


**blank page**

blank page

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

**Apparent** 

**Clopyralid 750SG**

**HERBICIDE**

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 750g/kg CLOPYRALID  
present as the POTASSIUM SALT

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
--------------	----------	------------------

For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures, fallow land, forests and industrial/commercial situations as specified in the Directions for Use table

**IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE**

APVMA Approval No: 67462/129754

**AIRR APPARENT PTY LTD**  
15/16 Princes Street, Newport NSW 2106  
M 0411 227 338 | E [enquiries@apparentag.com.au](mailto:enquiries@apparentag.com.au) | [www.apparentag.com.au](http://www.apparentag.com.au)

078

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**Restraints**

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT apply immediately before sowing susceptible crops, or sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous year with Apparent Clopyralid until after the required plantback period has elapsed (see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section).

DO NOT apply this product by air or mister within a Chemical Control Area in Victoria without a valid permit.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 3 hours.

DO NOT apply later than the 8 leaf stage of canola or the 1st node stage of winter cereals.

DO NOT compost material from treated plants or crops before reading the PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section.

See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate to weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

**TABLE 1 – FORESTRY - PRE-PLANTING**

**- Boom and Aerial Application**

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha
Capeweed, Thistles, Volunteer Legumes, Flatweed, Fleabanes	Pre-emergent	800-2400g
<i>PINUS RADIATA</i> only		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha
Silver Wattle (suppression)	Pre-emergence from seeds	2400g

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (>3 months)

CRITICAL COMMENTS
For best results apply Apparent Clopyralid to bare soil just prior to spring rain or when wattles are expected to germinate.
Avoid application to heavy trash situations. A high level of suppression may not be achieved where rain does not fall for an extended period after application (>1 month), or where very high rainfall occurs after application (>1200 mm/year).

**TABLE 2 – FORESTRY - POST-PLANTING****- High volume spraying by hand gun**

<b>FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i></b>		
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>RATE/ha</b>
Groundsel Bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	130 or 200g
Ragwort	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	80 to 120g
Silver Wattle	Active growth spring to summer	200g
Cape Ivy	Any growth stage	1300g/ha

**TABLE 3 – FORESTRY - POST-PLANTING****- Boom and Aerial Application**

<b>FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i></b>		
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>RATE/ha</b>
Flatweed, Capeweed, Thistles (except Hardhead Thistle), Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15cm diameter or height	200 to 400g
Flatweed, Fleabanes, Capeweed, Thistles <b>including</b> Hardhead Thistle, Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering	800g
Californian Thistle	From early bud to flowering (December to February)	400 or 800g
Ragwort	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	

<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2m tall or when growth is slow.
Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200g/L) at 1L/100L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added, use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. <b>HAND GUN:</b> Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant (e.g. Pulse®) at 200mL/100L for optimum results.
Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application. For application by hand held weed wiper or CDA use at dilution with water of 100g/L.

<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Cupping of the tip leaves and 'weepy leader' symptoms may occur on certain <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Corymbia maculata</i> and are generally transient symptoms and do not result in long-term injury. These symptoms may be more obvious at rates of 400g/ha or higher or where mixtures are used on blue gum, shining gum and spotted gum. Where 'weepy leader' effect is a concern use a directed spray.
Use the 200g rate until 3 months post-planting and the 400g rate for trees 3 months and older. Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds.
For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses Apparent Clopyralid can be tankmixed with Apparent Haloxypfop 520 Herbicide. See also comments on mixing in Directions for Use. Uptake* Spraying Oil should not be used in tankmixes with Apparent Haloxypfop 520 Herbicide and Apparent Clopyralid on sensitive species such as blue gum, shining gum and spotted gum where rates of Apparent Clopyralid are more than 800g/ha. Use a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v instead.
For best control of Californian thistle use a wetter such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also be required for best control.
Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate.
Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended.
Add diquat (200g/L) at 1L/100L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added, use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.

