

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



F.S.A.

75D HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:

300 g/L 2,4-D present as the triisopropanolamine salt

75 g/L PICLORAM present as the triisopropanolamine salt

Also contains: 14.2 g/L POLYETHANOXY (15) TALLOW AMINE

GROUP **4** 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 NATIVE VEGETATION, SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT



FOUR SEASONS
AGRIBUSINESS



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.
DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 15 L/ha (4500 g ae/ha).
DO NOT exceed the maximum daily application rate by backpack spraying of 13.3 L/ha day.
DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which are not actively growing or to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) 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 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 this 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.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.
Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift
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. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations.
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 kilometers 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.

BOOM SPRAYERS

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:
Spray droplets are not smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category
Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate (/ha)	Boom Height above target canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in meters)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 1 L (300 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0 m or lower		25		25	
Up to 2 L (600 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower		10		10	
	1.0 m or lower		40		40	

Application rate (/ha)	Boom Height above target canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in meters)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 5 L (1500 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower	0	30	0	30	0
	1.0 m or lower		75		75	
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	0.5 m or lower		75		70	
	1.0 m or lower		300		275	

AIRCRAFT

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

Spray droplets are no smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category.

For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3m or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

Buffer zones for aircraft

Application rate (/ha)	Aircraft Type	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in meters)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 1 L (300 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing	0	75	0	75	0
	Helicopter		60		60	
Up to 2 L (600 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		120		120	
	Helicopter		90		85	
Up to 5 L (1500 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		230		220	
	Helicopter		160		150	
Up to 15 L (4500 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		725		675	
	Helicopter		350		325	

Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts

Situation	Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction
			DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Broadcast spraying, prior to sowing (peanuts)	Up to 2.9 L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	September to December
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
		SE Queensland	August to May
	Up to 3.6 L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November

Situation	Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction
			DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Broadcast spraying, prior to sowing (peanuts)	Up to 3.6 L/ha	Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	September to November
		SE Queensland	Use not supported
Band spraying, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 3.7 L/ha	Queensland Dryland	No timing restrictions
		Cape York	No timing restrictions
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	No timing restrictions
		Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restrictions
		Mary/Burnett	No timing restrictions
Broadcast spray, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 7.5 L/ha	Queensland Dryland	June to August
		Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	October and December
		Burdekin	September and October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	April to January
		SE Queensland	Use not supported

Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST

	State	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	Queensland & NT	11	11	11	11
	New South Wales & ACT	11	11	11	11
	Victoria	1.2	3.5	11	3.5
	Tasmania	1.2	2.6	7.4	3.5
	South Australia	2.4	3.5	11	7.4
	Western Australia	3.5	7.4	11	7.4
Pastures (established)	Queensland & NT	15	15	15	15
	New South Wales & ACT	15	15	15	15
	Victoria	2.0	4.0	15	7.5
	Tasmania	1.4	3.5	10	6.6
	South Australia	3.0	6.6	15	11
	Western Australia	7.5	11	15	11

Table 3: Timing restrictions for spraying SUGARCANE

Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction
		DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Up to 3.2 L/ha	Wet Tropics	No timing restriction
	Burdekin	No timing restriction
	Mackay/Whitsunday	October to November
	Mary/Burnett	No timing restriction
	Northern NSW	No timing restriction

Table 4: Application restrictions for TURF

DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST

	State	Rate (L/ha)
Turf	Queensland & NT	6.7
	New South Wales & ACT	6.7
	Victoria	5.3
	Tasmania	5.3
	South Australia	5.3
	Western Australia	8.3

If applying to golf courses in Tasmania, DO NOT apply to fairways adjacent to natural water bodies.

Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses

Situation	Risk mitigation measures
Dryland cropping, Preparatory spray	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)
Winter cereals, pre-emergence uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia)
Summer cereals, pre-emergent uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)

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, 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.

