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

Apparent 

Dicamba 700

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 700 g/kg DICAMBA
present as the sodium salt

GROUP I HERBICIDE

Controls certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereals, pastures, conservation tillage, sugarcane, rice, turf, grain sorghum and non-crop areas.

IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No. 69471/60899

APPARENT PTY LTD A.C.N. 143 724 136
Suite G.08 | 762 Toorak Road, Hawthorn East VIC 3123 Australia
T +61 3 9822 1321 F +61 3 9817 7845 E enquiries@apparentag.com.au www.apparentag.com.au

161

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply to plants which may be stressed (not growing actively) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold or heat, moisture stress (waterlogging or drought), poor nutrition or previous agrochemical treatment as these factors may reduce efficacy.

DO NOT apply to plants which are wet with dew or rain.

DO NOT apply if rain or irrigation is likely within 4 hours.

DO NOT spray outside recommended crop growth stages as crop damage may result.

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with clover, lucerne or medics.

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale	From 3 leaf stage to mid-tillering (Zadocks 13 - 25)	Volunteer Legumes (Chickpeas, Peas, Sub - clover, Tares/Vetch, Medic)	Up to 4 leaf or nodes and up to 8 cm height
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale	From 3 leaf stage to mid-tillering (Zadocks 13 - 25)	Prickly Lettuce, Tree Hogweed, Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Wireweed	Up to 4 leaf or young rosette stage and up to 8 cm height or diameter
		Deadnettle, Staggenweed	Up to early flowering
		Indian Hedge Mustard, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip	Up to 4 leaf or young rosette stage and up to 5 cm height or diameter
		Amsinckia (Yellow burrweed), Sorrel	Up to 4 leaf or young rosette stage and up to 8 cm height or diameter
		Sow thistle	
		Charlock, Chickweed, Rough Poppy, Shepherd's Purse	
		Climbing buckwheat (Black bindweed)	
		New Zealand Spinach	Up to 4 leaf or young rosette stage and up to 5 cm height or diameter
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale	From 3 leaf stage to mid-tillering (Zadocks 13 - 25)	Doublegee (Spiny Emex)	Up to 4 leaf and up to 10 cm diameter
		Indian Hedge Mustard, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	Up to 8 leaf or young rosette stage and up to 15 cm height or diameter
		Amsinckia (Yellow Burrweed), Capeweed#	Up to 4 leaf and up to 8 cm height or diameter
		Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed)	Up to 4 leaf and up to 8 cm height or diameter
		Wild Radish	Up to 4 leaf and up to 8 cm height or diameter
		Turnip Weed	Up to 4 leaf and up to 12 cm height or diameter
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale	From 5 leaf stage to mid-tillering (Zadocks 15 - 23/30)	Docks, Hexham, Scent, Scotch Thistle (Black or Spear Thistle), Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Variegated Thistles, Volunteer Legumes (Chickpeas, Faba beans, Peas, Sub- clover, Tares/Vetch), Wireweed	Up to 8 leaf or young rosette stage and up to 10 cm height or diameter
		Climbing Buckwheat, Fat Hen, New Zealand Spinach, Sunflowers, Tree Hogweed	

RATE g/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
115 g	All States	Spray Additives/Tank Mixtures: Apply with a non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000 at 100 mL/100 L water.
115 g + 5 g Ally*	All States	
	NSW, SA, Vic, Tas, WA only	
	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only	
	NSW, SA, Vic, Tas, WA only	
	Qld, NSW only	
	Qld only	
115 g + 7 g Eclipse*	All States	# Only suppresses Capeweed
	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	
115 g + 5 g Eclipse*	Qld, NSW only	
	WA only	
	Qld only	
200 g	All States	
	Qld, NSW, Vic only	

