

Product Name: Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 85320/133662



Label Name:	Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	Active Constituent: 212 g/L FLUAZIFOP-P PRESENT AS THE BUTYL ESTER Solvent: 685 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 1 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain grasses in crops as per Directions for Use table.
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Net Contents:	1 L - 1000 L
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Restrains:	<p>RESTRAINTS: DO NOT treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. Under such conditions the biological processes of the weeds slow down and Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide transport in the weed can be drastically reduced, resulting in an incomplete kill or suppression only of the weeds. DO NOT allow annual grass weeds to reach the late tillering stage before application. DO NOT apply at flowering stage of weeds.</p> <p>Spray drift restraints 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. 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 three and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.</p>
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	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.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>Grazing DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD EARLIER THAN THE NUMBER OF DAYS OR WEEKS SHOWN AFTER APPLICATION: Clover, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics, Canola, Linseed, Vetches, Mustard: 21 DAYS Parsley, coriander (leaf only), Brassica leafy vegetables, chicory, endive, radicchio, spinach and silverbeet: 4 WEEKS Broad, Green, Faba and Navy Beans: 5 WEEKS Peanuts: 6 WEEKS Chick, Field and Green Vegetable Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Swede: 7 WEEKS Sunflowers: 14 WEEKS Soybeans, Pigeon Peas: 17 WEEKS Leucaena Forage and Seed Crops: 26 WEEKS Industrial hemp: DO NOT allow livestock to graze treated areas in a season where Fluazifop products are applied.</p> <p>Harvest DO NOT SPRAY THE FOLLOWING CROPS LATER THAN THE NUMBER OF DAYS OR WEEKS SHOWN BEFORE HARVEST: Custard Apples, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pineapples: 14 DAYS Cucumber, Gherkin, Squash, Zucchini: 21 DAYS Blueberries, Blackcurrants, Grapes, Lettuce, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Parsley, coriander (leaf only), Brassica leafy vegetables, chicory, endive, radicchio, spinach and silverbeet: 4 WEEKS Cucurbits: Honeydew, Rock and Watermelon, Pumpkin, Onions, Broad, Green, Faba and Navy Beans: 5 WEEKS Brassica (Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage) Peanuts: 6 WEEKS Chick, Field and Green Vegetable Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Swede: 7 WEEKS Celery: 8 WEEKS Ginger, Hops, Potatoes: 10 WEEKS Capsicums: 11 WEEKS Oilseed Poppies: 12 WEEKS Cotton, Sunflowers: 14 WEEKS Lupins, Canola, Soybeans, Pigeon Peas, Linseed, Leucaena, Mustard: 17 WEEKS</p> <p>WITHHOLDING PERIOD TO HARVEST NOT REQUIRED: Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, Citrus</p> <p>ANIMALS ARE NOT TO BE SENT FOR SLAUGHTER FOR 7 DAYS AFTER GRAZING ON TREATED PASTURES.</p>
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Trade Advice:	Export of produce Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been established to allow treated produce to be used for human consumption. An MRL has been established for fluazifop-p-butyl in ginger. MRLs can be found in the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard)
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Instrument 2019. MRLs apply only to produce marketed and consumed in Australia. If treated produce is to be exported, residues must not exceed the limits/tolerances of the importing country.

General Instructions:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide is rapidly absorbed by leaves and green stems (is rainfast within one hour) and translocated throughout the plant. It accumulates at growing points, both above ground and in the roots, rhizomes and stolons of grass weeds. Weed growth and hence competition with the crop stops within 48 hours. First symptoms are not evident for at least a week after application. Growing points turn brown and rot, shoot tips can be easily pulled out after 2 to 3 weeks. Young leaves turn yellow or redden soon after, but more mature leaves may remain green for extended period. Weed control is usually complete 3 to 5 weeks after spraying.

