

Product Name: Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide
APVMA Approval No.: 81092/141581



Label Name:	Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 400g/L FLUROXYPYR present as the METHYL HEPTYL ESTER SOLVENT: 300g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON 100g/L N-METHYL PYRROLIDONE
Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of a wide range of broadleaf Weeds in Fallow, Lucerne, Maize, Millets, Pastures, Poppies, Sorghum, Sugar cane, Sweet corn, Winter Cereals. Also for the control of Woody Weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-way, as specified in the Directions for Use.
Net Contents:	1L, 5L, 20L, 60L, 110L, 200L, 500L, 1000L
Restrains:	DO NOT apply to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected) poor nutrition, presence of disease, or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result. Thorough coverage of both foliage and stems, to the point of runoff, is essential for high volume applications (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; application methods WOODY WEED SITUATIONS section). DO NOT spray if rain is likely to occur within one hour.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>GRAZING CROPS AND PASTURES: DO NOT GRAZE FAILED CROPS AND TREATED PASTURES OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>HARVEST POPPIES: DO NOT SPRAY POPPIES LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST.</p> <p>OTHER CROPS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide is a member of the pyridine group 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 can 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, Albaugh Asia Pacific Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may results from the failure of this 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 Albaugh Asia Pacific Limited.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>Susceptible crops include but are not limited to clovers, cotton, fruit, hops, lupins, ornamentals, peas, pine tree, potatoes, navy beans, safflower, shade trees, soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines. Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide can be damaging to susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Grasses are normally unaffected by Albaugh Fluropix 400 herbicide and establish quickly after treatment. Transitory damage can occur on some species particularly those that spread by stolons such as cough grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Kikuyu grass and carpet grass (<i>Axonopus</i> sp.). DO NOT allow spray to drift onto susceptible crops, shade trees and Pinus spp. DO NOT use under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which could cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants.</p> <p>PROTECTIONS OF LIVESTOCK</p> <p>DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying. DO NOT allow stock to re-enter paddocks containing treated poisonous plants, until the plants have died down.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers of waterways with chemical or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</p> <p>Storage for all containers</p> <p>Store in closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged</p>
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periods in direct sunlight.

Disposal (1L, 5L, 20L)

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to tank. Do not dispose of 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 for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500mm 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.

Refillable Containers (60L, 200L, 500L, 1000L)

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

110L Mini Bulk Returnable Container

Do not tamper with the Micro Matic valve or security seal. DO NOT contaminate the Envirodrum with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the Micro Matic coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the Envirodrum have been used, please return the empty container to the point of purchase. This drum remains the property of Albaugh Asia Pacific Limited.

Safety Directions:

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia: 13 11 26). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes, wash out immediately with water.

First Aid Warnings:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TABLE 1: Woody Weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop Areas and Rights-of-Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests and Pastures.

- Legumes present at the time of spraying will be severely damaged.

HIGH VOLUME APPLICATION: Dilute product with water. See General Instructions – Application Method for application details				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr	Seedlings and young plants up to 40 cm high	NSW, NT, Qld, WA only	38	Add Uptake* Spraying Oil (see General Instructions; Oils and surfactants).
Black bindweed (Climbing buckwheat)	Seedlings and young plants before flowering	NSW, Qld only	150	
Mimosa pigra	Apply from mid to late summer	NT, WA only		
Common sensitive plant	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	Qld, WA only	250	
Bellyache bush		Qld, NSW, WA only		
Blackberry nightshade, Bokhara clover		NSW, Qld only		
Calltrop (yellow vine) (Tribulus terrestris) (T. micrococcus)	Seedlings and young plants up to 30cm diameter			
Cobblers pegs	Up to 15 cm high			
Cockspur thorn	Up to 3 m high			
Creeping lantana	At flowering			
Crofton weed, Mistflower	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering			
Docks (Rumex spp.)	Seedlings and rosettes up to 30 cm high			

