DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of crop desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.

USE SITUATIONS

Table with 2 columns: SITUATION and CRITICAL COMMENTS – READ APPLICATION CHECKLIST BEFORE USING. See Annual, Perennial and Woody weeds section below for most appropriate use.

USE SITUATIONS – continued

Table with 3 columns: WEEDS CONTROLLED, BOOM RATE/ha, and CRITICAL COMMENTS. Lists weeds like WOODY WEEDS, Blackberry, and Chinese Scrub with their respective boom rates and control methods.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS: WHEAT AND LEGUMES: DO NOT HARVEST GRAIN FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. ALL OTHER USES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: WARLORD 540 Hi-Load is a non-volatile, non-selective, water soluble liquid herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in a wide range of agricultural and non-agricultural use situations.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING: FARMALINX WARLORD 540 Hi-Load is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. WARLORD 540 Hi-Load has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT: WARLORD 540 Hi-Load is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Cultivation and/or planting operations which provide conditions suitable for crop emergence and establishment are required following herbicide application.

MIXING: WARLORD 540 Hi-Load mixes readily with water. Reduced results may occur if water containing suspended clay or organic matter is used e.g. from dams, streams and irrigation channels.

Mixing Instructions: 1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full clean water and start agitation. 2. If adding ammonium sulphate, use a 2% v/v and mix thoroughly.

Wiper Equipment: Wiper equipment (eg. Ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applicators) may be used to apply WARLORD 540 Hi-Load. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation.

Aerial Equipment: WARLORD 540 Hi-Load may be applied by aircraft for control of weeds in forests, cropland or pasture prior to establishment of crops, new pastures or new forest plantings and for pre-harvest applications up to a maximum rate of 2.7 L/ha where specified by this label.

Air Temperature and Relative Humidity: DO NOT apply WARLORD 540 Hi-Load by aircraft at temperatures above 30°C. Increase spray output to at least 30 L/ha when temperatures rise above 25°C.

AVOID DRIFT: DO NOT apply treatments with spraying equipment or under weather conditions which are likely to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible crops, pastures or other sensitive plants.

APPLICATION CHECKLIST: DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing conditions due to moisture stress, waterlogging, severe frosting, insect damage etc. Reduced performance may also occur where weeds are covered with dust or silt.

PRECAUTIONS: DO NOT use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS: Avoid contact with foliage, green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, exposed non-woody roots, flowers or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees.

PROTECTION WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT: DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the product or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

APPLICATION Boom Equipment: For boom application, a spray volume of 80 L/ha or less is recommended for optimum performance. Nozzles and pressure settings should be selected to deliver a MEDIUM or MEDIUM-COARSE size droplet at the target.

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

Warlord 540 Hi-Load

HERBICIDE ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 540 g/L GLYPHOSATE present as the POTASSIUM SALT

GROUP M HERBICIDE

Non selective herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial weeds.

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

farmalinx

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SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Will irritate eyes and may irritate the nose and throat. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

SDS: Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for WARLORD 540 Hi-Load is available from FARMALINX on request.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of FARMALINX WARLORD 540 Hi-Load Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by FARMALINX Pty. Ltd., regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer.

* Other trademarks

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