

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme temperature (less than 5°C or greater than 30°C), moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT apply post-emergence treatments if rain is likely within 4 hours. DO NOT irrigate (any method) treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application. DO NOT apply to crops affected by disease or by previous herbicide treatment (eg triazines or sulfonylureas).

TABLE 1A. CHICKPEAS. FIELD PEAS. LENTILS. FENUGREEK. LATHYRUS. VETCH (POPANY ONLY) AND SERRADELLA

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXES
Chickpeas	4 - 6 branches (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	Flumetsulam 800 WG Herbicide usually causes some transient crop yellowing and can cause reddish discolouration and height suppression. Flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	DO NOT use any spray additives, or tank mix any other chemicals with Flumetsulam 800 WG Herbicide when using on chickpeas and field peas.
Field Peas	2 to 6 nodes (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	Flumetsulam 800 WG may cause transient crop yellowing and height suppression. On light soils in dry seasons flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	
Lentils	4-8 fully expanded leaves DO NOT apply later than 6 weeks after crop emergence.	Flumetsulam 800 WG may cause transient height reduction, crop discolouration and delayed flowering, although yields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after application (eg. frost, drought, nutrient deficiency, disease) may lengthen the time needed for lentils to recover. In seasons where a dry spring occurs, yields may be suppressed. Tank mixes with other products may result in growth suppression and delayed flowering which can result in yield suppression.	Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or BS-1000® at 200 mL/100 L may be applied with Flumetsulam 800 WG to lentils.
Fenugreek Lathyrus Vetch (Popany only)	3 fully expanded leaves onwards		Use Flumetsulam 800 WG or Flumetsulam 800 WG plus a wetter only. Tank mixtures with other herbicides are not recommended.
Serradella	3 fully expanded leaves onwards		Uptake [®] Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or BS-1000 [®] at 200 mL/100 L may be applied with Flumetsulam 800 WG for serradella.

TABLE 1B. WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 1A CROPS

WEED	WEED GR	OWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)			
CONTROLLED					
Amsinckia (Yellow burrweed)	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	25	Where recommended, use of either a wetter or Uptake Spraying Oil with Flumetsulam 800 WG will provide	
Ball mustard	6 leaf	5 cm diameter]	better weed control.	
Charlock	8 leaf	10 cm diameter		Spray charlock as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.	
Indian hedge mustard	6 leaf	5 cm diameter			
Lupins	10 leaf	10 cm high	1		
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter			
Pheasant's eye	8 leaf	10 cm diameter			
Shepherd's purse	8 leaf	10 cm diameter			
Three-horned bedstraw	6 whorls	10 cm high]		
Turnip weed	8 leaf	5 cm diameter]		
Volunteer canola	8 leaf	10 cm diameter			
Ward's weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter			
Wild turnip	6 leaf	5 cm diameter			
SUPPRESSED					
Capeweed (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25	Under ideal growing conditions, Flumetsulam 800 WG will provide useful suppression of capeweed and doublegee. Best results will be achieved when a pre- emergence herbicide has already been used.	
Doublegee (Spiny emex) (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter		Under ideal growing conditions, Flumetsulam 800 WG without an adjuvant will give a biomass reduction	
Wild radish	4 leaf	5 cm diameter		of 50% - 70% of wild radish. Surviving plants may flower and set viable seed. Best results will occur with treatment in conditions of >5°C with bright sunny conditions and use of higher water rates of 75-100 L/ha with fine-medium quality spray droplets to get excellent spray coverage.	

TABLE 2A. WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE (Including Those Undersown with Clover, Lucerne or Medics), Clover, Lucerne and Medic Crops Mixed Grasses/ Legume Pastures

CROP / SITUATION	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXES
Wheat	3 leaf until start of jointing (Zadoks 13-31)		Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non- ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.