TABLE 1: Woody Weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop Areas and Rights-of-Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests and Pastures (continued)

HIGH VOLUME APPLICATION: Dilute product with water. See General Instructions – Application Method for application details							
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS			
Hexham scent	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	NSW, Qld only	250	Boom spray: Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide at 0.3 L/ha + 0.5 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)			
Honey locust	Seedlings and young plants up to 2m high						
Small flowered mallow (Marshmallow) (Malva parviflora)	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering						
Yellowflower, Devil's claw	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering						
Lantana	Seedlings and regrowth 0.5 to 1.2 m high				Qld only	500	Apply to actively growing plants from October to April. Some regrowth may occur particularly when treating old woody plants with sparse canopies.
	Plants and regrowth 1.2 to 2 m high						
Blue heliotrope	Flowering						
Limebush	Infestations up to 1.5 m high only						
Madeira vine	Apply at time of active growth		250				
Milkweed (Euphorbia heterophylla)	3 leaf to flowering		500	Repeat applications will be necessary to control subsequent germinations.			
Common sowthistle	Seedlings and young plants up to bolting	NSW, Qld only	250	Add a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants).			
Mother-of-millions (Kalanchoe spp.)	Seedling and young plants before flowering		300				
Prickly acacia	Seedling and young plants up to 2 m high	Qld only	375	Add Uptake* Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants). Consult Tropical Weeds Research Centre, Charters Towers, for specific advice on application			

TABLE 1: Woody Weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop Areas and Rights-of-Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests and Pastures (continued)

HIGH VOLUME APPLICATION: Dilute product with water. See General Instructions – Application Method for application details				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sida spp.	Seedling and young plants up to flowering	NSW, NT, Qld, WA only	500	
Broadleaf Pepper tree (Schinus terebinthifolius)	Mature leaves, fruiting	Qld only	250	Winter application only.
Flannel weed (Sida cordifolia)				
Snakeweed (Dark and light blue)	Seedling and young plants before flowering		375	Add Uptake* Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants).
Stinking Passion Flower	Established plants and regrowth	Qld, NT, WA only	225	Use 70mL/15 L for a knapsack
Wandering jew (Tradescantia albiflora)	Young plants up to and including flowering	All States	750	Some regrowth will usually occur and will require retreatment.
Wattles (including Acacia aulacocarpa A. decora A. harpophylla A. leiocalyx A. salicina)	Seedling plants or regrowth 0.5 to 1.2 m high	NSW, Qld only	250	Apply to actively growing plants when soil moisture is plentiful. Some regrowth may occur particularly when treating old woody plants with sparse canopies and under dry conditions.
	Plants or regrowth 1.2 to 2.0 m high only		500	

TABLE 1: Woody Weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop Areas and Rights-of-Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests and Pastures (continued)

BASAL BARK AND CUT STUMP APPLICATION: Dilute product with diesel. See General Instructions – Application Method for application details				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE L/100L DIESEL	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Celtis (Celtis sinensis)	Basal Bark only: Young plants up to 2m high and 20 cm basal diameter	Qld only	1.8	Treat stems from ground level to where multi-stemmed trunks branch.
Chinese apple	Up to 15 cm basal diameter		1.5	With basal bark, treat circumference of stem to a height of 45cm from the ground. Contact the Land Protection Branch, Department of Lands, Qld, for further information on Chinese Apple.
Cockspur thorn	Basal Bark only: Up to 5 cm basal diameter		1	
Mimosa bush (Acacia farnesiana)	Up to 5 cm basal diameter	Qld, WA only	1.5	
Prickly acacia	Up to 10 cm basal diameter	Qld only	0.75	
Honey locust	Plants up to 10 cm basal diameter	Qld, NSW only	0.75	With basal bark, treat circumference of stem to a height of 45cm from the ground. For cut stump application use a rate of 5L/100 diesel for all plant sizes. Contact the Land Protection Branch, Department of Lands, Qld, for further information on Honey Locust.
	Plants 10 to 20 cm basal diameter		1.5	
	Plants >20cm basal diameter		2.5	
Sisal hemp (Agave spp.)	All growth stages	Qld only	1.5	Treat as an overall spray. Contact The Land Protection Branch, Department of Lands, Qld for advice to control large infestations.
			5 mL undiluted product per plant	Lever out centre of plant with cut bar and immediately treat the exposed cut area.