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Commercial Rye	From 5 leaf to early tillering (Zadocks 15 - 22)	Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Seedling Docks, Tares, Hexham Scent (Mellilotus), Wild Radish, Capeweed, Common Ice-plant, Charlock, Ward's Weed, Vetch, Turnip Weed (<i>Raphistrum rugosum</i>)
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Commercial Rye	From 5 leaf to early tillering stage until the fully tillered stage and before jointing occurs (Zadocks 15, 21 - 30)	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Radish, Mustards, Tares, Charlock, Capeweed, Sorrel, Saffron Thistle, Chickweed, Clover, Common Ice-plant, Hoary Cress, Ward's Weed, Turnip Weed (<i>Raphistrum rugosum</i>)
		Common Ice-plant
		Chickweed, Sorrel, Wireweed
		Mintweed
		Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Radish, Mustards, Tares, Charlock, Capeweed, Sorrel, Saffron Thistle, Chickweed, Turnip weed (<i>Raphistrum rugosum</i>)
Grain Sorghum	From 3 leaf stage until 6 leaf stage	Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Bathurst and Noogoora Burrs, Parthenium Weed, Mintweed, Annual Gooseberry, Blackberry Nightshade, Fat Hen, Sunflower, Seedling Perennial Gooseberry, Seedling Khaki Weed, Redshank, Dwarf Amaranth, Cobbler's Pegs, Field Bindweed, Thornapples (<i>Datura</i>), Bellvine, Lucerne, Annual Ground Cherry, Wireweed, Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Pigweed, Common Sow Thistle, New Zealand Spinach, Doublegee (Spiny Emex)
Maize	Post emergence until maize is approximately 90 cm high or until 15 days prior to tassel emergence	
Grain Sorghum	From 3 leaf stage until 6 leaf stage	Thornapple (<i>Datura</i>), Mintweed, Amaranthus, Black (Giant) Pigweed, Pigweed, Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Bladder Ketmia, Noogoora Burr.
Rice	PRE-SOWING POST-SOWING Either before permanent water or until rice is at the mid-tillering stage	Docks
<i>Pinus Radiata</i> plantations	At least 10 months prior to planting pines	Sorrel (in pastures to be planted to pines).
		Naturally regenerated pines.

RATE g/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
115 g plus 700 mL MCPA amine 500 g/L	All States	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage. In some instances suppression only of wireweed (Hogweed) and Capeweed will occur.
200 g plus 1 L MCPA amine 500 g/L or 200 g plus 700 mL 2,4-D amine 500 g/L	SA only	DO NOT use Apparent Dicamba 700 plus 2,4-D in oats in SA. If any of these weeds are found in these cereal crops as well as the above weeds, the addition of MCPA or 2,4-D is essential. Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage. In some instances, suppression only of Wireweed (Hogweed), Capeweed and Hoary Cress will occur.
230 g plus 800 mL 2,4-D amine 500 g/L	WA only	A mixture with 2,4-D amine must not be used in Tasmania.
285 g or 200 g plus 800 mL 2,4-D amine 500 g/L or 200 g plus 1.2 L MCPA amine 500 g/L		
200 g plus 1.2 L MCPA amine 500 g/L or 200 g plus 700 mL 2,4-D amine 500 g/L	Qld, NSW only	
230 to 400 g	All States (not Central Qld)	Apply when weeds have at least 3 to 5 true leaves. DO NOT treat weeds which are beyond the rosette stage. Method of application: By boom spray as an overall or directed spray applying 100 to 250 L of water per ha or by aircraft applying 45 L/ha. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and where Amaranthus, Mintweed and Blackberry Nightshade are the major problems or where Annual and Perennial Gooseberry are present. Certain maize varieties may develop clubfoot of the prop roots.
200 g plus 1.8 L Atrazine 600 SC or 230 g plus 1.5 L Atrazine 500 SC	Qld, NSW, NT only	Apply when leaves have 3 to 5 true leaves. DO NOT apply in hot dry conditions. Apply by boom spray as an overall spray applying 50 to 250 L of water per ha. Use the higher rate of Apparent Dicamba 700 where Caltrop or Bladder Ketmia are present.
285 g (seedling docks) 400 g (mature docks)	NSW, NT only	Pre-sowing: Apply before the end of August and do not cultivate or graze for 14 days after spraying. Post-sowing: Preferably apply before the application of permanent water. If permanent water has been applied Apparent Dicamba 700 can be applied up to the mid-tillering stage, provided the Docks are exposed. Use 100 L/ha for boom application.
800 g or 400 g plus 1.4 L 2,4-D amine 500 g/L	All States	Apply in September/October period before the Sorrel flowers. Add a non-ionic wetting agent to spray mix at its recommended rate.
1430 to 5700 g	NSW, Vic, SA only	Use the high rate where total control is essential. Apply in Spring.