CROP / SITUATION		OWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXES	TABLE 2B. WEEDS CON			, ,	
Barley Oats	Mic	d-tillering to start of nting (Zadoks 23-31)	Transient stem shortening and crop discolouration may occur, although	Use only with a wetting agent such as BS- 1000 when either applying Flumetsulam	WEED	Up To	WTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Stirling barley	Ap	ply no earlier than	yields are normally unaffected. Whe barley and oats are undersown, a	800 WG alone or with partner products in barley and oats.		Leaf No. or			
(WA only)	Zad	doks 31.	vigorous legume component may	barley and bats.	Fumitory	6 leaf	8 cm diameter	25 + 300 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L) + wetter	Only use a wetter with Flumetsulam 800 WG + terbutryn tank mixes.
			lengthen the time needed for the cereal to recover, especially if the		Hedge mustard	8 leaf	10 cm	25 + Uptake	Note: This mixture is only approved for use in NSW, Vic and Tasmania on pastures.
			cereal is stressed by lack of moistu trace element deficiency or disease	re,	Indian hedge mustard Lupins	10 leaf	diameter 10 cm high	25 + Uptake or wetter	
			In severe cases, yields may be		WA blue and narrow	4 to 8 leaf		10 + Uptake or wetter	-
Triticale	Mio	d-tillering to start of	suppressed.	Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at	leaf lupins (WA only) Marshmallow (Small	4 leaf	10 cm	25 + Uptake or wetter or	Add a wetter to MCPA/terbutryn or bromoxynil-MCP.
Cereal rye	joir	nting (Zadoks 23-31)		500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non- ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.	10 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non- nic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 L/100 L.		diameter	15 + wetter + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil-MCPA (200 g/L + 200 g/L), or	mixes. Only use bromoxynil/MCPA and terbutryn + MCPA
Medic, lucerne, and clover seed crops, a pastures, including; Barrel medic	nd on	o 3 trifoliate leaves wards	Medic, lucerne and subterranean clover (sub clover) - When Flumetsulam 800 WG is applied at 25 g/ha + Uptake or wetter, yield	Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non- ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.				15 + wetter + 350 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L) + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	mixes in cereals that are NOT undersown with clovers, medics or lucerne.
Snail medic Spineless burr medi Subterranean clover White clover			reduction may occur when treating Serena medic or Nungarin sub clow DO NOT apply to lucerne seed crop	er. In lucerne DO NOT use with MCPA. In medics DO NOT use with MCPA.		10 leaf	20 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	For older plants see Weeds Suppressed. Only use a wetter with Flumetsulam $800 \text{ WG} + 2.4 \text{ D,B}$ tank mixes.
Grazing lucerne - hig	gh 4 ti	rifoliate leaves onwards	less than 8 weeks before flowering Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only. DO NOT apply at 50 g/	/ha	Paterson's curse	8 leaf	10 cm	Grazing lucerne only 50 + Uptake or wetter 25 + Uptake or wetter +	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. D0 NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed productio In pasture, larger plants and any affected by stress
Fence lines, Stock camps, Stockyards, Commercial areas a pastures including	on	o 3 trifoliate leaves wards (see crop erance)	to lucerne used for seed production	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.	(Salvation Jane)	oleal	diameter	bromoxynil (200 g/L) 700 mL/ha or 25 + wetter + terbutryn (500 g/L) 300 mL/ha or 25 + wetter + diuron (500	grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. For best results follow up with moderate grazing tw weeks after application. With terbutryn, apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha from the groun or 50 L/ha from aircraft.
medic, lucerne and clover pastures.								g/L) 1L/ha for Mature lucerne only	Only use a wetter with Flumetsulam 800 WG + diuron tank mixes.