TABLE 1: Woody Weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop Areas and Rights-of-Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests and Pastures (continued)

BROADCAST AND AERIAL APPLICATION: Dilute product with water. See General Instructions – Application Method for application details				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE L/ha WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Mimosa pigra	Actively growing plants	NT, WA only	1.5	Aerial application: Add Uptake Spraying Oil at the rate of 1 L/100L spray mix. Apply to actively growing plants from mid to late summer. Contact the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, NT for further information.

LOW VOLUME, HIGH CONCENTRATE APPLICATION: Use a drench gun or gas-powered gun. See General Instructions – Application Method for application details				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/10L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Limebush	Isolated bushes up to 1.2 m high only	NSW, Qld only	500	Apply a 50 mL dose per 5m ² of bush surface area.
Tree violet (Hymenantha dentata)	Apply from late flowering to green fruit up to 1.2 m high	NSW only		Apply a 50 mL dose per cubic metre of bush.

TABLE 2: Established Grass Pastures

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE L/ Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blue billygoat weed, Common sensitive plant, Giant sensitive plant, Spinyhead sida	Apply before flowering	Qld, WA only	0.75	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1 L/ha
St John's wort	Apply from bud to full bloom (usually late Nov to early Jan)	ACT, NSW and Vic only	1.5	Some regrowth will occur. Treat regrowth the following season for best results. Use at least 200 L water/ha.
Silverleaf nightshade	From onset of flowering to early berry-set (usually spring to mid-summer)	NSW only	375mL or 190mL + 1.2-1.6L 2,4-D amine 625	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1 L/ha. To ensure maximum effect, delay the application until the majority of shoots have emerged. Follow-up treatment of regrowth is critical for best control.

TABLE 3: Sorghum, Maize, Millets and Sweet Corn (NSW and Qld only)

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum	Apply when secondary roots are present, from 4 fully expanded leaves (15 cm tall) up to boot (also see CRITICAL COMMENTS)	Annual ground Cherry, Wild gooseberry (Physalis spp.)	2 to 8 leaf Up to 15 cm tall	250	Sorghum: From 8 leaf to boot stage, use dropper nozzles to prevent herbicide coming in contact with the crop's leaves and the growing point (meristem). Maize and Sweet Corn: From 6 leaf to just before tasselling, use dropper nozzles to prevent the herbicides coming in contact with the crop's leaves and the growing point (meristem). Millets: DO NOT use mixes with atrazine. (1) This treatment may be slightly damaging to the crop. To minimise crop damage apply using dropper nozzles at all crop stages.
		Apple-of-Peru	15 to 30 cm tall	375	
		Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr	2 to 8 leaf Up to 20 cm tall	250	
			20 to 50 cm tall	375	
Maize and Sweet corn	Apply when secondary roots are present, from 3 fully expanded leaves (10 cm tall) up to just before tasselling (see CRITICAL COMMENTS)	Pigweed (Portulaca oleracea)	Up to 10 cm diameter	250	
			10 to 30 cm diameter	375	
Millets	Spray when secondary roots have developed, usually early to mid-tillering, and not later	Sesbania pea	2 to 6 leaf Up to 10 cm tall	750	
		Silverleaf nightshade (NSW only) (1)	Full flower to early berry	375 + LI 700 at 300mL/100L	
		Starburr (Acanthospermum hispidum) (Qld only)	Up to 12 leaf and before flowering	750 or 375 + 1.6L atrazine (600 g/L)	
		Thornapples (Datura spp.)	2 to 8 leaf Up to 15 cm tall.	375	
		Volunteer Sunflower	2 to 5 leaf Up to 20 cm tall.	500	