WEEDS CONTROLLED (cont)	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha
Sorrel (suppression only)	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15cm diameter or height	2400 to 3400g

**PINUS RADIATA and EUCALYPTUS SPP. PLANTATIONS only**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha
Silver Wattle	Active growth spring to summer (0.5 to 2m tall)	2000g
	Active growth spring to summer (2 to 4m tall)	2800g
	Active growth spring to summer (4 to 8m tall)	3400g

**TABLE 4 – INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL SITUATIONS including RIGHTS OF WAY**

**- Boom Application only**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Capeweed, Thistles, Volunteer Legumes, Flatweed, Fleabanes	Pre-emergent	All
Flatweed, Capeweed, Thistles (except Hardhead Thistle), Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15cm diameter or height	All
Flatweed, Fleabanes, Capeweed, Thistles including Hardhead Thistle, Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering	All
Californian Thistle	From early bud to flowering (December to February)	
Ragwort	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	

**TABLE 5 – INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL SITUATIONS including RIGHTS OF WAY**

**High volume spraying by hand gun**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Groundsel Bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	QLD, NSW, ACT only
Ragwort	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	All

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Higher rates give better suppression. At rates greater than 2400g use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant oil such as Ulvapon. Mix Apparent Clopyralid and water first and then add Ulvapon. Maintain continuous agitation.
At rates of 2800g and 3400g for <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.

RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
800-2400g	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (>3 months).
200 to 400g	Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds. For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses Apparent Clopyralid can be tankmixed with Apparent Haloxypf 520 Herbicide. See also comments on mixing in Directions for Use.
800g	For best control of Californian thistle use a wetter such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also be required for best control.
400 or 800g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200g/L) at 1L/100L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid injury to non-target plants.

RATE/100L Water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
130 or 200g	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2m tall or when growth is slow.
80 to 120g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200g/L) at 1L/100L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid injury to non-target plants.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Silver Wattle	Active growth spring to summer	NSW, ACT, VIC SA, TAS, only
Cape Ivy	Any growth stage	VIC, TAS only

**TABLE 6 – PASTURES AND FALLOW LAND – POST-EMERGENCE (ESTABLISHED PERENNIAL GRASS AND SUB CLOVER BASED PASTURES)**

**(Boom spray application if not specified)**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Hardhead Thistle (Creeping Knapweed, Russian Knapweed)	Actively growing plants	QLD VIC, only
St Barnaby's Thistle	5 to 8 leaf and 5 to 10cm diameter	QLD NSW, VIC, TAS, SA only
Thistles including: Nodding, Variegated, Scotch, Spear, Slender, Saffron, St Barnaby's	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation	QLD, NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only

RATE/100L Water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
200g	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. <b>HAND GUN:</b> Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant (e.g. Pulse®) at 200mL/100L for optimum results.
1300g/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application. For application by hand held weed wiper or CDA use at dilution with water of 100g/L.

RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>Hand gun:</b> 200g/100L of water. <b>Boom spray:</b> 800g or 1600g/ha	<b>See CRITICAL COMMENTS below for spraying thistles in pastures and fallow land.</b>  Only use the 1600g/ha rate in QLD by boom spray.
20g or 40g plus 0.5-1L/ha 2,4-D amine or 1.5-2.5L/ha 2,4-DB or 1L/ha Gramoxone or 1-1.5L/ha Simazine + 1L/ha 2,4-DB	
20g or 28g plus 1-1.5L/ha MCPA amine (500g/L)/ha <b>Drench gun:</b> 20g/1L of water. <b>Hand gun:</b> 100g/100L of water	

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Nodding Thistle	Rosettes up to 20cm in diameter	NSW only
Californian Thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	VIC, TAS only
Lucerne	30 to 40cm high pre-flowering	QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, WA only

#### CRITICAL COMMENTS - Thistle Control In Pastures

- HARDHEAD THISTLES – DO NOT USE HAND GUN APPLICATION ON LUCERNE, CLOVERS AND MEDICS AS THEY WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. Victoria only:**  
*Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required.* Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of hardhead thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250L of water/ha.
- BOOM SPRAYING:** Use the higher rates of Apparent Clopyralid plus MCPA on multi-crowned plants or rosettes larger than 30cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early winter or spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. Do not spray flowering thistles.
- PRE-SPRAYING MANAGEMENT:** The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.
- POST-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT:** Response of thistles to treatment with the Apparent Clopyralid plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.

RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
40g	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to thistles over 20cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20cm in diameter, use Apparent Clopyralid plus MCPA (referred to above). <b>Clover Damage:</b> Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage by Apparent Clopyralid plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to sub-clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. <b>DO NOT</b> use for spot treatment.
<b>Hand gun:</b> 100g/100L of water. <b>Boom spray:</b> 800g/ha	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Retreatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. <b>NOTE:</b> Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least one year.
120g plus 1.5-2L/ha Roundup CT Max + either 2L/ha MCPA amine or 2L/ha 2,4-D amine or 2L/ha of 2,4-D ester	Treat healthy, actively growing lucerne in early spring prior to flowering. After grazing or cutting, allow lucerne to regrow for approximately 4 weeks before treatment. For best control, do not re-graze for more than 2 weeks after application. For complete control of lucerne in pasture, cultivate approximately 1 month after herbicide treatment.

- CLOVER DAMAGE:** Apparent Clopyralid plus MCPA or 2,4-D mixtures can be damaging to clover. The low rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. Use 20g/ha mixes when clover is at the 6 trifoliate leaf stage to just prior to flowering. The 28g/ha mix will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Use the 28g/ha mix from 6 trifoliate leaf stage to flowering to minimize clover injury, and when clover has reached the 6 to 8 trifoliate leaf stage and where thistles are large due to early germination. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth. If clover damage is the major consideration, use the lower Apparent Clopyralid rate to minimize damage.
- Gramoxone mixes are for lucerne pasture use only. Simazine mixes are for silver grass control and for lucerne based pastures only.
- HAND GUN (Spot spray):** Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.
- DRENCH GUN:** Apply 10mL to rosette crown. To multi-crown plants, apply 10mL to each crown.

**TABLE 7 – AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY**

**– Stem Injection Application on Acacia Species**

Mix 200g Apparent Clopyralid with 2.5L of water and apply the diluted mix as directed below.

WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE
Single stems less than 25cm diameter at base	1mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13cm centres
Multiple stems or more than 25cm diameter at base	2mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13cm centres

**TABLE 8 – WINTER CEREALS AND CANOLA – PRE-SOWING KNOCKDOWN HERBICIDE**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha
Capeweed, Chickpea (volunteer), Faba Bean (volunteer), Sub-Clover and Vetch	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10cm diameter	60 plus a knockdown herbicide

**TABLE 9 – WINTER CEREALS AND CANOLA – POST-SOWING PRE-EMERGENCE TO 3 LEAF CROP STAGE**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha
Capeweed (in cereals only, WA only)	Pre-emergence to 8 leaf and maximum 10cm diameter	60 plus diuron at 300mL/ha
Capeweed, Faba Bean (volunteer) and Sub-Clover	Pre-emergence	120-240

**TABLE 10 – WINTER CEREALS – EARLY POST-EMERGENCE 2 LEAF TO 1<sup>ST</sup> NODE CROP STAGE**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha
Capeweed (WA only)	Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5cm diameter	60
Capeweed, Soldier Thistle, St Barnaby's Thistle	Up to 10cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100
Faba Bean and Lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf	100
Field Pea (volunteer)	Maximum 10cm high or 6 nodes	60
Medic and Lucerne seedlings (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf	60-80
Sub-Clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners up to 10cm and maximum 16 leaf	40

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Apply to waist high cuts. See General Instructions – Application section for application method details. DO NOT exceed the recommended spacings from the centre of one cut to the centre of the next cut. Inject each stem of a multi-stem tree where possible.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

**Pre-sowing:** This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

**Post-sowing Pre-emergent to 3 Leaf:**

This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants. Rates of 120-200g/ha give good suppression (reduced seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240g/ha is required for good control of capeweed and sub-clover. Apply to moist soil and time treatment for major germination of weeds. Good soil moisture and application close to time of weed germination is essential for best control.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

**Early Post-emergent:** Weeds should be young, actively growing and not larger than listed size. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application, although final results may not show for some weeks.

Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.

For best control of hairy leaved medics such as snail medic, add 500mL Uptake\* Spraying Oil/100L of water.



**TABLE 11 – WINTER CEREALS – POST-EMERGENCE TANK MIXTURES****NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only (unless specified)**

Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Where a rate range is listed, use low rate mixtures for small weeds to 5cm across and higher rate mixtures for weeds up to 10cm across. Use a surfactant such as BS-1000® for granular herbicides or the recommended adjuvant on the partner herbicide label.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha
Capeweed	Up to 4 leaf, 10cm diameter	80-120 plus 20g/ha Apparent Sword 750 40 plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse® + 0.35-0.5L/ha MCPA LVE 40 plus 5g/ha Apparent Bow Saw 600 + 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE 40 plus 0.75L/ha Tigrex®
Field Pea (volunteer)	Up to 6 node, 10cm diameter	40 plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7L/ha bromoxynil/MCPA
Vetch (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10cm diameter	40 plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse + 0.35-0.5L/ha MCPA LVE 40 plus 5g/ha Apparent Bow Saw 600 + 0.35L/ ha MCPA LVE or 30 plus 0.7L/ha MCPA LVE
Chickpea (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10cm diameter	40 plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse® + 0.5-0.7L/ha Bromoxynil/MCPA
Faba Bean (volunteer)	Up to 4 node, 10cm tall	
Lupin (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, 10cm tall	40 plus 5-7g/ha Eclipse® + 0.35-0.5L/ha MCPA LVE
Sub-Clover (volunteer)	Up to 5 trifoliate, 5cm diameter	
Prickly Lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max 10cm diameter	40 plus 5g/ha Apparent Bow Saw 600
Medic (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, max 5cm diameter	40 plus 0.35-0.7L/ha MCPA LVE
Prickly Lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max 10cm diameter	60 plus 0.7L/ha MCPA LVE
Thistles including Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender, Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to 10cm max diameter	20 plus 1L/ha MCPA amine (500g/L) or 20 plus 0.7L/ha MCPA LVE
St Barnaby's Thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10cm across	20-40 plus 0.5-1L/ha 2,4-D amine or 1-1.5L/ha MCPA amine

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apparent Sword 750 mixes – 2 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage
Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE added, apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Apparent Bow Saw 600/MCPA LVE mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Tigrex mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage, but not on barley or Kulin wheat in WA.
Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Use 30g/ha only in combination with MCPA LVE. Apparent Clopyralid + MCPA LVE mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE added, apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Apparent Bow Saw 600/MCPA mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Apparent Clopyralid + MCPA LVE mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage. For thistle control – Apparent Clopyralid rate will depend on density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur. MCPA or 2,4-D mixes – apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.

WEED (cont)	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha
Sowthistle (common) (QLD, NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA)	Young rosettes up to 8 true leaves	40 plus 0.8L/ha Tordon 242 or 5g/ha Apparent Bow Saw 600 + 0.7L/ha MCPA LVE
Skeleton Weed (NSW, VIC, SA, WA only)	5 to 15cm rosettes	200 plus 1L/ha MCPA amine (500g/L)

**TABLE 12 – CANOLA – POST-EMERGENCE 2 TO 8 LEAF CROP STAGE**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha
Capeweed, Cotula, Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle	Up to 10cm diameter, 4 to 8 leaf	120
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100
Faba Beans and Lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf	60
Field Peas (volunteer)	Maximum 10cm high or 6 nodes	
Medics and Lucerne seedlings (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf	
Sub-Clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners to 10cm max, 16 leaf	40
St Barnaby's Thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10cm diameter	60-120