Cereals: Wheat Barle Oats, Triticale, Cerea	al lear	wering (anthesis) to ly dough (Zadoks,			Peppercress seedlings	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
rye	61	-83) vanced seedlings or				10 leaf	15 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha	
Medics	re-	growth after cutting or			Pheasant's eye	7 leaf	10 cm high	25 + Uptake or wetter	
	10	izing			Shepherd's purse	8 leaf	10 cm		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LED IN TABLE 2A CROI			Three-horned bedstraw	6 whorls	diameter 10 cm high	-	
WEED	U DU T aU	ED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS	Turnip weed	8 leaf	5 cm diameter	15 + Uptake or wetter	
	Leaf No	o. or size (cm)				12 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Amsinckia (Yellow burrweed)	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter		Volunteer canola	8 leaf	10 cm	-	
	6 leaf	5 cm diameter			Ward's weed Wild radish	6 leaf	diameter 15 cm	25 + Uptake or wetter +	When conditions at anyouing are less than ideal
Buchan weed	uchan weed 8 leaf 10	10 cm diameter	Lucerne and/or clover only 25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha Grazing lucerne only	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only		o leal	diameter	bromoxynil (200 g/L) 700 mL/ha or 25 + wetter + MCPA amine	When conditions at spraying are less than ideal (see RESTRAINTS above), or when the crop is not competitive, some radish plants may survive to flower and set viable seed.
			50 + Uptake or wetter	and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.				(500 g/L) 500 mL/ha or 25 + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 1 L/ha for Mature lucerne	DO NOT use MCPA amine in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne.
Calepina (White ball mustard)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter		Wild radish (cereals)	6 leaf	15 cm	only 15 + wetter + 700 mL/ha	In lucerne DO NOT use MCPA. In medics DO NOT use MCPA
Capeweed	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter + bromoxynil (200 g/L) 700 mL/	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate	wild radish (cereals)	o leal	diameter	bromoxynil/MCPA	Add Uptake Spraying Oil or wetter to Flumetsular
			ha or 25 + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 100 mL/ha	grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and				(200 g/L + 200 g/L) or 15 + Uptake or wetter + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or	800 WG mixes with MCPA amine and a wetter to Flumetsulam 800 WG + MCPA/terbutryn o Flumetsulam 800 WG + bromoxynil/MCPA mixes.
Charlock	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	Spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress				15 + wetter + 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) + 350 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L)	DO NOT use MCPA amine or MCPA amine + terbutryn in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne.
Cotula (WA only)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter		flower. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or	Wild turnip	10 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Doublegee (Spiny	4 leaf	10 cm diameter		wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L. Optimum results are obtained in a competitive					
emex)			100 mL/ha	pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture,					
	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	bromoxynil (200 g/L) 700 mL/ ha or 25 + wetter + 2.4-DB (500 g/L)	spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.					
			25 + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 1 L/ha for Mature lucerne only	Use Uptake Spraying Oil or a wetter with Flumetsulam 800 WG + bromoxynil tank mixture.					
	10.1			Only use a wetter with Flumetsulam 800 WG + 2,4-DB or Flumetsulam 800 WG + diuron tank mixes					
Dwarf marigold (Poverty weed)	10 leaf	15 cm high	15 + Uptake or wetter						
Fat hen	15 leaf	20 cm high	lucerne only 25 + Uptake or wetter	Spring and summer pasture and lucerne application only.					
			50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.					