TABLE 3: Sorghum, Maize, Millets and Sweet Corn (NSW and Qld only)

AC Dozer Herbicide in tank-mixes with atrazine: Sorghum, Maize and Sweet corn.					
CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum Maize and Sweet corn	Spray when secondary roots have developed, usually early to mid-tillering and not later than before heads start to form at the base of the tillers (See CRITICAL COMMENTS)	Amaranthus spp. including: Boggabri weed, Dwarf amaranth, Green amaranth, Redshank, Anoda weed, Bladder ketmia, Black pigweed (Trianthema portulacastrum), Caltrope (yellow vine), including Tribulus terrestris, T. microoccus and T. maximus, Cowvine (peach vine) (Ipomoea lanchophylla), Hairy wandering jew (Commelina benghalensis), Mintweed	Seedling plants up to 15 cm tall or rosettes up to 15cm diameter	250mL + 1.2L of atrazine flowable (600 g/L) or 375mL + 1.6L of atrazine flowable (600 g/L)	Use the low rate (0.5 + 1.5L) when weeds are small (5-7 cm tall/ diameter).
					Use the high rate (0.75 + 2L) when the weeds are larger (7 - 15 cm tall/ diameter).
					Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide is generally more compatible with Liquid atrazine products (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; compatibility section).
					Add a surfactant (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants).
					DO NOT add an oil to mixtures of Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide and atrazine.
		Euphorbia davidii	Cotyledons to 4 nodes up to 15 cm	500mL + 1.6L atrazine flowable (600 g/L)	
		Volunteer peanuts	Up to 15cm diameter	500mL + 3.7L atrazine flowable (600 g/L)	

Sweet Corn: Tasmania only					
CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sweet Corn only	3 to 5 leaf	Blackberry nightshade, Volunteer potatoes	3 to 5 leaf	500mL	

TABLE 4: Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale)

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply from 3 leaf to flag (Zadoks 13 to 39)	Bedstraw (Galium tricornutum)	1 to 3 whorl	Vic, SA, WA only	500	(1) Add either Uptake or a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Oils and surfactants).
	Cleavers (Galium aparine)		NSW, Vic only		
	Black bindweed (Climbing buckwheat)	2 to 4 leaf	NSW, Qld only	250 (1)	Useful suppression only.
		2 to 6 leaf			
	Common sowthistle (Sonchus oleraceus)	2 to 5 leaf			
	Deadnettle	2 to 6 leaf	750 or 250 + 5 g Metsulfuron methyl (1)		
	Spiny emex (Doublegee, Three cornered jack)	2 to 4 leaf	NSW, SA, Qld, WA only	750 or 250 + 5 g Metsulfuron methyl (1)	
	Prickly lettuce	2 to 5 leaf	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, WA only	500	
	Volunteer lupins	2 to 8 leaf	NSW, Vic, WA only	750	Plants 15 to 30 cm tall will only be suppressed.
	Volunteer potato	10 to 15 cm tall	WA and Tas only		
	Wireweed	2 to 3 leaf	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	250 + 5 g Metsulfuron methyl (1)	
			NSW and Qld only		
	Bittercress (Coronopus didymus), Mustards, Shepherd's purse, Turnip weed, Wild radish, Wild turnip	Up to 8 leaf and up to 15 cm diameter	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	250 to 750 + Metsulfuron methyl (1) or Eclipse (1) or MCPA LVE or MCPA amine	The Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide rate depends on what other weeds are present as listed above. See Mixtures: comment above. Metsulfuron methyl (600 g/kg) @ 5 g/ha (this mix does not control wild radish). Eclipse @ 5 -7 g/ha (use the 5 g rate on turnip weed only). MCPA LVE (500 g/L) @ 700 mL/ha. MCPA Amine (500 g/L) @ 1.0 L/ha.

TABLE 5: Summer Fallow

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Annual ground cherry, Wild gooseberry (Physalis spp.)	2 to 8 leaf, up to 15 cm tall	NSW, Qld only	375	<p>(1) Add Uptake* Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants).</p> <p>When mixing with Glyphosate 450 to control both grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to the Glyphosate 450 label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; compatibility section).</p> <p>(2) Delay treatment until the maximum number of shoots have emerged, but before the onset of fruiting (late summer). DO NOT treat plants showing symptoms from previous treatment. Use the high rate when longer term weed control (6-10 months) is required and delay planting crops during this period. The low rate will require follow-up treatments.</p>
Bathurst burr Noogoora burr	2 to 8 leaf, up to 20 cm tall	NSW, Qld, Vic, WA only	250 + 1.2L Glyphosate 450	
Bellvine	Pre-flowering	NSW, Qld only		
Bladder ketmia	4 to 8 leaf, up to 10 cm tall			
Cowvine (Peach vine) (Ipomoea lonchophylla)	2 to 10 leaf up to 10 cm diameter			
Caltrope (yellow vine), including Tribulus terrestris, T. maximus and T. microccus	Up to 15 cm diameter		250 + 1.0L Glyphosate 450	
Pigweed (Portulaca oleracea)	Up to 10 cm diameter	375		
	Up to 60 cm diameter	375 + 1.0L Glyphosate 450		
Polymeria pusilla	2 to 10 leaf up to 20 cm diameter	500 or 250 + 1.2L Glyphosate 450		
Rhynchosia	Seedlings to early flowering	500 or 190 + 800mL Glyphosate 450		
Smallflower mallow or Marshmallow (Malva parviflora)	Up to 8 leaf up to 20 cm diameter	500		
Thornapples (Datura spp.)	2 to 8 leaf up to 15 cm diameter	NSW, Qld, WA only	375 or 250 + 1.2L Glyphosate 450	
Sesbania pea	2 to 6 leaf up to 10 cm tall		750 or 250 + 1.2L Glyphosate 450	
Perennial Ground Cherry (Physalis virginiana)(w)	Bud to early flowering up to 20 cm tall	NSW Qld only	750 or 1.5L	

TABLE 5: Summer Fallow (continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silverleaf nightshade	Full flower to early berry-set (usually Dec – Feb)	NSW only	375 or 190 + 1.2L – 1.6L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at the rate of 1 L/100 L spray mixture. To ensure maximum effect, delay application until the majority of shoots have emerged. Follow-up treatment will be required to control regrowth and is critical for optimum control. If wanting to prevent seed set repeat applications may be needed in the same season, although this does not lead to better long term control.
Volunteer peanuts	Up to 15 cm diameter	Qld only	500 + 3.7L atrazine flowable (600 g/L)	Add a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants). Important: see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; compatibility section).
Volunteer sunflowers	2 to 5 leaf up to 20 cm	NSW, Qld only	500mL	Add Uptake Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants section).

TABLE 6: Winter Fallow

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/Ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bedstraw (Galium tricornutum)	Up to 5 whorl	Vic, SA, WA only	500	<p>1) Add Uptake Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants section).</p> <p>(2) Add Uptake or a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants section).</p>
Cleavers (Galium aparine)		NSW, Vic only		
Black bindweed (Climbing buckwheat)	2 to 8 leaf up to 10 cm diameter	NSW, Qld only	375	<p>When mixing with Glyphosate 450 to control both grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to the Glyphosate 450 label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Compatibility Section).</p>
Common sowthistle (Sonchus oleraceus)	2 to 5 leaf up to 10 cm diameter		500 or 250 + 600mL Glyphosate 450	
Prickly lettuce	2 to 8 leaf		750 or 250 + 5g Metsulfuron methyl (600 g/kg)	
Spiny emex (Doublegee, Three cornered jack)			750 or 250 (2) + 5g Metsulfuron methyl (600 g/kg) or 500 + 600mL Glyphosate 450	
Wireweed	2 to 3 leaf up to 10 cm tall	NSW, Qld only	750 or 250 (2) + 5g Metsulfuron methyl (600 g/kg) or 500 + 600mL Glyphosate 450	

TABLE 7: Sugar Cane (Qld, NSW, NT and WA only)

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
From early tillering to maturity	Balsam pear, Blackberry nightshade, Blue billygoat weed, Centro, Cowpea, Giant sensitive plant, Lablab bean, Noogoora burr, Phasey bean, Pinkburr, Prickly African Cucumber, Spinyhead sida, Stinking passion flower (seedlings only)	Apply from 2 to 3 leaf until flowering	Ground: 650 Aerial: 750	For optimal weed control, delay application until just before the "close-in" stage. Aerial application: Apply in not less than 60 L/ha water and add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1L/100L spray mixture. Ground application: Apply in 100 – 400 L/ha water and add Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L of spray mixture
	Belvine, Morning glory, Red or pink convolvulus, Star-of-Bethlehem		As above + 800mL 2,4-D amine 625	
	Stinking passion flower	Established or ratoon plants with at least 1.0 m of regrowth	High volume: 225 mL/100 L water Knapsack: 35 mL/15 L water	Thoroughly wet plants to the point of run-off.
	Milkweed (Euphorbia heterophylla)	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering.	1.5L or 1.15L + 3.3L atrazine flowable (600 g/L)	Better control will be achieved with the atrazine mixture. Delay application until just before the cane reaches the "close-in" stage. This will improve control and minimise the number of seedlings that germinate.

TABLE 9: Poppies (Tas only)

CROP STAGE GROWTH	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
4 to 6 leaf	Cleavers, Fumitory	2 to 6 leaf	500	
	Shepherd's purse, Wireweed		500 + 5L Asulox	
8 to 10 leaf	Common sowthistle, Prickly lettuce	2 to 5 leaf	500	DO NOT apply Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide to poppies later than the 8 to 10 leaf growth stage as a reduction of alkaloid content could occur.
	Black nightshade	Cotyledon to 4 leaf	750	
	Fumitory	6 to 10 leaf		This rate will provide season long control of volunteer potato, but will not control all daughter tubers and will only suppress potatoes over 15 cm tall.
	Volunteer potato	From tuber initiation to flower bud		

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

TABLE 8: Lucerne (NSW only)

CROP STAGE GROWTH	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE mL/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Established crops at least eighteen months old	Annual ground cherry, Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr, Wild gooseberry	2 to 8 leaf up to 15cm high	250	To minimise crop injury and to maximise weed control, cut, slash or heavily graze the lucerne before application. Wherever possible, irrigate before application to stimulate weed growth. DO NOT treat crops growing on sandy or stony soils. DO NOT treat crops after the summer growing season (after end of March). To broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled, Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide can be mixed with 2,4-DB Amine.
	Pigweed	Up to 10 cm diameter		

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS

PLANT-BACK PERIODS FOR CROPS FOLLOWING THE APPLICATION OF ALBAUGH FLUROPIX 400 HERBICIDE FOR RATES UP TO 750mL/HA			
RATE ml/ha	190	375	750
CROP	DAYS		
Barley, Wheat, Chickpea, Sunflower, Maize, Sorghum	7	7	7
Soybean	7	7	14
Cotton	14	14	28

NOTE: Before using Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide in tank mixes with other herbicides, check the plant-back information on all product labels. The time between spraying and planting will be determined by the most residual product, i.e. the product with the longest plant-back period.

MIXING

Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide may be mixed with water or diesel. Mix only sufficient chemical for each day's use and avoid storing.

Mixing in Water: Half fill the spray tank with water and add the required quantity of Albaugh Fluropix 400 herbicide and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application.

Mixing in Diesel: half fill the tank with diesel and add the required quantity of Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide. Add the remainder of the diesel and agitate or shake to mix contents.

Tank mixtures: Wettable powder or dry flowable formulations (e.g. water dispersible granules) should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), water soluble salts and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations (Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide). Add spraying oils and surfactants (wettters) last.

OILS AND SURFACTANTS

Oils Use only Uptake Spraying Oil at the rate of 500mL/100L of spray mix. When using less than 100L/ha spray volume, ensure a minimum of 250mL/ha of Uptake is used, unless 1L/100L or 1L/ha is specified.

Surfactants (wettters)

LI to be used at 300mL/100L.

Use a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant at 100 mL/100 L of spray mix where required.

COMPATIBILITY

Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide is compatible with the herbicides listed. Follow any regional restrictions, and all directions and restrictions on the label, of any product mixed with Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide.

Atrazine (see below), Glyphosate 360, Metsulfuron methyl (600 g/kg), Glyphosate 450, Broadstrike, cioquintocet-mexyf/clodinafop-propargyl (see below), Eclipse, Tordon 75-D, Diclofop methyl, Tordon 242, Triclopyr (600 g/L), Touchdown, Lontrel, 2,4-D, MCPA, 2,4-DB.

ATRAZINE

AVOID USING HARD WATER WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

Where hard water cannot be avoided, the addition of CALGON water conditioning agent to the spray tank at 100 g/100 L water, before adding any herbicide may improve compatibility.

AGITATION IS VERY IMPORTANT WHEN MIXING Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide and ATRAZINE.

Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide plus atrazine tank mixes must be agitated vigorously and continuously during mixing and application. After mixing DO NOT allow to stand without agitation. Ensure that the time from mixing to the end of application is not more than 2 hours. If settling out occurs re-suspension is difficult, even with vigorous agitation. Agitation using only the pump's by-pass is usually inadequate, particularly with larger tanks (more than 2000 L). Additional mechanical agitation will be necessary in large tanks, computer sprayers and mixing tanks. When additional surfactant is required, add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant at 100 mL/100 L of spray mix. DO NOT use a spraying oil when tank mixing Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide and atrazine.

GUIDELINES FOR TANK-MIXING ALBAUGH FLUROPIX 400 HERBICIDE AND ATRAZINE FORMULATIONS						
TANK MIX	RATE (/Ha)	WATER HARDNESS		MINIMUM WATER VOLUME (L/HA)		CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Soft	Hard(1026ppm ca)	Ground	Aerial	
Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide + Atrazine (900g/kg) WG Herbicide	375mL +1.1kg	√	√	100	Do not use	Sediment may be difficult to resuspend and may block nozzels.
Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide +Atrazine (600g/L)	375mL + 1.7L	√	√	100	Do not use	

Cloquintocet-Mexyl/Clodinafop-Propargyl

Always use Uptake Spraying Oil with Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide + Cloquintocet-mexyl/clodinafop-propargyl tank-mixes at 500 mL/100 L of spray mix with a minimum of 250 mL/ha. DO NOT mix Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide with Cloquintocet-mexyl/clodinafop-propargyl if the grass weeds are not actively growing. Always use the maximum label rate of Cloquintocet-mexyl/clodinafop-propargyl for the appropriate grass growth stage. DO NOT use Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide at more than 0.75 L/ha in tank mixes with Cloquintocet-mexyl/clodinafop-propargyl.

GLYPHOSATE 450

When mixing Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide with Glyphosate 450 to control both grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to the Glyphosate 450 label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses. DO NOT use Glyphosate 450 at less than 1.2 L/ha in tank mixes with Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide, when barnyard grass, buttongrass, crowsfoot grass, native millet and liverseed grass are the target species.

APPLICATION METHODS and WATER RATES

BROADCAST APPLICATION IN CROPPING, PASTURE AND FALLOW SITUATIONS A. Ground application (Boom) Apply Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide with an accurately calibrated boom sprayer, in at least 50 L/ha water (100-400 L/ha for sugar cane). Flat fan nozzles are recommended using pressures in the range 200 to 300kPa.

Set the boom at a height to ensure a double overlap of the nozzle patterns.

B. Ground directed application (Dropper nozzles)

To minimise crop effects, dropper nozzles should be used in sorghum when the crop is beyond the 8 leaf growth stage and in maize and sweet corn when the crop is beyond the 6 leaf growth stage. Adjust the nozzles to direct the spray into the base of the crop and away from the leaves and the growing point. See manufacturer's directions for setting up and calibration of dropper nozzles

C. Aerial application

Apply in a minimum volume of at least 35 L/ha water (60 L/ha in sugarcane).

Use equipment calibrated to produce droplets with an average diameter (Volume Mean Diameter; VMD) of 250 – 350 microns. DO NOT apply when the temperature is above 30^o C, when there is no wind or when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops. DO NOT use human flaggers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

WOODY WEED SITUATIONS

Weeds must be actively growing to attain optimal effect. Delay the treatment of regrowth following bulldozing, slashing, burning, ploughing or a previous chemical treatment until it has at least 1 metre of new, vigorous, growth.

A. High Volume Application

Hand Gun

Apply the recommended mix to obtain full coverage of leaves and stems using a number 6 – 8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. To obtain good coverage, a spray volume of 1500 to 4000 L/ha (15 to 40 L/100m²) is required per infested hectare. Ensure thorough coverage to the point of runoff.

Knapsack

Knapsack sprayers may be used on smaller infestations where penetration and coverage of the canopy is easier to achieve. Use the same use rate and spray techniques as for handgun application.

B. Low Volume, High Concentrate Application

Drench Gun or Gas-Powered Gun

Apply the recommended mixture uniformly across the foliage by applying 50mL shots to cover 4 to 5 m² of surface area of plant. This is approximately equivalent to 20 droplets per cm² of the leaf surface. Use a marking agent as recommended by the equivalent manufacturer to check spray coverage.

C. Basal Bark and Cut Stump Application

Basal Bark

DO NOT apply to wet stems as this can repel the diesel mixture. Spray or paint the recommended mixture around the base of each stem from ground level to a height of at least 30 cm from the ground, wetting the bark to the point of runoff. Apply with a paint brush or a pressure sprayer with an appropriate lance and solid cone nozzle. If using spray equipment use low pressures (\leq 200 kPa) sufficient to form a cone of spray.

Old rough bark will require more spray than smooth or young thin bark.

Cut Stump

Apply the recommended mixture liberally to the freshly cut stump immediately after cutting. Apply by spraying or painting the cut surface and sides of the stump.

Best results are obtained when the stems are cut less than 15 cm above the ground.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

Cleaning equipment after using water-based sprays:

Rinsing: After using Albaugh Fluropix 400 Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system.

Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles.

After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the clean water and circulate through the pump, lines and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

Decontamination (before spraying cotton and other sensitive crops; see PROTECTION OF CROPS): Wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then 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 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.

Cleaning equipment after using diesel – based sprays:

On completion of spraying, use a degreaser such as Caltex Kwik-D-Grease to remove traces of diesel from the sprayer. Rinse tank and spray through nozzles with water to remove degreaser. Then quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid SURF, OMO, DRIVE) at 50 mL/10L of water or the powder equivalent at 50 g/10 L.

Shake sprayer to circulate the washing solution throughout the sprayer, then spray the solution through the nozzles. Rinse well with clean water to remove the detergent. To clean brushes and containers, spray liberally with degreaser. Hose off with clean water and repeat using detergents as above. DO NOT use this equipment for any other purpose.

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.