FARMALINX

Stuka 75-D

HERBICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which are not actively growing or to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) or to plants which may be stressed, due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result.
DO NOT use in high winds
DO NOT spray if rain is likely to occur within four hours.
DO NOT apply close to, or on areas, containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed into areas growing, or to be planted to, desirable plants, or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted to, susceptible crops or plants.
DO NOT move soil which may have been sprayed to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.
Picloram, one of the active constituents in the product remains active in the soil for extended periods depending on the rate of application, soil type, rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil moisture and soil organic matter.
In some states some uses of this product are controlled by legislation. Check with your local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industry for details.

Table 1 Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Winter Cereals Barley Canary grass Oats Triticale Wheat	Apply from 3-4 tiller stage to start of jointing (first node) for least effect on the crop. Z23 to Z31	Climbing buckwheat (black bindweed, ivy vine), New Zealand spinach, Docks Doublegee (spiny emex), Sow thistle	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 8 true leaves	Qld, ACT and NSW only	300 mL/ha	Winter cereals may be treated using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION) For best control of climbing buckwheat, apply early as this weed becomes increasingly difficult to control as it becomes larger
		Mustards, Radish, Turnip weed, Hexham scent, Mintweed, Variegated thistle, Sunflower, Wireweed[1]			300 mL/ha + 470mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	The additional 2,4-D is required for effective control of these weeds. [1]Suppression only – spray early
		Skeleton weed		SA only		
Stubble or fallow land prior to sowing winter cereals	Not relevant	*Amaranthus* spp, Bathurst burr, Bellvine, Fathen, Morning glory, Noogoora burr, Parthenium weed, Redroot amaranth, Sesbania pea, Stinking Roger, Thornapple (*Datura* spp)	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25cm height or diameter	Qld only	1 L/ha	May be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION). This rate will provide control of weeds present at the time of application and residual control of later germinations. DO NOT apply two months prior to sowing winter cereals as some damage to the crop may occur, particularly if conditions are dry after application.
Summer Cereals Maize, Sorghum	Spray when the crop has between 4 and 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.	Thornapple (*Datura* spp) and other broadleaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp, Annual ground cherry, Bathurst burr, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Bellvine, Cobbler's peg, Docks, Fathen, Lucerne, Mexican poppy, Mintweed, Morning glory, New Zealand spinach, Noogoora burr, Parthenium weed, Pigweed, Potato weed, Redroot amaranth, Redshank, Sesbania pea, Stinking Roger, Wandering Jew	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 25cm height or diameter	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1 L/ha	FARMALINX alone or in a mixture with atrazine or 2,4,-D may be applied using an aircraft or ground boom (see APPLICATION SECTION). When using a ground boom the risk of crop injury will be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying onto the growing points of the crop. This rate is required for full season control of *Datura* spp

Table 1 Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow (cont'd)

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Summer Cereals Maize, Sorghum	Spray when the crop has between 4 and 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.	Thornapple (*Datura* spp) and other broadleaf weeds including: *Amaranthus* spp, Annual ground cherry, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Bellvine, Black pigweed, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Pigweed, Sesbania pea, Wild gooseberry, Wandering Jew	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 15cm height or diameter	Qld, NSW, ACT only	330 or 500 mL/ha + 1.5L or 2L/ha atrazine flowable or an equivalent granular product (500 g/L)	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds. Caution: If rotating to atrazine susceptible crops DO NOT apply later than November. Add either a wetter or crop oil as required according to the atrazine label. DO NOT add a crop oil when using on sorghum.
		(Datura spp) and other broadleaf weeds, as listed above.			500 mL/ha + 350 mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	This mixture will result in reduced residual control of Datura spp. **Caution:** This mixture may cause crop damage. To minimise damage, avoid applying these chemicals when the crop is rapidly growing under high temperature and soil moisture conditions. Use droppers and avoid spraying the growing points of the crop. DO NOT cultivate for 10-14 days after application while plants are brittle. For further advice seek information from your State agriculture department or your local spray adviser.
		Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Docks, Mintweed, Pigweed			300 mL/ha + 470 mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	**Caution: As for the 2,4-D mixture above.**
Sugarcane	Vegetative	Sicklepod	See critical comments	Qld only	0.7 L/ha to 1.5 L/ha + 1 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	May be applied using an aircraft using at least 50 L/ha of water or ground boom using at least 200 L/ha of water (See APPLICATION SECTION). **Always add Uptake* spraying oil at 1 L/200 L or as a 100% concentrate nonionic surfactant such as BS-1000® at 200 mL/200 L or spray mixture.** Use 700 mL/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds less than 50 cm tall. Use the 1.0 L/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds 50 to 100 cm tall. Use the 1.5 L/ha + 2,4-D rate when weeds more than 100 cm tall. **Apply only once per season. DO NOT** add 2,4-D amine to known 2,4-D susceptible varieties.
Pastures, rights-of-way, commercial and industrial situations	Not relevant	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Refer to Table 2	Apply as a high volume spray, to give thorough wetting. DO NOT treat land intended for sowing crops other than cereals
Timber Regrowth control	Not relevant	*Eucalyptus* spp	Trees no more than 2 metres high	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	**Stem injection:** Mix 1L + 1.5L water and use 2mL/cut. **Cut stump:** Mix 500 mL/10 L water	Most timber regrowth can be controlled by stem injection, or cut stump. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application section, for detailed use directions.

Table 2: Control of Specific weeds growing in: Pastures, Rights-of-way, Commercial and Industrial situations

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100 L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alkali Sida	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic and WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Pre-flowering	NA
	SA only	150 mL	3.5L		
Amaranthus spp	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Amsinckia (Yellow burr weed)	Vic and SA only	75 mL	2 L	During rosette stage	NA