TABLE 2C. WEEDS SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 2A CROPS

WEED	WEED GRO	WTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
	Up To Leaf No. or	Up To Plant size (cm)			
Buchan weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	Only use a wetter with Flumetsulam 800 WG +	
Deadnettle	6 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha	2, 4-DB tank mixes.	
Doublegee (Spiny emex)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter		
	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	Grazing lucerne only 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. D0 NOT apply at 50	
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow)	5-8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	g/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.	
New Zealand spinach	4 leaf	5 cm diameter]	Only use a wetter with Flumetsulam 800 WG + 2, 4-DB tank mixes.	
Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter			
Peppercress	10 leaf	15 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter		
Stagger weed	6 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha		
Wild radish	4 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter		

TABLE 3. SALVAGE SPRAY IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE, MIXED GRASS/LEGUME PASTURES, LUCERNE, CLOVER AND MEDICS

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wild radish Turnip weed	Early flowering of the youngest weeds to early pod formation of the oldest weeds.	25 + Uptake or wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L. For prevention of wild radish and turnip weed seed set, apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha from the ground or 50 L/ha from aircraft. Some re-growth may occur when wet conditions prevail after treatment. Do not use this technique if you have already applied a Group B herbicide to the crop or pasture this season. Only use this salvage technique with Flumetsulam 800 WG once per cropping cycle to minimise the development of herbicide resistance. If you suspect herbicide resistance in broadleaved weeds do not use this technique. D0 NOT use a Flumetsulam 800 WG salvage spray in pastures for seed production. WARNING: Weeds that have not started to flower at application time may not be controlled by the salvage spray technique. For wild radish, time treatment to coincide with green, soft pods prior to embryo maturation in seeds. Squeeze pod between finger nails to see if any green/ white seeds are present. Best time to treat is before seeds are visible.

TABLE 4. AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Rosette stage prior to running up to flower		Apply to actively growing rosettes. To ensure complete coverage, spray to the point of runoff. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.
(suppression) Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane) Wild radish			

TABLE 5A. SEED CROPS (Tasmania only): SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, ARROWLEAF CLOVER, LUCERNE AND CHICORY

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXES
Seed crops of Subterranean clover Red clover White clover Arrowleaf clover Lucerne Chicory	1 to 3 trifoliate leaves onwards	or clover seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering. DO NOT apply at 40 g/ha to lucerne intended for seed	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L. In clover and lucerne Flumetsulam 800 WG may be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB and/or bromoxynil at their respective label rates for complete control of
		production.	suppressed weeds.

TABLE 5B. WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 5A CROPS

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
WEEDS CONTROLLED			
Charlock	Up to 3½ leaf stage	25 + Uptake or wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or wetting
Fat hen Lesser swinecress Mustards Shepherd's purse Wild radish Wild turnip	Beyond 3½ leaf stage and up to 10 leaf stage	40 + Uptake or wetter	agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.
WEEDS SUPPRESSED			
Capeweed Chickweed Fumitory Spurrey Wireweed	Beyond 3½ leaf stage and up to 10 leaf stage	40 + Uptake or wetter	In clover and lucerne , seedlings of these weeds will be suppressed with Flumetsulam 800 WG alone. In clover and lucerne , Flumetsulam 800 WG may be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB and/or bromoxynil at
			their respective label rates for complete control of suppressed weeds. Only use a wetting agent at 200 mL/100 L with these tankmixes.

TARLE 6A SOVREANS LUCERNE MAIZE AND PEANUTS

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	APPLICATION METHODS	SPRAY ADDITIVES / TANK MIXED	CROP TOLERA
Maize	Post-plant pre- emergence (PPPE)	Apply Flumetsulam 800 WG after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with pendimethalin.	
	Post-emergent Up to 8 leaf stage		Apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L spray volume or with a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetter such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.	Some transi and height s be expected unaffected.
Soybean	Pre-plant Incorporated (PPI)	Incorporate into the soil within 4 hours by making two passes in opposite directions using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with Farmalinx Trifluralinx or pendimethalin.	
	Incorporated By Sowing (IBS)	Ensure the planting operation is done within 4 hours of application, using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with Farmalinx Trifluralinx or pendimethalin.	
	Post-plant Pre- emergent (PPPE)	Apply Flumetsulam 800 WG after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with pendimethalin.	
Lucerne	Post-emergent Up to 6 trifoliate leaf stage		D0 NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.	
Peanuts	Post-emergent Up to 6 leaf stage		Apply with Uptake Spraying 0il at 500 mL/100 L spray volume or with a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetter such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.	