**TABLE 13 – HERBICIDE TOLERANT CANOLA – POST-EMERGENCE 2 TO 8 LEAF CROP STAGE**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha
<b>Clearfield Canola</b>		
Cotula (common), Capeweed	Up to 6 leaf	60 plus 40g OnDuty*
<b>Triazine Tolerant Canola</b>		
Capeweed, Lupins (volunteer), Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle and weeds from conventional canola	Up to 6 leaf	120

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

PASTURES, FALLOW LAND and INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL SITUATIONS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

CEREALS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION  
DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST

CANOLA: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION  
DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

FORESTS: NONE REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply to actively growing young rosettes. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L of water for improved control with Tordon 242 tank-mixes or BS-1000 with Apparent Bow Saw 600/MCPA LVE tank-mixes. Apply tank-mixes from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Weeds should be a minimum 5cm in diameter and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season. Apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton Weed will only be controlled until harvest.
<b>For the control of annual grasses:</b> Apparent Clopyralid is compatible with Verdict* 520 Herbicide. Uptake Spraying Oil should be added to this tank-mix for best grass control. Apparent Clopyralid + Verdict 520 + Uptake Spraying Oil is compatible and selective to canola.
Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.
For best control of hair leaved medics such as snail medic, add 500mL Uptake Spraying Oil/100L water.
Will not control woolly pod vetch.
Apparent Clopyralid rate will depend on weed density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Where capeweed is a significant component of the weed spectrum, a tank-mix with Apparent Clopyralid may be needed post-emergence. DO NOT exceed this rate as reduced control of grass weeds may occur.
Apparent Clopyralid is compatible with atrazine and simazine for use in triazine tolerant canola. Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L of water should be added to this mix for best grass and broadleaf weed control. For the control of annual grass weeds Apparent Clopyralid + atrazine + Verdict 520 + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to triazine tolerant canola.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### MIXING

Measure the required quantity of granules by weighing on scales. APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide granules are highly soluble in water and will dissolve rapidly once added to fast moving water. Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying.

#### Spray rigs with premix hoppers

For spray rigs that have a drop down chemical induction hopper, three-quarter fill this hopper with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add the APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide and when dissolved, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.

#### Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation

For spray rigs that have limited bypass agitation, then, as for most granulated formulations, pre-dissolve the APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide while stirring until the granules have dissolved.

### TANK-MIXES

The following order should be followed:

1. Quarter fill the spray tank maintaining agitation
2. Add APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide granules, using the mixing procedure above.
3. Add APPARENT Haloxypfop 520 if it is to be used in the tank-mix.
4. Add water to half fill the spray tank.
5. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates.
6. Add other emulsifiable concentrates including other selective grass herbicides.
7. If Uptake\* Spraying Oil is to be used add this when spray tank is half full.
8. If other adjuvants or a wetting agent is to be used then add these according to their label.
9. Add water to bring to the final spray volume. Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.

### COMPATIBILITY

Conventional Canola: APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide + APPARENT Haloxypfop + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.

Triazine Tolerant Canola: Atrazine + APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide + APPARENT Haloxypfop + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.

Clearfield Canola: OnDuty\* + APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide are compatible and selective.

APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide is compatible with the following:

Broadleaf Herbicides: Starane\*, Apparent Bow Saw 600, bromoxynil, bromoxynil/MCPA LVE, chlorsulfuron, diuron, glyphosate, MCPA amine, MCPA LVE, paraquat, Spray-Seed, terbutryn, 2,4-D amine, Broadstrike\*, Eclipse\*, Eclipse/MCPA LVE, metsulfuron-methyl/MCPA LVE, Garlon\* 600, atrazine, simazine, Tordon\* 242, Tigrex\*.