STRESS CONDITIONS

Moisture stress is a particular problem, whether caused by drought or short term stresses, resulting from a combination of high temperatures and low humidity or by prior use of preemergence herbicides resulting in stunted root growth of weeds. An irrigation or an effective rainfall must occur immediately before or after spraying if these conditions exist. Other stress situations to avoid include frost, waterlogging and extended cold conditions. DO NOT spray if any stress conditions are evident just prior to application.

MIXING

Add the required amount of product directly to the spray tank which should be 50 to 75% full. The agitation system should be running during mixing and spraying. If agitation ceases and settlement occurs, agitate thoroughly before spraying.

Adjuvants are essential and the following may be utilised: Agral at 350 mL/100 L of water OR BS1000 at 200 mL/100 L of water OR 2 L DC Trate/100 L of water OR BS1000 at 200 mL plus 2 L Ulvapron/100 L of water, unless otherwise stated.

TIME OF APPLICATION

To obtain the maximum benefits of this product, weeds should be sprayed when young and actively growing. Grasses establishing from seed should be sprayed before tillering occurs. Higher rates will be necessary once tillering commences. For annual grass weeds, spraying must take place before the late tillering stage if a complete kill is desired. Unless otherwise specified in the Critical Comments application may be made at any stage of crop growth but allowing sufficient time for the prescribed withholding period.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Good spray coverage is essential for maximum results. Spray equipment must be checked and calibrated accurately prior to application.

Boom spraying

Check height of boom above the target weeds to ensure the spray is evenly distributed and a double overlap pattern is obtained.

When spraying grass weed targets, an even distribution of droplets with no less than 50% of the spray volume in the 150 to 300 micron range is desirable.

Broadacre use:

Water volumes per hectare will depend on nozzle selection and should be in the range of 50 to 100 L/ha. 110° fan nozzles are preferred for use with this product. Use higher volumes of spray to achieve full coverage of dense, vigorous weed infestations.

Band spraying:

Ensure sufficient coverage by using two nozzles (one either side of the plant row) when the crop is beyond the 2 leaf stage.

Aerial Application

Flying height, pressure, nozzle size and positioning of the aircraft should be such to minimise spray drift. Avoid spraying in high winds or under temperature inversion conditions. Special care must be taken to avoid drift onto adjacent crops such as cereals, maize or sorghum. Apply in not less than 30 L/ha.

Spot Spraying

	<p>On smaller areas use a knapsack sprayer suitably calibrated.</p> <p>Cleaning Up After use, clean equipment thoroughly and rinse several times prior to re-use.</p> <p>COMPATIBILITY This product is compatible with Agral and BS1000, DC Trate, Ulvapron, Sertin, Imidan, Karate and Pirimor. DO NOT tank mix with other pesticides without prior reference to PCT Holdings Pty Ltd representative.</p>
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP 1 HERBICIDE</p> <p>Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide is a member of the aryloxyphenoxypropionate (fops) group of herbicides. Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide has the inhibitors of acetyl coA carboxylase mode of action. For weed resistance management, Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide is a Group 1 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide and other Group 1 herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide or other Group 1 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. DO NOT plant cereal crops for a period of 12 weeks after application of Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Moderately hazardous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For refillable containers only Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of sale for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing the spray and using the product wear, elbow-length PVC gloves; and face shield. If product or spray 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.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor, or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE /HA	STATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD		CRITICAL COMMENTS	
					Harvest	Grazing		
Lupins	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 2 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250 mL #	All States	17 weeks	21 days	Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Use the higher rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions.	
	As above	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL #					
Canola, linseed	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 2 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250 mL #		17 weeks	21 days		Apply in not less than 50 L/ha. Use the 500 mL rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions. Canola – DO NOT apply to crop beyond the 6 leaf stage. Volunteer Cereals – DO NOT apply once weed has reached the jointing stage.
Faba beans					5 weeks	5 weeks		
Field Peas Chickpeas	Brome Grasses	300 mL #	7 weeks		7 weeks			
White and Subterranean Clover, Snail and Barrel Medic, Pastures and Vetches (<i>Vicia</i> spp)	Annual Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris and Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500 mL #	-	21 days			