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Sugar cane	Post-emergence	Bathurst Burr, Bellvine, Blackberry Nightshade, Calopo, Caltrop, Cleome, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Sow Thistle, Convolvulus, Fat Hen, Green Amaranth, Khaki Weed, Noogoora Burr, Parthenium Weed, Perennial Gooseberry, Pigweed, Pink Burr, Redroot Amaranth, Sensitive Plant, <i>Sida retusa</i> , Tar Vine, Thickhead, Thornapple
		Snake Weed, Fleabanes, Pink Burr, Seedling Square Weed, Thickhead, Turnip Weed
		Billygoat Weed, Calopo, Common Sensitive Plant, Pink Convolvulus, <i>Sida retusa</i> , Siratro, Stinking Passion Vine
		Sicklepod
		Amaranthus, Bathurst Burr, Bellvine, Black (Giant) Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Caltrop, Cleome, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Sow Thistle, Fat Hen, Green Amaranth, Khaki Weed, Milkweed, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Parthenium Weed, Perennial Gooseberry, Pigweed, Prickly Cucumber, Purple Top [^] , Redroot Amaranth, Sensitive Plant, Tar Vine, Thornapple (<i>Datura</i>), White Passion Vine [^]
Potatoes	After haulm senescence	Clover, Docks, Wireweed (Hogweed), Thistles, Chickweed, Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Blackberry Nightshade, Fat Hen

RATE g/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
400 g	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are in the young rosette stage or when they have no more than 8 true leaves. Application method: By boom sprayer as an overall directed spray, applying 100 to 250 L of water per hectare or by aircraft applying 45 L per hectare.
370 g plus 833 mL Atrazine 600 SC	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	Use Apparent Dicamba 700 plus Atrazine to obtain residual control. DO NOT apply more than 3 kg atrazine ai/ha/year. ^ Suppression only
370 g plus 1 L Atrazine 500 SC to 560 g plus 1.5 L Atrazine 500 SC	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	
560 g plus 1.5 L Atrazine 500 SC to 740 g plus 2 L Atrazine 500 SC		
560 g plus 1.5 L Atrazine 500 SC		
360 to 860 g	Tas only	Apply after haulm senescence in sufficient water to give even and adequate coverage. May be mixed with Amitrole or 2,4-D to improve spectrum of weeds controlled. Refer to respective labels of these herbicides for relevant application rates. Add a suitable surfactant for improved coverage and uptake. Note: DO NOT apply when potato haulms are still green.

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Grass pastures and non-crop	Ensure pasture is well established and actively growing.	Rubber Vine
Turf	Spray when weeds are young and actively growing.	Cat's ear, Cudweed, Pennywort, Lamb's Tongue, Fleabanes, Fumitory, Wireweed, Chickweeds, Cotula, Sorrel, Dock, Clovers, Capeweed, Toad Rush, Peppergrass, Dandelion, Medics, Scarlet Pimpernel, Creeping Oxalis, Pearlwort, Trefoil, Yarrow, Binky-eye, Jo-Jo (Onehunga)
		Fat Hen, Red Flowered Mallow, Purple Top, Stagger Weed, Swine Cress
Woody Species	Apply to actively growing plants, preferably during the wet season.	Mimosa (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>)

RATE in grams			STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Per ha	High Vol per 100 L	Per 15 L knapsack		
1430 to 2860 g plus 2.5 L of 2,4-D Ester 800 g/L	100 to 200 g plus 175 mL of 2,4-D Ester 800 g/L	15 to 30 g plus 25 mL of 2,4-D Ester 800 g/L	Qld, NT only	Apply during April or May. For application by misting machines, add 430 g Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide to 10 L of water.
860 g plus 4 L of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	60 g plus 250 mL of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	14 g plus 60 mL of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	All States	Use a minimum of 1000 L/ha spray volume. DO NOT spray on Buffalo Grass, Bent Grass, Lippia or Strawberry Clover.
860 g plus 4 L of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	60 g plus 250 mL of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	14 g plus 60 mL of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	Use a minimum of 1000 L/ha spray volume. DO NOT spray on Buffalo Grass, Bent Grass, Lippia or Strawberry Clover.
1430 to 1700 g	285 g	45 g	NT only	Retreatment may be necessary to control seedling regrowth (for application see General Instructions).

Additional Restraints for Conservation Tillage:

When grass and broadleaf weeds are present, use a mixture of Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide and glyphosate (at the recommended dosage rates).

DO NOT disturb treated areas by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds.

DO NOT treat weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.

DO NOT apply if rainfall is likely within 6 hours of application.

Observe plant back periods listed under General Instructions.

When applying to dry soil surfaces, at least 15 mm rainfall is required before the plant back period begins.

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Seed Bed Salvage, Conservation Tillage, Direct Drilling	Spray when maximum weed germination has taken place and when weeds are still in the young rosette or pre-tillering stage.	Amaranthus (Red Shank), Native Amaranth, Sow Thistle, Volunteer Cereals, Turnip Weed, Wireweed (Hogweed), Medics, Variegated Thistle, Wild Oats, Wild Mustard, Docks, Paterson's Curse
		Barnyard Grass, Liverseed Grass
		Apple of Peru, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Yellow Vine (Caltrop), Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Barnyard Grass, Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris), Thornapple, Wild or Prickly Lettuce
		Annual Ryegrass, Volunteer Field Peas, Tree Hogweed, Capeweed
		Barnyard Grass, Liverseed Grass
		Sorrel

RATE g/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
115 to 170 g plus 400 to 600 mL glyphosate 450 g/L	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT only	If excessively wet conditions occur shortly after application or sowing, some retardation of crop establishment may occur in certain broadleaf crops. Use the lower rate when weeds are prior to tillering or seedlings. Increase to the higher rate as weeds reach tillering or are 10 to 15 cm diameter/high. In grazed situations if heavy grazing has occurred allow re-growth to 6 to 8 cm high before spraying. Visible symptoms of weed control may not be evident for 10 to 21 days after spraying.
	NSW only	
Qld, NSW, NT only		
NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		
115 to 170 g plus 800 mL to 1.2 L glyphosate 450 g/L	Qld, NT only	
	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	
115 to 170 g plus 650 to 800 mL glyphosate 450 g/L	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Grass Pastures and Perennial Grass Seed Crops	Ensure pasture is well established and actively growing.	Cotton (Woolly or True Scotch) Thistle, Variegated Thistle, Star Thistle, Black or Spear Thistle, Illyrian Thistle, Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Parthenium Weed, Smart Weed (Water Pepper), Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Stemless Thistle, Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Horehound and <i>Rumex</i> spp., including Curled and Broadleaf Docks.
		Common Ice-Plant, Hoary Cress, Sorrel and Safron Thistle
Non-Crop Situation		Afghan Thistle, Artichoke Thistle, Star Thistle
	Spray Angled Onion Weed and Bladder Campion before flowering.	Horehound, Angled Onion Weed (Three-cornered Garlic), Bladder Campion, Cotton (Woolly or True Scotch) Thistle, Docks, Sorrel, Stemless Thistle, Variegated (or Spotted) Thistle Illyrian Thistle, Parthenium Weed, Smart Weed
	Spray at seedling stage.	Blackberry Nightshade
	Apply in early summer to actively growing plants.	Creeping Knotweed
	Spray when actively growing at young rosette stage.	Slender Ice-Plant Khaki Weed
	Spray in autumn during active growth.	Rubber Vine

RATE in grams			STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Per ha	High Vol per 100 L	Per 15 L knapsack		
200 g to 400 g for seedlings	30 g for seedlings	10 g for seedlings	All States	When applying by boom spray use 110 to 280 L spray mixture per ha. Add a non-ionic wetting agent to spray mixture at its recommended rate.
400 g to 800 g for young mature plants	60 g for young mature plants	15 g for young mature plants		
200 g plus 800 mL of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	15 g plus 60 mL of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	5 g plus 15 mL of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L		
1140 g	70 g	20 g		
860 g	60 g	15 g	All States	Use a minimum of 1500 L/ha spray mixture. Add a non-ionic wetting agent to the spray mixture at its recommended rate.
430 g	30 g	10 g		
230 to 400 g		5 g	WA only	Use a minimum of 1500 L/ha spray mixture. Add a non-ionic wetting agent to the spray mixture at its recommended rate.
860 to 1700 g		15 to 30 g	WA only	
230 g plus 800 mL 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L		5 g plus 15 mL 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L		
430 g		5 g		
1000 g		15 g		

CROP	APPLICATION TIMING	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Direct Drilling, Conservation Tillage, No-Till Fallow, Minimum Tillage, and Applications between Cropping Cycles		Clover
	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage and have less than 8 true leaves.	Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Wireweed, Vetch, Docks, Tares, Sunflower, Hexham Scent (Mellilotus), Variegated Thistle
		Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Hexham Scent (Mellilotus), Docks
		New Zealand Spinach
		Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Hexham Scent (Mellilotus), Docks, Fat Hen, Variegated Thistle, Scotch (Cotton or Woolly) Thistle, Sunflowers, Vetch, Tree Hogweed
	Chickweed, Sorrel, Wireweed	
Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage and have less than 8 true leaves.	Common Ice-Plant, Hoary Cress, Sorrel, Saffron, Thistle	
Apply when weeds have at least 3 to 5 true leaves and are actively growing.	Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Datura, Bathurst and Noogoora Burrs, Parthenium Weed, Amaranthus, Mintweed, Annual Gooseberry, Blackberry Nightshade, Fat Hen,	
DO NOT treat weeds which are beyond the rosette stage.	Sunflower, Seedling Perennial Gooseberry, Seedling Khaki Weed, Bellvine, Cobbler's Pegs, Star Thistle, Black or Spear Thistle, Illyrian Thistle, Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Smart Weed (Water Pepper), Stemless Thistle, Horehound, and Rumex spp. including Curled and Broadleaf Docks	
	Convolvulus, Sida retusa, Sensitive Plant, Pink Burr, Cleome, Centro, Thickhead, Tar Vine	

RATE g/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
140 g	All States	Add glyphosate or Spray•Seed* as recommended on relevant labels (mixtures with Spray•Seed may not be used in Tas).
200 g	SA only	
	WA only	
	Qld, NSW, NT only	
	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, NT only	
285 g	WA only	
200 g plus 800 mL of 2,4-D Amine 500 g/L	All States	
230 to 400 g for seedlings	All States	Use the higher rate on larger weeds.
	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA, NT only	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

IF ANOTHER HERBICIDE IS APPLIED AS A TANKMIX, OBSERVE THE WITHHOLDING RESTRICTIONS ON THAT LABEL IF THEY ARE LONGER.

PLANTBACK PERIODS FOR CONSERVATION TILLAGE

Wait for the following periods before planting the following crops into soils sprayed with the product. If applied to a dry soil, at least 15 mm of rainfall is required before the crop rotation period begins.

Note: If water-logging occurs shortly after sowing, the product may cause some reduction in crop vigour. Use as directed only in the States indicated.

NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA:

Rate per hectare	Crop rotation period (days)				
	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Rye
140 g	1	1	1	1	1
200 g	7	7	7	7	7
400 g	14	14	14	14	14

NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA:

Rate per hectare	Crop rotation period (days)				
	Lupins	Clover/Medics	Mung Beans	Sunflower	Safflower
140 g	7	7	5	1	14
200 g	14	14	5	7	21
400 g	21	21	10	14	28

NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA:

Rate per hectare	Crop rotation period (days)			
	Pigeon Peas	Soybeans	Millet	Cotton
140 g	5	5	1	7
200 g	5	5	3	7
400 g	10	10	7	14

NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA:

Rate per hectare	Crop rotation period (days)				
	Sorghum	Maize	Rapeseed	Field Peas	Chickpeas
140 g	1	1	7	ND	ND
200 g	3	3	10	14	21
400 g	7	7	14	21	28

ND = Not Determined

QLD, NT ONLY

Rate per hectare	Crop	Crop Rotation Period (days)
140 g to 170 g	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Commercial Rye, Sorghum, Maize, Millet, Sunflowers	1 day
	Soybeans, Mung Beans, Pigeon Peas	5 days
	Cotton, Rapeseed	7 days

Note: For Qld, NT only. For all crops and rates above 170 g/ha, the crop rotation period becomes 21 days.

Following potato haulm destruction in Tas: For rates and crops not included above, a plant back period of 6 weeks applies generally and 8 weeks for seed crops.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Spray when weeds are young and actively growing and, unless otherwise specified, before the 4 leaf stage.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide is a member of the benzoic acid group of herbicides. Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide has the disruptor of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide is a Group I herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide 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 Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide or other Group I herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide to control the resistant weeds. When tank mixing with another herbicide, consider the mode of action of that herbicide and the resistance risks associated with using that herbicide. Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide controls broadleaf weeds only without any grass weed activity and exerts no selection pressure on annual ryegrass. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available from your farm chemical supplier, consultant or local Department of Agriculture.

MIXING

Quarter fill the spray tank and add the required amount of Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide while the agitator is running. Add the remaining water with the agitator running. Add the required wetting agent last. Maintain constant agitation during the spray operation. Only mix sufficient spray mix for immediate use and avoid storing.

When tank-mixing: Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide should be added to the tank first, followed by wettable powders or other wettable formulations, suspension concentrates, aqueous concentrates, emulsifiable concentrates, and lastly the wetting agent (if applicable).