Grass Herbicides on Broadleaf Crops: APPARENT Haloxypfop, Select\*, OnDuty, atrazine, simazine.

Grass Herbicides in Cereal Crops: Diclofop methyl, Achieve\* WG, Wildcat\*, Topik\* 240EC, Tristar\*.

Adjuvants: Uptake Spraying Oil, BS-1000.

## APPLICATION

### Boom Spraying Crop and Pastures

Apply APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering medium to coarse droplets and not less than 50L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20L/ha for aerial applications. Do not apply by aircraft in industrial/commercial situations.

Hardhead Thistle: use a spray volume of 200 to 250L/ha of water.

Silver Wattle – Use a spray volume of 150 to 200L/ha of water by ground boom spray and a minimum spray volume of 50L/ha by aircraft.

### High Volume Hand Gun

Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense pasture weeds should be 10 to 15 litres of spray per 100m<sup>2</sup> (10m x 10m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 1000 to 1500 litres per infested hectare.

### Stem Injection

To make a stem injection pocket at waist height, use a 3/4 length axe with a blade width of 5 to 7cm. The axe cut must be through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemicals in contact with the sap wood. The chemical must be applied immediately after the injection pocket is made. Apply chemical with a Phillips 5mL vaccinator fitted with a tree injector kit which can be accurately calibrated. Set vaccinator to deliver 1mL of the diluted mix. When treating regrowth less than the width of the axe, ensure chemical does not run out the sides of the cut, as reduced control will result. This can be overcome by using the corner of the axe to make the pocket in the stem.

### CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

#### Partial Cleaning

Before spraying crops that are selective to APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide

After using APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

#### Complete Cleaning

Before spraying crops that are susceptible to APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide

After using APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain. Quarter fill the tank again and add an alkali detergent (eg Surf\*, Omo\*, Drive\*) at 500mL/100L water or 500g/100L water and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water. Chlorine based cleansers are NOT recommended. Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area, or if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and water sources.

## RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

### GROUP I HERBICIDE

APPARENT Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant or local Department of Agriculture.

### PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray or drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT allow spray drift onto susceptible crops. Susceptible crops include tobacco, chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sub-clover, tomatoes, vegetables, vines, wattles and white clover.

Composts and Mulches – Do not apply APPARENT Clopyralid to crops or pastures that will be used for the production of compost or mulches or mushroom substrate. Such compost or mulch made from plant material treated with APPARENT Clopyralid may cause damage to susceptible crops and plants.

Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clover, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, vetches and wattles. Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of APPARENT Clopyralid at 200g/ha.

Where APPARENT Clopyralid residue carry over from use rates of less than 200g/ha is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:

Field bioassay – where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).

Pot bioassay – where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).

Stubble from treated crops – ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and do not leave a heavy 'header trail' after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area), bale and remove, slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and as long as possible before planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residue into the following season. Where heavy stubble burdens and/or non-wetting soils exist and less than recommended rain amounts have occurred from application to planting the susceptible crop (see below), only plant a winter or summer cereal or canola.

Planting crops following use of APPARENT Clopyralid in previous crop – planting crops 'dry' without significant rain (see below) in the 'autumn break' increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided, or only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal crop or canola. In severely dry conditions, where less than 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain (see

below) has fallen between application and planting the next year, only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal or canola.

### PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Apparent Clopyralid 750SG Herbicide has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworm and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with chemical or used containers.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in area sheltered from rainfall. DO NOT store near feed stuffs, fertilisers or seed. 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 bury empty packaging 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.

**SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT** Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (see Storage and Disposal section).

### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container and preparing product, wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and goggles or face shield. When using the prepared spray, wear elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. If applying by hand wear cotton overalls, or equivalent clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles or face shield 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.

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for Apparent Clopyralid 750 SG Herbicide is available from AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd on request.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on AIRR APPARENT's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

**blank page**