Pigeon Peas	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, <i>Panicum</i> sp., Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	NT, Qld only	17 weeks	17 weeks	Follow-up spraying will be necessary if new germinations occur.
	As above Innocent Weed	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL*	NT, Qld only	17 weeks	17 weeks	As above. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	1 L*				Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense
		Beyond the 6 leaf stage					Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
Pigeon Grass and Foxtail seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences						

Lucerne (Seedling and Established)	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Rhodes grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	All States	-	21 days	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Apply when lucerne is past the 2 to 3 trifoliate leaf stage. These rates will only control Couch Grass seedlings and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and established from seed.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				
	Innocent Weed, and seedlings of Couch grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*				
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) after a cut, when weeds are exposed and are growing actively.	2 or 4 L*				
Forage Crops and Seed Crops Axillaris, Wynn Cassia, Kenya, White Clover, Greenleaf Desmodium, Silverleaf Desmodium, Bargoo Joint vetch, Glenn Joint vetch, Lotononis, Lotus, Pintos Peanut, Shrubby Stylo, Creeping Vigna	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass and Rhodes Grass	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Qld only	-	26 weeks	Apply as a post-emergent application at least 3 weeks after sowing (crop seedlings with a minimum of 2 to 6 true leaves). Some initial chlorotic mottling of leaves may occur at high application rates in some crops.
	As above plus Giant Paspalum (seedling) and Green Panic (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				

	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum, and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L*				
Soybeans	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, <i>Panicum</i> sp., Rhodes grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Qld, NSW, Vic and NT only	17 weeks	17 weeks	Follow-up spraying will be necessary if new germinations occur.
	As above plus Innocent Weed	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL*				As above. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	750 mL*				Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
		Beyond the 6 leaf stage	1 L*				
Pigeon Grass seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences						

Blueberries	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Stinkgrass, Urochloa Grass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL	Qld only	4 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.		
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum re-established from seeds or fragments of rhizomes	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Use higher rate for well established infestations where greater control is required in one season.		
	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 or 4 L						
Blackcurrants	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass and Brome Grasses	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Vic and Tas only	4 weeks	-	For blackcurrants apply in not less than 100 L/ha.		
Hops		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				10 weeks	-	Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences							
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2 or 4 L*				Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Use the higher rate for well established weed infestations or when greater control is required in the one season.		

Broad Beans, Green Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicums, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Celery, Carrots	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Stinkgrass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL	All States	5 5 6 6 6 6 11	5 5 - - - - -	Use only 200 mL Agral or 120 mL BS1000 per 100 L spray solution. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha.
	<i>Panicum</i> sp., Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, Paspalum and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L		4 4 8 7 weeks	- - - 7 weeks	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha.
	Green Summer Grass			Qld, NSW, Tas and WA only			
Peas (including freezer peas)	Seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Summer Grass (Crabgrass) and Innocent Weed	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	7 weeks	7 weeks	These rates will only control perennial grass weed seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
Peanuts	Volunteer Cereals	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*	Qld and NT only	6 weeks	6 weeks	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Follow up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.

Peanuts, Navy Beans, Cotton	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Innocent Weed, <i>Panicum</i> sp., Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*	Qld, NSW, NT only	6 weeks 5 weeks 14 weeks	6 weeks 5 weeks -	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
Sunflowers	Rhodes Grass, Wild Oats and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*	All States	14 weeks	14 weeks	As above. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	750 mL*				Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage	1 L*				Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
Leucaena	Seedlings of perennial grasses only	-	1 L*	Qld only	17 weeks	26 weeks	Does not control Blady Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>). Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
	Pasture grasses regrowing from seed or fragmented stems		2 L*				