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Winter Cereals Barley Canary grass Oats Triticale Wheat <i>continued</i>	Apply from 3 - 4 tiller stage to start of jointing (first node) for least effect on the crop. Z23 to Z31	Mustards, Radish, Turnip weed, Hexham scent, Mintweed, Variegated thistle, Sunflower, Wireweed ⁽¹⁾	Young rosette or seedling plants up to 8 true leaves	Qld, ACT, NSW only	300 mL/ha + 470 mL/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	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp, Bathurst burr, Bellvine, Fat hen, Morning glory, Noogoora burr, Parthenium weed, Redroot amaranth, Sesbania pea, Stinking Roger, Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> 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 (<i>Datura</i> spp) and other broadleaf weeds including: <i>Amaranthus</i> spp, Annual ground cherry, Bathurst burr, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Bellvine, Cobbler's peg, Docks, Fat hen, 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 25 cm height or diameter	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1 L/ha	F.S.A. 75D Herbicide 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 <i>Datura</i> spp

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Summer Cereals Maize Sorghum <i>continued</i>	Spray when the crop has between 4 and 6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.	Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp) and other broadleaf weeds including: <i>Amaranthus</i> 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.
		(<i>Datura</i> 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 <i>Datura</i> 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.

CROP OR SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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 non-ionic 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 "Control of Specific weeds growing in: Pastures, Rights-of-way, Commercial and Industrial situations"				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	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp	Trees no more than 2 metres high	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	Stem injection: Mix 1L + 1.5L water and use 2 mL/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.

2. CONTROL OF SPECIFIC WEEDS GROWING IN: PASTURES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATIONS

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Alkali Sida	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Pre-flowering	NA
	SA only	150 mL			

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp	Qld, NSW, ACT, only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Amsinckia (Yellow burr weed)	Vic, SA only	75 mL	2 L	During rosette stage	NA
Annual ground cherry	Qld, NSW, ACT, only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Apple-of-Sodom	Vic only	650 mL	NR	Flowering to early fruiting	NA
	SA only	300 mL			
Artichoke Thistle	Vic only	200 mL	7.5 L	Later winter to spring before flowering	SA – Use double rate at flowering
	SA only	125 mL	2.5 L		
Bathurst Burr, Bellvine	Qld, NSW, ACT, only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Bindweed	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, 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 "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Boneseed (bitou bush)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, 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 non-ionic wetting agent
Boxthorn, African	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 "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Camelthorn	Vic only	1.3 L	NR	NA	NA	
	SA only		NR			
Cape Honeyflower	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL		At flowering stage		
Chilean or Green Cestrum			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 "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Winter cereals)	
Cobbler's Peg			1 L	NA	See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)	
Colocynth	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	300 mL	NR	Seedling and established plants	NA	
Crofton Weed		650 mL		All stages	Very susceptible	
Cut leaf Mignonette	SA only			Before flowering	NA	
Devil's Fig	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NR	NA	NA	
Docks		75 - 150 mL		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		NR	NA	Do not treat seedlings more than 2.0m high. See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Timber Regrowth Control)	
Fat hen		Qld, NSW, ACT, only	NA			1 L
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, Vic, SA, WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Seedling and rosette stage		
	Vic only	500 mL	4 L			
Gorse or Furze			NA	Spring		
Groundsel bush	Qld, 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	NA
Heliotrope, Common		NA	300 mL			
Hexham Scent			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)			

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L 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		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	Thorough coverage to point of run off	
Lucerne	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L			See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Mayne's Pest	Qld only	600 mL	NR			Through coverage essential
Mexican Poppy	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L			See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Mintweed			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)			See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Winter cereals)
Mistflower	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL	NA			NA
Morning Glory	Qld only		1 L			See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Mustards	Qld, NSW, ACT only		NA			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)
New Zealand Spinach		1 L				See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Noogoora Burr		See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)				
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	

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	125 mL (use at least 3000 L diluted spray / ha in dense parthenium)	3 L	During rosette stage	In sorghum 1.0 L/ha will suppress Parthenium. See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	150 mL	NR	Rosette to flowering	NA
	SA only		4 L		
Pigweed, Black Potato weed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
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)		See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Winter cereals)
Ragwort	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA only	300 mL	3.5 L	Rosette to cabbage stage	NA
	Vic only		4 L		
	SA only	150 mL			
Redroot (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp), Redshank (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Rubber Vine	Qld only	1.3 L	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 "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Winter cereals)
St. John's wort	Qld, NSW, ACT, SA, Vic, 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. 3 L/10 square metres) to dense infestations. Regrowth and seedlings may be retreated the following season.