Annual ground cherry	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Apple-of-Sodom	Vic only	650 mL	NR	Flowering to early fruiting	NA
	SA only	300 mL	NR		
Artichoke Thistle	Vic only	200 mL	7.5 L	Later winter to spring before flowering	
	SA only	125 mL	2.5 L		SA – Use double rate at flowering
Bathurst Burr Bellvine	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Bindweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	1.3 L	7.5 L	During budding	NA
Blackberry	Vic only	1.3 L	NR	December-January	Spray regrowth in autumn
Black Knapweed		650 mL			Spray plant and soil for 1 m around base of plant
Bladder Campion	SA only			August pre-flowering	NA
Bladder Ketmia	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL plus 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)	NA	See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Boneseed (bitou bush)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	650 mL	NR	Flowering to fruiting	Treat freshly cut stumps with 1 L/10 L water at any time
Borreria (Square weed)	Qld only	150 – 300 mL	1-2.5 L		Use higher rate on older plants. Add a nonionic wetting agent
Boxthorn, Africa	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	1.3 L	NR	Prior to bud burst	Treat small plants only. Thorough coverage essential. Spray soil to drip line.
Broom, Cape	SA only	300 mL	NA	Prior to pod formation	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant
Broom, English	VIC, SA only				
Burr Ragweed	QLD only	650 mL		NA	NA
California (perennial) Thistle	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	During budding stage	
Caltrop (yellow vine)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Camelthorn	VIC only	1.3 L	30 L		NA
	SA only	1.3 L	NR		
Cape Honeyflower	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	At flowering stage	
Chilean or Green Cestrum	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	During full leaf	
Chinese Shrub	VIC only	650 mL	NR	Autumn	
Climbing Buckwheat (black bindweed)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL	Early growth stage	See "Winter Cereals" in Table 1
Cobbler's Peg	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Summer cereals" in Table 1
Colocynth	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	300 mL	NR	Seedling and established plants	NA
Crofton Weed	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	All stages	Very susceptible
Cut leaf Mignonette	SA only	650 mL	NR	Before flowering	NA
Devil's Fig	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	NA	
Docks	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	75-150 mL	NR	Full leaf to early flowering	Use lower rate on seedlings only
Dog Rose	SA only	650 mL	NA	During Summer	
Eucalypts	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	NA	Do not treat seedlings more than 2.0m high. See "Timber Regrowth Control" in Table 1.
Fathen	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See "Summer Cereals" in Table 1
Garlic, Wild	VIC only	300 mL	7.5 L	Before new bulbils form	NA
	SA only	250 mL	5.5 L		
Golden Thistle	QLD, NSW, ACT, SA, WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Seedling and rosette stage	NA
	VIC only	500 mL	4 L		
Gorse or Furze			NA	Spring	
Groundsel Bush	QLD and NSW, ACT only	650 mL	NR	NA	Thorough coverage needed
Hawthorn	VIC only	NR	NA	During full leaf	Apply undiluted to freshly cut stumps. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application section
Heliotrope, Blue	QLD, NSW, ACT only	1 L		NA	NA
Heliotrope, Common		NA	300 mL		
Hexham Scent		NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)		See "Winter cereals" in Table 1

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CONTINUED OVERLEAF

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100 L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hoary Cress	SA only	1.3 L	NR	Rosette to pre-flowering	NA
Inkweed	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	500 mL		During full leaf	
Khaki Weed		650 mL		During full leaf in summer	
Knapweed, Creeping	VIC only	1.3 L	7.5 L	During late spring to summer	
	SA only	1.3 L	NR		
	QLD, NSW, ACT, WA only	1.3 – 2 L			
Lantana	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	March-May	Thoroughly wet foliage and soil around base of plant
Limebush	QLD only	1.3 L	NA	NA	Thorough coverage to point of run off
Lucerne	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Mayne’s Pest	QLD only	600 mL	NR		Thorough coverage essential
Mexican Poppy	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L		See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Mintweed			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)		See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
Mistflower	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA		NA
Morning Glory	QLD only		1 L		See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Mustards	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	NA	See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
New Zealand Spinach			1L		See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Noogoora Burr					See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Onion Weed	VIC, SA only	75 mL + 125 mL diquat (200 g/L)	2.0 L + 3.0 L diquat (200 g/L)	Pre-Flower	NA
Ox-eye Daisy	VIC only	150 mL	4 L	Up to early flowering	Respraying will be necessary
Pampas Lily-of-the-valley	VIC, SA only	605 mL	NR	NA	NA
Parthenium Weed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	125mL (use at least 3000L diluted spray / ha in dense parthenium)	3 L	During rosette stage	In sorghum 1.0 L/ha will suppress Parthenium. See “Summer cereals” in Table 1.
Paterson’s Curse (Salvation Jane)	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, WA only	150 mL	NR	Rosette to pre-flowering	NA
	SA only		4 L		
Pigweed, Pigweed, black Potato weed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Prairie Ground Cherry	VIC only	300 mL	7.5 L	Flowering to fruiting	Retreatment will be necessary
Quena (Tomato weed)	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	NA	NA
Radish Wild	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	NA	See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
Ragwort	QLD, NSW, ACT, WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Rosette to cabbage stage	
	VIC only	300 mL	4 L		
	SA only	150 mL	4 L		
Redroot (*Amaranthus* spp) Redshank (*Amaranthus* spp)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Rubber vine	QLD only	1.3L	NA		Thoroughly wet leaves and also the soil around the base of the plant. Cut and spray stump of large plants. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. Application section.
Saffron Thistle	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL		See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
St. John’s wort	QLD, NSW, ACT, SA, VIC and WA only	500 mL	NR	Late spring to early summer, during flowering to early seed set	High Volume: Apply by calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400-500 kPa (60-70psi). Apply 3000 L/ha (i.e. 3L/10 square metres) to dense infestations. Regrowth and seedlings may be retreated the following season.
Sesbania Pea	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Sicklepod	QLD only	300 mL	700 mL to 1.5 L + 1.0 L/ha 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)		See also “Sugarcane” in Table 1. In pastures a repeat spray may be necessary for control of subsequent seedling germination
Silverleaf Nightshade	NSW, ACT, VIC, SA only	650 mL	15 L		NA
Skeleton Weed	QLD only	1.3 – 2 L	15 L	Summer and autumn	See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
	VIC only	650 mL	15 L	Winter	
	SA only		300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		
	NSW, ACT, WA only	1.3 – 2 L	15-22 L	Summer and Autumn	
Smartweed	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	150 mL	NR	Seedling to pre-flowering	Very susceptible
Sowthistle	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL	NA	See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
Spiny broom	VIC only	650 mL	NR	During full leaf stage	NA
Spiny emex (Doublegee)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	300 mL	300 mL	NA	See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
	VIC only		NR		
Star Thistle	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	300 – 500 mL	3.5 – 7.5 L	Seedling to rosette	Use higher rate for older plants
Stinking Roger	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Sunflower	QLD, NSW, ACT only		300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
Sweet briar	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	Full leaf to ripe fruit	Spray thoroughly
Tangled Hypericum	VIC only			NA	NA
Thornapple (*Datura* spp.)	QLD, NSW, ACT only	150 – 300 mL	1L		**Spot spraying –** use higher rate on older plants **Boom spraying –** see “Summer cereals” in Table 1
	QLD only		500 mL + 350 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)		
Tree-of-Heaven	QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA	During full leaf	For larger trees, apply undiluted onto cut stumps or frill. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Application section
Tufted Honeyflower	VIC only	650 mL	NR	All growth stages	NA
Turnip Weed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)	NA	See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
Tutsan	VIC only	650 mL	NA	During full leaf	Results can be variable
Variegated Thistle	150 – 300 mL	150 – 300 mL	2 – 4 L		Use higher rate on mature plants See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
	QLD, NSW, ACT only		300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)	Rosette to pre-flowering	
Wandering Jew	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	1L	NA	See “Summer cereals” in Table 1
Wild Tobacco	QLD only	QLD only	NR	During full leaf	Very susceptible
Wireweed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	NA	300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D amine (500g/L)	NA	See “Winter cereals” in Table 1
Zamia Palm	QLD only	22 L	NA	Any time	Mix 1 part to 3 parts water. Inject 1 mL into the growing point for every 2.5cm of plant stem diameter