COMPATIBILITY

Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide is compatible with the following broadleaf herbicides for the crops in which they are recommended: Atrazine, Basagran*, Bromoxynil 200, 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester, Diuron, Chlorsulfuron 750, Glyphosate 450, Terbutryn, Clopyralid 300, Trisulfuron 750, MCPA 500, LVE MCPA 500, Metsulfuron 600, Eclipse*, Paraquat (and mixtures), Tigrex*, Jaguar*.

CROP SAFETY

Yield reduction has been observed in certain small cereal varieties treated at double label rates at early timings.

OBSERVE LABEL RATES AND TIMINGS AND AVOID EXCESSIVE SPRAY OVERLAP AT EARLY APPLICATION TIMINGS.

Temporary wilting may occur in some crops after application. If seasonal conditions are unusually late or dry, seek further advice as crop damage may result from spraying under such conditions. Growers should seek advice before spraying recently commercialised cereal varieties. If another herbicide is used as a tank mix, observe the varietal tolerance restrictions on that label.

CROP ROTATION PERIODS

There are no restrictions to planting crops following application of Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide in the previous season. DO NOT plant cereal crops within 7 days of Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide application and DO NOT plant legume or broadleaf crops within 21 days of Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide application. If tank mixtures with other herbicides are used, consideration must be given to the residual effects of the partner product/s.

APPLICATION

Ground application: Apply Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide in not less than 50 litres of water per hectare through an accurately calibrated boomspray.

Aerial application: Apply Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide in 25 to 50 litres of water per hectare through accurately calibrated equipment. The aircraft should fly as low as possible under the prevailing conditions so as to minimise spray drift. No manual flaggers in aerial spraying.

High volume application: Apply Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide in a minimum of 1500 L/ha.

Knapsack application: A 15 litre knapsack treats 150 square metres.

Mimosa Control:

- Broadacre application** – Apply in 60 litres of water per hectare. Helicopter application preferred.
- High volume application** – Apply using ground equipment. Thoroughly wet all leaves and stems of the plant.
- Basal bark application** – Apply to plants of less than 5 cm basal diameter. Spray liberally all around the base and 25 to 40 cm up the stem.
- Cut stump application** – Apply on plants up to 10 cm basal diameter. Cut trees as close to ground level as possible and spray the freshly cut surface before the sap dries.

DO NOT apply Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide under conditions which may cause drift onto waterways, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops. Conditions unsuitable for application are dead calm, excessive wind and/or small droplets.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide empty the spray tank completely and drain the entire system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean the tank, its pump, line, nozzles and nozzle filters.

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

To decontaminate: Before spraying sensitive crops such as canola, cotton, other brassica crops, field peas, beans, medics, subterranean clover and lucerne, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers, wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add a liquid alkali detergent such as Surf* or Omo* at 500 mL/100 L of water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. Drain the entire system. Then remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or if this is not possible, onto unused land away from desirable plants and their roots as well as watercourses and environmentally sensitive areas.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE PLANTS AND OTHER NON TARGET PLANTS

Refer to CROP ROTATION PERIODS for crop rotation information. Keep container sealed when not in use.

DO NOT permit drift or vapour or spray mist to come into contact with fruit and ornamental trees, vines, vegetables, flowers, tobacco or any other field crop.

DO NOT flood-irrigate any treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application. Where other types of irrigation are used, for example sprinklers, DO NOT irrigate to the point of run-off for at least 48 hours after application.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soils or if heavy rain is expected within 48 hours of application.

DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC PLANTS AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS.

DO NOT contaminate dams, waterways, or drains with the product or its containers. DO NOT apply under weather conditions such as dead calm or excessive wind, or from spraying equipment generating small droplets that may cause spray to drift onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies, watercourses, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops. Minimise spray drift by using low pressure and nozzles which do not produce fine droplets. All spray equipment must be thoroughly washed out after use and must not be used for spraying horticultural crops. DO NOT exceed the recommended dosage rates.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT use empty container for any other purpose. DO NOT allow contamination of streams, rivers or waterways, with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children. Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed. DO NOT dispose of any undiluted chemical on-site. When the container is empty, shake any residual material into the spray tank. Shred and bury empty packaging in a local authority landfill. If no such landfill is available, bury the packaging below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for packaging.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Corrosive, attacks the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. In case of contact with eyes, wash it out immediately using plenty of clean water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs call for a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by Apparent Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Apparent Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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