Apples, Pears	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass and Prairie Grass	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*	All States	-	-	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/vine. Crop Safety Stonefruit, especially peaches and nectarines: Apply as a directed spray avoiding contact of spray with foliage of trees. DO NOT spray over-the-top of young trees. Suppression only at the 5 leaf stage.
Grapes			4 weeks		-		
Stone fruit		-	-				
Citrus		-	-				
	Innocent Weed and Stinkgrass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage only.	1.5 L*				
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)						
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot when growing actively	2 or 4 L*				As above. Use the higher rate for well established infestations or where greater control is required in one season.
Avocados, Bananas, Custard Apples, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmons	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Summer Grass, Stinkgrass, Giant Paspalum (seedling), Green Panic (seedling), Rhodes Grass, Johnson Grass, Prairie Grass and Para Grass	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*	Qld, NSW, WA and NT only	14 days	-	Apply in not less than 200 L/ ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/vine. Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.

Akee, Black Sapote, Breadfruit-Caimito (Star Apple), Canistel, Casimoroa (White Sapote), Cherimoya, Durian, Feijoa, Granadilla, Guava, Jackfruit, Longan, Mammee Apple, Mamey, Sapote, Mangosteen, Plantain, Pomegranate, Prickly Pear (Cactus Fruit), Rambutan, Santol, Sapodilla, Soursop, Sweetsop, Yellow Mombin	Established plants of Couch Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu Grass, Guinea Grass, Carpet Grass and Para Grass	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot when growing actively	2 or 4 L*	Qld, NT and WA only	14 days	-	As above. Use the higher rate for well established infestations or where greater control is required in one season
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Onions	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Cereals and Johnson Grass (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	All States	5 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. These rates will only control Couch and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed
	Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Stinkgrass and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch		750 mL*				
	Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	1.5 L*				Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. These rates will only control Couch and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed Suppression only for Pigeon Grass and Foxtail (Tas) seedlings beyond the 5 leaf stage.
	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Stinkgrass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Johnson Grass (seedling) and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1.5 L*				Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. These rates will only control Couch and Johnson Grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed

Potatoes (15 cm or less in height)	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Annual Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, Johnson Grass (seedling), and seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch) and Water Couch	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	All States	10 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha These rates will only control perennial grass seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed or fragmented stems.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				
	Plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively and have 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L*				
Cucurbits (WHP 5 weeks) Rockmelon, Pumpkin, Honeydew Melon, Watermelon Cucurbits (WHP 21 days) Zucchini, Squash, Cucumber, Gherkin	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Guinea Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Cereals, seedlings of Couch Grass and Water Couch, Johnson Grass (seedling) and Paspalum (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL	All States	5 weeks	-	DO NOT apply before the 5 true leaf stage of the crop. NOTE: Use only 200mL Agral or 120mL BS1000 per 100L spray solution. DO NOT apply in water volumes higher than 200L/ha. This rate will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum seedlings that are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L				

Strawberries	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Innocent Weed, Stinkgrass, Guinea Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), and Water Couch, Johnson Grass (seedling) and Paspalum (seedling)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*		4 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. These rates will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum Seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. These rates will only control Couch, Johnson Grass and Paspalum Seedlings which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
Pineapples	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass and Rhodes Grass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Qld and NT only	14 days	-	-
	As above plus Giant Paspalum (seedling) and Green Panic (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Giant Paspalum and Kikuyu Grass, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Young vegetative growth with 3 to 6 leaves per shoot	2 L*				As above. Apply in 100 to 500 L/ha. For spot spraying rates see separate sections

Potted and open grown ornamental shrubs and trees in: roadside, farm and Fence line plantings, nurseries, parks and gardens.	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Liverseed Grass, Summer Grass (Crabgrass), Stinkgrass, Guinea Grass, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Annual Phalaris, Volunteer Cereals, seedlings of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), and Water Couch, Johnson Grass (seedling) and Paspalum (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750 mL or 1 L	All States	-	-	Use higher rate for more established weed infestations. These rates only control perennial grass seedlings that are less than 2 months old and establishing from seed. Apply in not less than 100 L/ha. Note: For these crops use only 200mL Agral or 120mL BS1000 per 100L spray solution. DO NOT apply over-the-tops of Protea, Mesembryanthemum, Browallia and Verbena species, apply only as directed sprays
	Established plants of Couch Grass, English Couch (rope twitch), Water Couch, Johnson Grass, Paspalum, Bent Grass, Kikuyu Grass and Kentucky Bluegrass	Actively growing	2 or 4 L				Use the higher rate for well established weed infestations or where greater control is required in one season. Apply in not less than 200 L/ha
Plantations of <i>Pinus caribaea</i> (Caribbean Pine), <i>Pinus elliotti</i> (Slash Pine), <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Barnyard Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Stinkgrass, Urochloa Grass	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750 mL*	QLD only	-	18 months	Apply using sprinkler sprayers in 50L water/ha. Use subject to Queensland Forest Service Code of Practice.
	Plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum re-established from seeds or germinated rhizomes	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1 L*				

	Established plants of Carpet Grass, Couch Grass, Johnson Grass, Kikuyu and Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3 to 8 leaves per shoot	2 or 4 L*				
Bushland	Veldtgrass	Growing actively and unstressed	2 to 4 L	WA only	-	-	Use the higher rate in dense undergrowth or on older, less vigorous weeds. Where veldtgrass is dense 250 L water per ha should be applied.
Tea-Trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Annual Grasses (except <i>Poa annua</i> and <i>Vulpia</i> spp.)	Apply to actively growing weeds	1 to 2 L	NSW only	-	-	Use higher rate when grasses fully tillered.
Oilseed Poppies	Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats, Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Summer Grass (Crabgrass)	Growing actively at the 3 to 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500 mL*	Tas only	12 weeks	-	Apply in 100 to 200 L/ha. DO NOT tank mix with Reglone as severe crop injury may occur. Annual Ryegrass regrowth may occur if sprayed beyond the early tillering stage.
Duboisia	Established plants of Couch Grass, Water Couch, Kikuyu, Johnson Grass and Paspalum	Young vegetative growth (3 to 6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2 L*	Qld only	-	-	Apply in not less than 200 L/ha. Direct the spray toward the ground under the tree canopy.
Ginger (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>)	Annual grasses	Growing actively at 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences.	250 – 500 mL / ha	Qld only	10 Weeks (H)	-	Apply using boomspray. DO NOT make more than two applications per season. The application rates will not control seedlings of <i>Setaria</i> spp. (pigeon grass and foxtail). Use the higher end of the rate range for control of Innocent Weed seedlings. To Avoid Crop Damage: The sensitivity all varieties of ginger to fluzifop has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable to only treat a small area to ascertain the reaction before treating the whole crop.
	Perennial grasses	Growing actively at 3-6 leaf per shoot, less than 2 months old and established from seed or fragmented stems.	750 mL / ha				

<p>Mustard (oilseed cultivars) (<i>Brassica juncea</i>)</p>	<p>Annual Phalaris, Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grasses, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats</p>	<p>Growing actively at 2-5 leaf stage before tillering commences</p>	<p>250 mL/ha #</p>	<p>All States</p>	<p>17 Weeks (H)</p>	<p>21 days (G)</p>	<p>Apply in not less than 50 L water per ha. Do not apply to the crop beyond the 6 leaf stage. Volunteer Cereals: Do not apply once weed has reached the jointing stage. To avoid crop damage: The sensitivity and tolerance of all varieties of mustard to fluazifop has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore, to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.</p>
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<p>Brassica leafy vegetables, Chicory, Coriander, Endive, Parsley, Radicchio, Silverbeet, Spinach</p>	<p>Annual and perennial grass weeds</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>500 mL – 1.0 L/ha</p>	<p>All States</p>	<p>4 weeks (H)</p>	<p>4 weeks (G)</p>	<p>Apply a maximum of one application per crop, as a foliar spray to young, actively growing weeds. Apply in a minimum of 100 L/ha at the lower rate; 200 L/ha at the higher rate. Add 350 mL AGRAL Spray Adjuvant (APVMA No. 54116) or 200 mL BS1000 BioDegradable Surfactant (APVMA No. 46871) per 100 L of spray solution. Grasses establishing from seed should be sprayed before tillering occurs. Good spray coverage is essential for maximum results. DO NOT treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from equipment which may cause drift onto nearby susceptible non-target crops/plants. WARNING ON CROP DAMAGE: The sensitivity of some species and varieties of crops to fluzifop has not been fully evaluated. Therefore, it is advisable to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop. PLANTS SHOULD BE AT THE 3+ TRUE LEAF STAGE BEFORE APPLICATION TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE IN THE EARLY GROWTH STAGES.</p>
<p>Swede, Turnip</p>					<p>7 weeks (H)</p>	<p>7 weeks (G)</p>	

Industrial hemp	Annual and perennial grass weeds	-	Boom spray: 0.5 – 2 L/ha Spot spray: 12.5 – 50 mL/10 L	All States	-	Do not graze treated areas	<p>Apply as necessary to actively growing grass weeds up to a maximum three applications per season, with a minimum 30 day interval between consecutive sprays. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated.</p> <p>Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds.</p> <p>Increase the application rate of the Fluazifop product as the size of target weeds increases.</p> <p>Only apply spray to actively growing grass weeds free from environmental stresses.</p> <p>To Avoid Crop Damage</p> <p>It is advisable to avoid spraying of emerging crops where possible. "Over-the-top" spray application has not been fully evaluated for industrial hemp crops under all growing conditions, and should only be considered a treatment option following trials that show hemp plants will tolerate herbicide application at the proposed rate and at the crop growth stages when treatment will be applied.</p> <p>Initially treat target weeds in a small area within the crop when "over-the-top" spray is to be applied, and closely monitor plant health. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post treatment are observed.</p> <p>Warning on Crop Damage:</p> <p>The sensitivity of all varieties of industrial hemp to fluazifop has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore, to only trial herbicide products on target weeds within close proximity to a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating a larger number or the whole crop area. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post-treatment are observed.</p>
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SPOT SPRAYING

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE/10 L	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Onions, Lucerne, Hops, All cucurbits, Apples, Pears, Stone fruit, Grapes, Broad beans, Green beans, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicums, Tomatoes, Carrots, Lettuce, Celery, Strawberries, Blackcurrants, Blueberries, Tropical fruit, as per label. Potted and open grown ornamental shrubs and trees	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, wild oats, brome grasses, barley grass, crowfoot grass, barnyard grass and perennial grass seedlings, including couch grass, paspalum, Johnson grass, kikuyu grass, bent grass and green summer grass	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	12.5 mL or 25 mL	As for main section of this label	Use the higher rate for more established weed infestations Thoroughly wet target weeds. Always follow critical comments for specific crops. Always add water and surfactants at rates recommended for individual crop situations as in specific label segments.
	Established plants of perennial grasses, couch grass, English couch (rope twitch), water couch, bent grass, kikuyu grass, Johnson grass, paspalum, giant paspalum, para grass, guinea grass and carpet grass	Established and growing actively.	50 mL or 100 mL		
	Plants of carpet grass, couch grass, English couch (rope twitch), water couch, paspalum, Johnson grass, bent grass and kikuyu grass, re-established from seed or fragments stems		25 mL or 50 mL		

Note: Surefire Cannonade 212 EC Herbicide does NOT control Winter Grass (*Poa annua*), Silver Grass (*Vulpia bromoides*), Nutsedge (*Cyperus* spp.) and broadleaf weeds.

* ALWAYS ADD 350 mL AGRAL OR 200 mL BS1000 PER 100 L OF SPRAY SOLUTION UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ADD 2 L DC TRATE OR 200 mL BS1000 PLUS 2 L ULVAPRON PER 100 L SPRAY SOLUTION.

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