NA = Not Applicable NR = Not recommended

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT CROPS (EXCEPT SUGARCANE) OR PASTURES FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
SUGARCANE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

FARMALINX Stuka 75-D Herbicide contains members of the pyridine and phenoxy groups of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I Herbicide.
Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individual 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 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 this product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide résistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local FARMALINX representative.

MIXING:
Mix only with water. It will not mix with oil or diesel fuel. Mechanical or by-pass agitation in the spray tank is recommended, and it should be maintained during spraying. Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of herbicide in the following order: Wettable powder or water dispersible granules; suspension concentrates (atrazine flowable); aqueous concentrates (e.g. FARMALINX, 2,4-D amine); emulsifiable concentrates and finally surfactant or crop oil.

ADJUVANT:
DO NOT add surfactants (such as Agral 600 or BS-1000) or crop oils (such as Uptake Spraying Oil) unless specifically recommended to do so in the Use Directions Tables, 1 and 2.

APPLICATION
FARMALINX Stuka 75-D Herbicide may be applied by:
Ground boom. Spray using accurately calibrated equipment delivering 50 – 100 L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 200 L/ha in sugarcane. When treating maize and sorghum, the risk of crop injury will be reduced if dropper nozzles are used to avoid spraying the growing point of the crop. Misting machines and boomjet sprayers should not be used for treating crops.
Aircraft. Use accurately calibrated equipment to deliver not less than 20 L water/ha. DO NOT use less than 50 L/ha in sugarcane. High volume. Apply using a calibrated handgun with D5 or D6 (2-3mm) nozzle plate and operated at 400 – 500 kPa. Spray to thoroughly wet the weed, usually 2,500 – 3,500 L water/infested ha is required.
Stem injection. Treat only trees with good sap flow. Make injection cuts at 13 cm spacing around the diameter of the tree at waist height or at 15 cm spacing at ground level. The cuts should be made using a 5 to 7 cm wide narrow bladed axe. The cut must be made through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood. Treat each stem of a multi stem tree where possible. Inject the chemical mix into each cut immediately after the cut is made. Apply the mix with a vaccinator or similar equipment which can be accurately calibrated or a tree injector which can apply the measured dose at or near ground level. Injection at or near ground level is essential in the Traprock area of south-eastern Queensland and is preferred for optimum results in bimbie box (poplar box) areas.
Cut stump. Cut the trees as close to the ground as practicable, leaving stumps no higher than 10 cm. Spray, swab or brush the chemical mix immediately to the freshly cut surface so as to thoroughly wet the surface. If the cut surface is oily, add a non-ionic wetting agent to assist penetration.
Frilling. Make successive overlapping cuts into the sapwood around the entire circumference of the base of the tree. Spray to thoroughly wet the frilled areas.
Injecting spray into centre of weed. Inject using a vaccinator or similar equipment, 1mL of treatment mix into the growing point for each 2.5 cm of the plant stem diameter. (see Zamia palm).

COMPATIBILITY:
FARMALINX Stuka 75-D is compatible with:
- Atrazine (500 g/L flowable or an equivalent granular product)
- 2,4-D amine
- Diquat
- Metsulfuron-methyl
- Topik
- Glyphosate

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT
After using FARMALINX Stuka 75-D, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean any tank, pump, line and nozzle filters.
To Rinse: After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pumps, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.
To Decontaminate: Before spraying sensitive crops (see Protection of Crops sections), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid SURF®, OMO®, DRIVE®, at 500 mL/100L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L of water) and circulate throughout the system for at last fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Then remove filters, nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or if this is unavailable onto unused wasteland (and away from plants and water courses.)

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS:
Crops susceptible to FARMALINX Stuka 75-D include but are not limited to: peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, soybeans, and other legumes; cotton, fruit, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sugarbeet, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.

DO NOT plant susceptible crops within 12 months of applying winter or summer cereal use rates of this product. Cereal crops and grasses can be sown safely after using FARMALINX Stuka 75-D.

Rates in excess of these will result in more persistent soil residues. Therefore, do not rotate susceptible plants until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present within the soil.

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 the BCPC/ASAE S572 definition of standard nozzles.

DO NOT allow spray to drift onto susceptible crops. Do not apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Minimise spray drift by using low pressures and nozzles which do not produce a fine droplet spray.

Avoid spray drift into susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.

Equipment that has been used for application of FARMALINX Stuka 75-D should not be used for application of other materials to susceptible plants until it has been decontaminated.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, waterways, water used for irrigation, drinking or other domestic purposes, with the chemical 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. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.
If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

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

FARMALINX
Stuka 75-D

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300g/L 2,4-D present at the triisopropanolamine salt 75 g/L PICLORAM present as the triisopropanolamine salt

GROUP I HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, as specified in the Directions for Use table.
This is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to susceptible crops such as cotton, grapes, tomatoes, oilseed crops and ornamentals.

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

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farmalinx

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT
Wear protective equipment (See SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (see Storage and Disposal section). If necessary wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb the wash liquid for disposal as described above.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When preparing the spray and using the prepared spray wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow length PVC gloves and a 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 1126).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for FARMALINX Stuka 75-D 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 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.: 64960/0214