TABLE 6B. WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 6A CROPS

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
WEEDS CONTROLLED			
Annual ragweed Boggabri weed Fat hen Wild radish (IBS and PPPE only)	Pre-emergent	25 or 50	WEED CONTROL: Minimum spray volume 150 L/ha for In pre-emergent situations use the high soil residual effect and better suppressio
Caltrop Fat hen Turnip weed Wild radish	Post-emergent Up to 4 leaf	25 or 50 + Uptake or wetter	weeds (see WEEDS SUPPRESSED). In post-emergent situations use 25 g/ha leaf stage and 50 g/ha on larger weeds and where more residual control is requ
WEEDS SUPPRESSED			
Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Cobbler's- pegs	Pre-emergent	25 or 50	WEED CONTROL: Minimum spray volume 150 L/ha for In pre-emergent situations use the high
Annual ground cherry Anoda weed Bladder ketmia Boggabri weed Fierce thornapple (Qld only) Red pigweed Wild gooseberry	Post-emergent Up to 4 leaf	25 or 50 + Uptake or wetter	soil residual effect and better suppression weeds (see WEEDS SUPPRESSED). In post-emergent situations use 25 g/ha leaf stage and 50 g/ha on larger weeds and where more residual control is requ

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

HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS	
Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, maize, peanuts and soybeans:	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
Winter cereals: GRAZING/STOCK FOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, peanuts, soybeans, Popany vetch:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS A APPLICATION
Barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat, grass pastures:	DO NOT GRAZE FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR HARVEST FOR SEED F AFTER APPLICATION
Maize:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS A APPLICATION
Clover, fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, medic, serradella:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR HARVEST F DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

EXPORT OF LIVESTOCK

When Flumetsulam 800 WG is used as directed and the above WHPs for grazing and cutting for stock food are observed, livestock fed treated commodities are considered acceptable to slaughter for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific export market requirements before feeding treated animal feeds to livestock

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS:

Cereal rye, medics, triticale, wheat, maize, soybeans: Barley, chickpeas, clover, field peas, lucerne, oats and peanuts

Canola, cotton, faba beans, fenugreek, lathyrus, lentils, lupins, serradella, sorghum, sunflowers, Popany vetch:

On deep soils (with no impermeable sub-horizon), cotton, sorghum and sunflowers may be planted 3 months after application of Flumetsulam 800 WG. Canola. faba beans and lupins are more sensitive and may be planted 9 months after application of Flumetsulam 800 WG. On shallow, duplex, low organic matter soils with an impermeable sub-horizon within the root zone (30 cm deep or less), these crops should NOT be planted until 2 years after application of Flumetsulam 800 WG.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS MIXING

Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of Flumetsulam 800 WG Herbicide. Add the remaining water with the agitator running. Add Uptake Spraying Oil or the wetting agent last (if used). Maintain agitation during spraying.

Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing. When tank mixing: Flumetsulam 800 WG should be added to the tank first, followed by wettable powders or other dry flowable formulations, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates (eg. Lontrel* Herbicide), emulsifiable concentrates (eg. Verdict* 520 Herbicide) and then add Uptake Spraying Oil or wetting agent last (if used).

APPLICATION

through an accurately calibrated boom sprayer. For aircraft application apply Flumetsulam 800 WG in no less than 30 L/ha of water through accurately calibrated equipment. The product should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft delivering medium quality spray based on BCPC specifications and in accordance with ASAE standard S-572. Best results are achieved where applications are made on warn (greater than 5°C), sunny days applying more than 50 L/ha of total spray volume (preferably more than 75 L/ha) and where spray coverage is maximised.

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AFTER

FOR 4 WEEKS

AFTER

FOR SEED FOR 3

May be planted at any time after application of Flumetsulam 800 WG. Allow 3 months to elapse after application before sowing these crops.

Apply Flumetsulam 800 WG in 50 to 150 litres of water per hectare,

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or from the FARMALINX Pty Ltd website - www.farmalinx.com.au

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



Partners in Agriculture

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APVMA Approval No: 67061/55099

Always allow 7 days between application of a grass herbicide

In lentils, adjuvant, broadleaf or grass herbicide, insecticide

and foliar fertiliser tank mixes may result in transient height

reduction, crop discolouration and delayed flowering, although

vields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after

application (eg. frost, drought) may lengthen the time needed

for lentils to recover and in years where a dry spring occurs,

and Flumetsulam 800 WG in chickpeas and field peas.

Flumetsulam 800 WG is compatible with the following

Diuron (liquid or

300g/L formula

MCPA sodium salt

MCPA amine

MCPA ester

trifluralir

clodinafop

wettable granule

Clopyralid 750 g/kg and Fluroxpyr

Imazethapyr

Stomp 330E

Herbicide

Terbutrvn

Herbicide

Tristar Advance

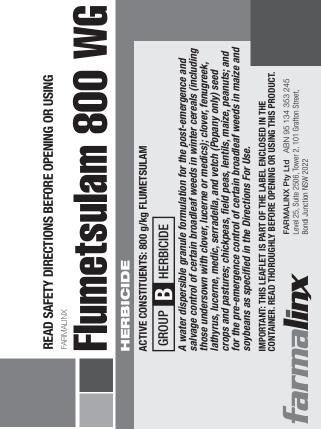
haloxyfop

Selective Herbicide

trifluralir

Tordon[®] 242 Cereal

Uptake Spraving Oil, Hasten[®] Sprav Adjuvant, BS 1000



mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group B herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group B 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 this product or other Group B 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 the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local FARMALINX representative.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Refer to MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS for crop rotation information. Crops susceptible to Flumetsulam 800 WG include but are not limited to canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and

DO NOT flood irrigate any treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application. Where other types of irrigation are used, for example sprinklers, DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 48 hours after application.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soils or if heavy rain is expected within 48 hours of application

Dangerous to aquatic plants and susceptible crops. DO NOT contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the product or its containers

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, such as dead calm or excessive wind, or from spraying equipment producing small droplets that may cause spray to drift onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies, watercourses, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under withholding periods.

Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying, therefore livestock should be kept out of the area until the plants have died down

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE. FISH. CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children

Store in the closed, original container in a securely locked, dry, cool, well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight.

DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed. DO NOT dispose of any undiluted chemical on-site.

When the foil bag is empty, shake any residual material into the spray tank. Shred and bury empty packaging in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the packaging below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty packaging and product should not be burnt.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section).

SAFETY DIRECTIONS Product will irritate the eves.

- When handling the granules avoid contact with eyes.
- If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water
- Wash hands after use

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: Australia 13 11 26

the triazolopyrimidine sulfonanilide (sulfonamide) group of herbicides. The product has the acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor

GROUP B HERBICIDE

2.4-DB Diflufenican (lentils and field peas only Diflufenican + Bromoxynil Metsulfuro

Fungicides (lentils only) Carbendazim, chlorothalonil, mancozeb **Foliar Fertilisers**

COMPATIBILITY

Adjuvants

Atrazine

Bromoxyni

Broadleaf herbicides

Basagran M60 Herbicide

Grassweed herbicides

diclofop-methy

(ryegrass only)

Insecticides

Paraguat

Clethodim (lentils only) Simazine

Wildcat Selective Herbicide (wild oats only)

vields may be suppressed.

Broadacre zinc (lentils only) [®] Registered Trademarks

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Flumetsulam 800 WG, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Drain the tank and clean any filters in the tank,

Dimethoate, esfenvalerate (lentils only), chlorpyrifos, omethoate

- pump, lines and nozzles.
 To rinse. After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.
- To decontaminate. Before spraving sensitive crops (which include canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. SUBF[®] Cold Water SURF Concentrate[®], Dynamo Matic Concentrate[®] OMO® or DRIVE® at 500 mL/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Chlorine based cleaners are not recommended. Nufarm Tank and Equipment Cleaner[®] is not recommended.

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and watercourses.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Flumetsulam 800WG Herbicide is a broadleaf herbicide with no annual ryegrass activity and is a member