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sesbania Pea	Qld, NSW, ACT only	NA	1 L	NA	See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Sicklepod	Qld only	300 mL	700 mL - 1.5 L + 1.0 L/ha 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)		See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Sugarcane). 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 "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Winter cereals)
	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 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 "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Winter cereals)
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 "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Winter cereals)
	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 "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Summer cereals)
Sunflower			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		See "Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow" (Winter cereals)
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

WEED	STATE	SPOT SPRAYING RATE/100L WATER	BOOM SPRAYING RATE/HA	OPTIMUM TREATMENT STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, ACT only	150 – 300 mL	1 L	NA	Spot spraying – use higher rate on older plants Boom spraying – See “Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow” (Summer cereals)
	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 “Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow” (Winter cereals)
Tutsan	Vic only	650 mL	NA	During full leaf	Results can be variable
Variegated Thistle	Qld, NSW, ACT only	150 – 300 mL	2 – 4 L	Rosette to pre-flowering	Use higher rate on mature plants See “Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow” (Winter cereals)
			300 mL + 470 mL of 2,4-D Amine (500g/L)		
Wandering Jew		NA	1 L	NA	See “Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow” (Summer cereals)
Wild Tobacco	Qld only	650 mL	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 “Control of Weeds in Crops, Pasture and Fallow” (Winter cereals)
Zamia Palm	Qld only	22 L	NA	Any time	Mix 1 part to 3 parts water. Inject 1mL into the growing point for every 2.5 cm 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.**

**IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE
PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.**

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.

PLANT BACK DAYS

CROP/RATES	Up to 1.1 L/ha	1.1 - 2.4 L/ha	2.4 - 3.5 L/ha
Balansa Clover	7	7	10
Barley %	1	1	3
Chickpeas #	7	14	21
Cotton	10	14	21
Faba Beans	7	7	10
Field Peas	7	14	14
Lentils	7	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14
Lucerne	7	7	10
Lupins +	7	14	21
Medic	7	7	10
Narbon Beans	7	7	10
Navybean	10	10	14
Oats	3	3	7
Perennial Ryegrass	7	7	10
Persian Clover	7	7	10
Phalaris	7	7	10
Canola / Rapeseed #	14	21	28
Rice	7	7	14
Safflower #	7	14	21
Sorghum @	3	7	10
Soybean	14	14	21
Sub-clover	7	7	10
Sunflower @	7	10	14
Triticale %	1	3	7
Vetch	7	7	10
Wheat %	1	3	7
White Clover	7	7	10

IMPORTANT:

WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15 mm (1/2 inch) OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.

NOTES:

- % In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for Wheat, Barley and Triticale.
- # In Queensland, planting of Canola/Rapeseed, Chickpeas and Safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15mm.
- @ In Central Queensland, when using 1.6 L/ha or less of F.S.A. 75D Herbicide, the Plant Back Period for Sorghum and Sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.
- + In WA the Plant Back Period for Lupins at all rates is 28 days.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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); soluble concentrates (e.g. F.S.A. 75D Herbicide, 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.

APPLICATION

F.S.A. 75D 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 - 3 mm) 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 bimbale 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, 1 mL of treatment mix into the growing point for each 2.5 cm of the plant stem diameter. (see *Zamia palm*).

COMPATIBILITY

F.S.A. 75D Herbicide 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 F.S.A. 75D Herbicide, 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, Native and Other non-target Plants section), 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/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L of water) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent, use 250 g (of mL) / 100 L water. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners. 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.)

RE-ENTRY PERIOD

If re-entering treated areas before the spray has dried, workers should wear overalls, elbow-length gloves and water-resistant footwear. DO NOT hand harvest sugarcane for at least 1 day after application.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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F.S.A. 75D 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 4 Herbicide.

Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 4 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 4 herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Four Seasons Agribusiness 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 resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Four Seasons Agribusiness representative.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops.

Crops susceptible to F.S.A. 75D Herbicide 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 F.S.A. 75D Herbicide.

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.

Equipment that has been used for application of F.S.A. 75D Herbicide 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

Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this 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.

Triple-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 deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

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

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

When opening the container and preparing spray or using undiluted concentrate, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles.

When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by hand wear half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water.

If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with 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 or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia: 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The sale, supply, storage, use and application of this product is beyond the control of the manufacturer, and, subject to this provision, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies express or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, storage, use or application are excluded. Four Seasons Agribusiness Pty Limited and its associated entities shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss) or however arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute.

Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. Collect spillage. Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.



FOUR SEASONS
AGRIBUSINESS

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POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE**