ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 360 g/L GLYPHOSATE
(present as the isopropylamine salt)

GROUP M HERBICIDE

Water soluble herbicide for non-selective control of many annual and perennial weeds in certain situations.

IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is a non-volatile, water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses.
- Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be used for weed control in agricultural land prior to sowing any edible or non-edible crop but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.
- Visible effects on annual weeds take 3 - 7 days, but on perennial weeds may not be obvious for 2 - 3 weeks or longer in some cases. Visible effects of control may be delayed by cool or cloudy weather at and following treatment.
- Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plant which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

RESTRICTIONS

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

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, water logging, disease, insect damage or following frost. Reduced control may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered by dust or silt. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.

DO NOT allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

ANNUAL WEEDS: Recommended for Control in Non-Cultivated Situations

Read application checklist before using.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEDS CONTROLLED (ALL STATES)</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth</td>
<td>BOOM: 2 - 3 L per ha</td>
<td>Annual weeds may be sprayed anytime they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15 cm tall; increase to the higher rate where weeds are over 15 cm tall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley grass</td>
<td>HANDBLOW: 500 - 700 mL per 100 L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyard grass Brome grass</td>
<td>KNPASKET: 75 - 100 mL per 15 L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caltrop</td>
<td>WIPER: see “Wiper Equipment” section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary grass</td>
<td>CDA: See Controlled Droplet Application Equipment (CDA) section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capseweed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobbler’s pegs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadnettles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doublegee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumitory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground cherry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Sinecress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverweeed grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mintweed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Paradoxa grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson’s Curse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato weed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saffron thistle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sow thistle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spear thistle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny tusgrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub. Clover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated thistle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild mustard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild oats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild turnip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visible symptoms develop in 3 - 7 days but complete desiccation may take 20 - 30 days under cool conditions.

Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds.

For residual control of annual weeds, Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank mixed with Simazine or Atrazine flowable formulations. See Tank Mixtures for directions.

For annual weed control in cultivated situations, see Conservation Tillage.
## PERENNIAL WEEDS: Read application Checklist before using.

WIPER: see “Wiper Equipment” section.

ODA: See Controlled Droplet Application Equipment (ODA) section.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Boom L/ha</th>
<th>Handgun Vol/100 L</th>
<th>Knapsack Vol/15 L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bent grass</td>
<td>VIC TAS only</td>
<td>2.5 L</td>
<td>500 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blady grass Imperata cylindrical</td>
<td>Qld only</td>
<td>9 L</td>
<td>1.3 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracken Pteridium esculentum</td>
<td>All states</td>
<td>9 L plus Spray Additive 200 mL per 100 L spray</td>
<td>1.5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Beetle Grass Diplachne spp.</td>
<td>NSW only</td>
<td>3 L</td>
<td>500 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet grass Axonopus spp.</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>3 L</td>
<td>500 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockspod Dactylis glomerata</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>3 L</td>
<td>700 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couch Cydonoid dactylor</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>9 L</td>
<td>1.3 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatweed (Cat’s Ear) Hypochoeris radicata</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>3 L</td>
<td>700 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea grass Panicum maximum</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>9 L</td>
<td>1.3 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathy Crest Cardaria draba</td>
<td>NSW, VIC and TAS only</td>
<td>1.5 L</td>
<td>500 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson grass Sorghum halepense</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>6 L</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo grass Themeda australis, Kikuyu grass Pennisetum clandestinum</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>6 L</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass, African Ergotis curvula</td>
<td>NSW, VIC and WA only.</td>
<td>6 L</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutgrass Cyperus rotundus</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>6 L</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum Paspalum dillitum</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>6 L</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaris Phalalis aquatica</td>
<td>NSW, VIC and SA only</td>
<td>3 - 6 L</td>
<td>500 mL -1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantains Plantago spp.</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>3 L</td>
<td>700 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie grass Bromus uniolides, OId Blue grass Dichanthium siercem, Red-leg grass Bothriochloa ambigua, Rhodes grass Chloris gayana</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>6 L</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape Twitch Agropyron repens</td>
<td>VIC and TAS only</td>
<td>6 L</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverleaf Nightshade Solanum elagnifoilium</td>
<td>NSW Only</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>2 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel Rumex acetocella</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>6 L</td>
<td>1 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CRITICAL COMMENTS
- Apply to actively growing plants in late spring when they have some seed-head development, but before summer moisture stress. Follow-up management is required. Full disturbance with a tyned implement should follow 10 - 12 days after spraying. Then follow with a Summer crop and/or re-seeded pasture or crop in the following Autumn.
- Apply to actively growing plants at the head stage.
- Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
- Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early head stage. In conservation tillage situations 1.5 L/ha provides seasonal suppression. See Conservation Tillage.

### NON-CULTIVATED SITUATIONS: Apply to actively growing plants in late summer-autumn (Feb-Apr) when at least 20% have reached the head stage.

### ARABLE LAND: Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally in 6 - 8 weeks) it is essential to make a second application.

### NOTE: In arable land nutgrass may rapidly regenerate from isolated nuts. Follow-up treatments should be made as part of a nutgrass control program.

- Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
- Apply to actively growing plants during winter- spring. Use the lower rate where only knockdown is required e.g. prior to burning of firebreaks. Burning can usually start 14 - 21 days after spraying. For long term control increase to the higher rate.
- Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. Symptoms may be slow to develop.
- Apply to in late summer-autumn actively growing plants with foliage at least 20 cm high. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should NOT be cultivated in the period from the preceding winter until the time of spraying.
- Use ONLY under good soil moisture conditions. Apply to actively growing plants at the late flowering to berry stage. Repeat spraying will be necessary to restrict regrowth and seedling re-establishment.
- Apply to actively growing plants near the head stage. In conservation tillage situations 1.5 L/ha provides seasonal suppression. See Conservation Tillage.
### CRITICAL COMMENTS

For maximum long term reduction apply from late July to early September but before natural plant yellowing (senescence) occurs. Sorousb should be actively growing and not under stress of drought or waterlogging. If heavy frosting has occurred, allow recovery before spraying. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow recovery of foliage to at least 5 cm before spraying. In conservation tillage situations application is May-July immediately prior to sowing will give control of top growth and give partial reduction of plant numbers. See Conservation Tillage.

Apply to actively growing plants in the flowering to post-flowering, procumbent stem stage (generally November-May). Re-treatment, or over sowing with improved pasture species may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.

Apply at the rosette-early head stage.

Apply to actively growing plants at the flowering stage. To ensure maximum shoot emergences the area should NOT be cultivated prior to spraying. Retreatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.

Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

Apply to actively growing plants at the early head to full head stage (summer-autumn). Re-treatment may be required to restrict seedling re-establishment. Wiper application is recommended (not in Tasmania). See Wiper Equipment.

Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

Apply to actively growing, fully developed plants approaching the early head to full head stage (summer-autumn). Re-treatment may be required to restrict seedling re-establishment.

**CRITICAL APPLICATIONS**

Apply actively growing plants. Spray to wet all foliage. Do not apply during periods of drought stress. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.

Use the lower rate for young bushes, increase to the higher rate for large, mature bushes. Spray to wet all foliage. Do not spray during hot, dry summer periods. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.

Apply from flowering to leaf fall (generally Jan-May). Plants should not be under stress of high temperature, drought or frost. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on old, dense infestations over 2 m high. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent until the next season. Burning (after complete brownout) pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended. In Tasmania, do not treat bushes bearing mature fruit.

Apply to actively growing plants in flowering to post-flowering period (Oct-April). Use the lower rate only if the stand has been slashed prior to treatment. Re-treatment may be necessary. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent for up to 3 months. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.

Apply to actively growing plants in late summer-autumn (Feb-Mar). Do not treat after March because of the onset of winter dormancy. Full results may not be visible until the following spring. Not more than a ¼ of the weed should be submerged at the time of treatment.

Apply to actively growing plants at full growth. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment. Wiper application is recommended (not in Tasmania). See Wiper Equipment.

Apply all year round, but only to actively growing plants. Always add Spray Additive (modified polydimethylsiloxan 1000 g/L), otherwise reduced results will occur. Spray to wet all foliage. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.

Apply to actively growing plants. Do not apply during winter nor during periods of summer drought stress. Use the higher rate on bushes over 2m tall. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.

Apply 2 x 5 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.

Apply to actively growing plants from flowering to leaf fall. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on bushes over 2m tall. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.

Apply to actively growing plants from flowering to post-flowering, procumbent stem stage (generally November-May). Re-treatment, or over sowing with improved pasture species may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.

Apply at the rosette-early head stage.

Apply to actively growing plants at the flowering stage. To ensure maximum shoot emergences the area should NOT be cultivated prior to spraying. Retreatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.

Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

Apply to actively growing plants at the early head to full head stage (summer-autumn). Re-treatment may be required to restrict seedling re-establishment. Wiper application is recommended (not in Tasmania). See Wiper Equipment.

Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

Apply to actively growing, fully developed plants approaching the early head to full head stage (summer-autumn). Re-treatment may be required to restrict seedling re-establishment.

Apply to actively growing plants at full growth. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment. Wiper application is recommended (not in Tasmania). See Wiper Equipment.

Apply all year round, but only to actively growing plants. Always add Spray Additive (modified polydimethylsiloxan 1000 g/L), otherwise reduced results will occur. Spray to wet all foliage. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.

Apply to actively growing plants. Do not apply during winter nor during periods of summer drought stress. Use the higher rate on bushes over 2m tall. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.

Apply 2 x 5 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.
**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Handgun Vol/100 L</th>
<th>Knapsack Vol/15 L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lantana Lantana camara</td>
<td>QLD, NSW, VIC,</td>
<td>1 L</td>
<td>150 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistflower Eupatorium riparium</td>
<td>QLD and NSW only</td>
<td>500 mL</td>
<td>75 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Briar Rosa rubiginosa</td>
<td>NSW, VIC, SA, WA and TAS only</td>
<td>1.5 - 2 L</td>
<td>225 - 300 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNWANTED TREES**

Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be used for control of many tree species. Ensure trees are actively growing at time of treatment and not under stress of drought, waterlogging or cold.

**METHOD**

- **Cut Stump**
  - QLD, NSW, VIC, WA, and TAS only
  - Species Controlled: Jarrah, Eucalyptus marginata, Longleaf Box E. goniocalyx, Marri E. calophylla, Messmate Stringybark E. obliqua, Narrowleaf Peppermint E. radiata

- **Foliar Application using Splitter gun**
  - Bullich Eucalyptus megacarpa, Marri E. calophylla, Jarrah E. marginata

- **Stem Injection**
  - QLD, NSW, VIC, WA and TAS only
  - Species Controlled: Flooded Gum Eucalyptus grandis, Ghost Gum E. papuana, Gum Topped Bloodwood E. dichromophloia, Messmate Stringybark E. obliqua, Narrowleaf Ironbark E. crebra, Pink Bloodwood E. intermedia, Polar Box E. populnea, Silverleaf Ironbark E. melanophloia, Silvertop Ash (ironbark) E. sieberi, Spotted Gum E. maculata, Swamp Mahogany Tristania suaveolenta, White Mahogany E. acmenoides

**CONSERVATION TILLAGE:**

**SITUATION**

- SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA PRIOR TO SOWING A WINTER CROP OR PASTURE

For weed control prior to fill disturbance with a cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>Rate L/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WA, SA, VIC and NSW only</td>
<td>Barley grass, Bromegrass, Volunteer cornsals, Wild oats</td>
<td>500 mL - 1 L pre tilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual phalaris, Annual ryegrass, Silver grass, Winter grass</td>
<td>1 - 2.5 L post tilling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Capewheat, Doubleedge (Spray emes)
  - 500 mL - 1 L less than 8 cm diameter 1 - 2.5 L greater than 8 cm diameter

- Amsinckia, Furmitory, Paterson’s curse
  - 1 - 2.5 L less than 12 cm diameter 1.25 - 1.5 L greater than 12 cm diameter

- Dock (seedling)
  - 1 - 1.5 L

- Perennial phalaris, Sorrel, Sub. clover, Soursob, Skeleton weed-fully emerged rosettes (NSW only)
  - 1.5 L

- TAS only
  - All weeds listed above 1.5 - 3 L

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Actively growing plants with full foliage. Ensure complete treatment of individual plants. Do not spray during periods of summer drought stress. Burning (after complete brownout), pasturization improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.

**LOW VOLUME APPLICATION (eg. Sprinkler Gun and Gas Gun):** Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide: WATER. Apply 2 x 2 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Applying to actively growing plants with full foliage. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment. SPRINKLER SPRAYER: Apply 3 mL of 10% solution to every square metre of treated area. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.

Applying to actively growing plants from late flowering to leaf fall. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on bushes over 1.5 m high. Burning (after complete brownout), pasturization improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.

LOW VOLUME APPLICATION (eg. Sprinkler Gun and Gas Gun): Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide: WATER. Apply 2 x 5 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Dilute Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide in the recommended ratio. Calibrate sprayer to apply 5 mL per 0.5 m tree height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.

Applying to actively growing plants with full foliage. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to control regrowth. LOW VOLUME APPLICATION (eg. Sprinkler Gun and Gas Gun): Use 1:10 (10%) mixture of Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide: WATER. Apply 2 x 5 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Dilute Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide with water in the recommended ratio. Cut tree close to ground and immediately wet stump surface thoroughly using splatter gun, spray, swab or brush.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Use an applicator calibrated to deliver 1 or 2 mL per cut. Make 5 cm cuts at an oblique angle to penetrate the sapwood beneath the bark. Space cuts at 13 cm centres around tree circumference below any branching, otherwise remove or treat all branches below cuts. On multiple trunk trees ensure each trunk is treated. Apply 1 mL/cut for trees with basal diameter 25 cm or less. Apply 2 mL/cut for trees with basal diameter over 25 cm to 60 cm.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6 - 8 cm before spraying and use the higher ratio.

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formulation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions.

**TANK MIXTURES:** (Chlorosulfon, Dicamba, Simazine, Atrazine, 2,4-D ester and insecticides). For improved control of clover add Dicamba. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.

**PERENNIAL WEEDS:** For Perennial phalaris, Soursob, Skeleton weed and Sorrel, Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.

**TASMANIA:** Use 1.5 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 3 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. Added surfactant is recommended at all spray volumes. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha Dicamba. Observe Dicamba product label directions and plant-back periods.
### Conservation Tillage (cont):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITUATION</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>WEEDS CONTROLLED</th>
<th>RATE L/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA LATE WINTER/SPRING TREATMENT</td>
<td>NSW, VIC, SA and WA only</td>
<td>Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats, Annual ryegrass, Brome grass, Silver grass, Capeweed, Paterson’s curse (rosette), Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip</td>
<td>1 - 1.5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For weed control to start a fallow or prior to sowing a summer crop.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hoary cress, Soursob</td>
<td>1.5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WA, SA, VIC and NSW only</td>
<td>Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa tussock (Poa labillardieri)</td>
<td>3 - 4 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POA TUSSOCK INFESTED PASTURE</td>
<td>NSW, TAS, VIC and QLD only</td>
<td>Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa tussock (Poa labillardieri)</td>
<td>3 - 4 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENT GRASS INFESTED PASTURE</td>
<td>VIC and TAS only</td>
<td>Most annual weeds and Bent grass (Agrostis capillaris)</td>
<td>2.5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHERN AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>QLD and NSW only</td>
<td>Annual phalaris, Barley grass/Volunteer cereals, Wild oats</td>
<td>500 mL - 1 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For weed control in fallows or prior to sowing winter or summer crops</td>
<td></td>
<td>Barnyard grass, Liverseed grass, Stinkgrass (Lodgegrass), Sweet summer grass, Volunteer sorghum</td>
<td>1 - 1.5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amaranth, Australia bluebell (Qld. Only) Catweed, Furnitory, Mexican poppy, Maresteed</td>
<td>1 - 1.5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand spinach, Neogona burn, Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Spurge, Stinking goosefoot, Variegated thistle, Volunteer Sunflower, Yellowwine (Catropri)</td>
<td>1 - 1.5 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual ground cherry (Gooseberry), Camel melon, Bladder ketmia, Sowthistle (Millet thistle), Turnip weed, Wild lettuce, Wild turnip</td>
<td>1 - 1.5 L prior to stem elongation or budding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORGHUM CONTROL</td>
<td>QLD and NSW only</td>
<td>Sorghum (grain sorghum) Sorghum bicolor</td>
<td>1.5 or 2 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td>DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Critical Comments

- Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6 - 8 cm before spraying.
- **RATE SELECTION:** Use lower rates on young weeds or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days, increasing to the high rates where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding.
- **Sorghum** (grain sorghum): Use the lower rate for control of crop and late tillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Do not apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging.
- **DO NOT apply** if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.
- **Ryegrass:** Add non-ionic surfactant (50-60% ai) at 200 mL/100 L of spray solution.
- **HOARY CRESS:** Treat from late-rose to early flowering.
- **SOURSOB:** Treat at tuber exhaustion.

**Tank Mixtures (Chlorsulfuron, Dicamba, 2,4-D ester and insecticides):** Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.

**Sorghum** (grain sorghum) **DO NOT apply** if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.

- **RATE SELECTION:** Use the lower rate for control of crop and late tillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for improved suppression or ratoon regrowth.
- **TIMING:** Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate bruising has occurred.
- **CAUTION:** Treatment may increase potential for CROP LODGING, particularly if poor moisture stress has occurred. Harvest as soon as sufficient dry down has occurred to avoid possible lodging.
- **CAUTION:** Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
### Conservation Tillage (cont):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITUATION</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>WEEDS CONTROLLED</th>
<th>RATE L/ha</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum Control post-harvest</td>
<td>QLD and NSW only</td>
<td>Sorghum stubble (grain sorghum) Sorghum bicolor</td>
<td>1 - 1.5 L for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble 1.5 - 2 L for standing stubble if sufficiently green 1 - 1.5 L for fresh spring regrowth</td>
<td><strong>APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. SLASHED STUBBLE AND SPRING REGROWTH: Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20 cm high. STANDING STUBBLE: Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20 cm before treatment. RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control.</strong> NOTE: Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. Some varieties, particularly Goldrush 2, Ruby, Trump, Prize and Nugget 2, give variable results if they have not grown under ideal conditions. <strong>CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.</strong> Apply UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
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<td>Sorghum stubble</td>
<td>QLD</td>
<td>Sorghum bicolor</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowin:</td>
<td>QLD</td>
<td>Q63, Q87, Q90, Q102, Pindar, Triton, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56-752</td>
<td>3 - 4 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratoon control</td>
<td>QLD</td>
<td>Q86, Q96, Q113</td>
<td>4 - 5 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum</td>
<td>QLD only</td>
<td>Carpet grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum</td>
<td>1.4 - 6 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct drilling</td>
<td>NSW only</td>
<td>Annual ryegrass, Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Barley grass, Burr medic, Sub clover, Winter grass</td>
<td>1 - 1.3 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture Manipulation</td>
<td>NSW, VIC, WA only</td>
<td>Carpet grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum</td>
<td>1.4 - 6 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For suppression or control of pastures species prior to drilling forage species or soybeans</td>
<td>QLD only</td>
<td>Carpet grass, Paspalum</td>
<td>1.4 - 6 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Cane Ratoon control</td>
<td>QLD only</td>
<td>Q63, Q87, Q90, Q102, Pindar, Triton, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56-752</td>
<td>3 - 4 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q96, Q96, Q113</td>
<td>D63, Q87, Q90, Q102, Pindar, Triton, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56-752</td>
<td>4 - 5 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q115, Q122, Q94</td>
<td>Q86, Q96, Q113</td>
<td>5 - 6 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q94</td>
<td>Q63, Q87, Q90, Q102, Pindar, Triton, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56-752</td>
<td>6 - 9 L</td>
<td>**APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growing ratoons 60 - 100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. <strong>RATE SELECTION:</strong> Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for control. <strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Apply with a property calibrated boom spray, ensuring that the boom is raised high enough to allow correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of crop canopy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General Uses:

**ALL STATES (except where noted)**

For rates of application and weeds controlled see Species Controlled tables

**CRITICAL COMMENTS**

Read Application Checklist before using

**Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide**

- Does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, **Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide** may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures.
- **Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide** may be used for weed control in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings. For specific recommendations, see Conservation Tillage.

Reduction in effectiveness may result if more than ¼ of the above ground portion of the weed is submerged at treatment. Submerging the treated plants following treatment may result in the spray being washed from the plant surface, thus reducing effectiveness. **DO NOT apply this product within 0.5 km upstream of potable water intake in flowing water (i.e. river or stream, etc) or within 0.5 km of a potable water intake in a standing body of water such as a lake, pond or reservoir. Applications to moving bodies of water should be made while travelling upstream wherever possible to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. When making any bankside applications, do not overspray more than 0.5 m into open water. Avoid spraying across moving bodies of water, or where weeds do not exist. When spraying floating weeds, use a low volume, low pressure boom sprayer, C.D.A. or sprinkler sprayer. **DO NOT submerge the weeds when spraying as this may wash the herbicide off the leaves. When emerged infestations require treatment of the total surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid sudden impact on habitat.**
### TREE AND VINE CROPS

Avocado¹, Banana², Citrus fruit, Guava¹, Kiwifruit¹, Litchi, Mango, Nuts³, Olive, Pawpaw¹, Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Vineyards.

1. QLD, NSW, WA only.
2. QLD, NSW only.
3. Including almond, pecan, macadamia, pistachio, walnut.

### CRITICAL COMMENTS

**Read Application Checklist before using**

Apply as directed or shielded spray, or using selective application equipment.

- **DO NOT** apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old.
- **DO NOT** allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm.
- Citrus fruit, Litchi, Nuts, Olive, Pome fruit, Vineyards: **DO NOT** allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wound foliage or fruit.
- Avocado, Banana, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Pawpaw, Stone fruit: **DO NOT** allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm, including the trunk.

**CAUTION:** Where split bark on kiwifruit and green stems on pawpaw occur, extreme care is required.

For residual control of annual weed in citrus fruit, pome fruit and vineyards, Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with simazine. See Tank Mixtures for directions.

### FORESTS

Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment.

- **DO NOT** allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree.

### PASTURE

**DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION:** Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.

**SELECTIVE APPLICATION:** See Wiper Equipment.

**BOOM APPLICATION:** Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to re-seeding or establishment of other crops. See Conservation Tillage. Where spot application (spray or wiper) is undertaken, grazing stock need not be removed.

**CAUTION:** Certain plants may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present **DO NOT** allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

### PEANUTS, COTTON, SOYBEANS, SUGARCANE

Application using selective equipment QLD, NSW only

**APPLICATION:** Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide to weeds growing between crop rows or to weeds growing at least 15 cm above the crop.

**DO NOT** allow wiper to contact crop and ensure operating conditions do not allow solution to drip from applicator since severe injury may result.

### ONIONS

**Post-plant, pre-emergence application**

**TAS only**

For control of annual weeds and suppression of perennial weeds, including Rope Twitch.

Apply Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide at 1 - 3 L/ha post-sowing and at least 7 days before crop is due to emerge. **DO NOT** apply to emerging onion plants as severe injury will result. Use the lower rate on small, actively growing annual weeds. Increase to the higher rate for larger annual weeds (over 15 cm tall) and for suppression of perennial weeds.

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**
Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is a non-volatile, water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be used for weed control in agricultural land prior to sowing any edible or non-edible crop, but is not recommended for use prior to transplanting and/or establishment of tender seedlings. Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated immediately in the soil and does not provide residual weed control.

Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide moves through the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on annual weeds take 3 - 7 days but on perennial weeds may not be obvious for 2 - 3 weeks or longer in some cases. Visible effects of control may be delayed by cool or cloudy weather and/or following treatment.

Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plant which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Delay application until all un-emerged parts of crops or vegetables have emerged to the stages described in the Species Controlled tables.

Un-emerged parts rising from unattached underground rhizomes or rootstocks of perennials will not be affected by spray and will continue to grow. For this reason control of most perennial weeds is obtained at late growth stages approaching maturity.

**EQUIPMENT USAGE, MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING**

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fiberglass or plastic or plastic lined containers. This product or spray solutions of this product, react with galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers and tanks, to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder’s torch or other ignition source. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water following application to prevent excess corrosion. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear after each day’s spraying to remove herbicide residues.

**RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING**

Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide is a non-selective translocated herbicide. Direct spray contact, or even slight drift, may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop, or other desirable plants including trees. Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly washing with water.

**BooEm Equipment**

- Use recommended rates of Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide in a minimum spray volume of up to 200 litres of clean water per hectare.
- When using Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide at 500 mL - 1.5 L/ha (eg. in conservation tillage) spray volumes in the range 50 - 100 L/ha are preferred.
- Fan nozzle equipment is recommended, using pressures in the range 240 - 290 kPa.
- Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzles patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

**Knapsack and Handgun Equipment**

- Adjust equipment to achieve a fine spray pattern; A 64 litre spray (Spraying Systems Australia P/L) or equivalent, and an operating pressure of 400 - 700 kPa are recommended.
- Adjust to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage.

**Wiper Equipment**

- Wiper Equipment (towpack applications) may be used to apply Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide onto growing in oilseed crops, sugarcane, cotton, seed and pod vegetables, and tree and vine crops specified in this label, and in pasture and non-crop areas.
- Avoid contact with desirable vegetation.
- Operate equipment a minimum of 10 cm above the crop or pasture when spraying. Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary.

**Applications of Herbicides**

- Mix only enough herbicide solution for immediate requirements. Do not store mixed solution for more than a few days. Flush out equipment with water after use.
- Rate: Mix 1 litre Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide with 2 litres clean water to prepare 33% solution.
- Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be used according to the above directions for suppression or control of any annual and perennial weeds. See Species Controlled tables for specific use recommendations.

**Controlled Droplet Application Equipment (CDA)**

- Use the following tables as a guide for achieving the correct application rates using the Micron *Herbi* or similar equipment. See Species Controlled tables for specific rates and use recommendations.
- For hand held equipment a walking speed of approximately 1 m/sec (2 km/h) is recommended.
- For field equipment a walking speed of approximately 1 m/sec (4 km/h) is recommended.
- For Micronair and boom equipment: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 1:1 (Spraying Systems Australia P/L) or equivalent, and an operating pressure of 400 - 700 kPa are recommended.

**TANK MIXTURES**

Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and additives where recommended. Read and follow all label directions, restrictions, plant-back periods, withholding periods, and safety directions for the tank mix products.

**Mixing Instructions for All Tank Mixtures**

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Where crystalline ammonium sulphate is recommended, wash 2% with 12% of the total volume of water (after mixing) through a top mesh screen into the tank and mix thoroughly.
3. Add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. For Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide and the remaining water.
5. Add surfactant, if required, near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

**Tank Mixtures - Herbicides**

Atrazine floxalin plus crystalline ammonium sulphate

- Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with Atrazine floxalin and crystalline ammonium sulphate for knock-down and residual weed control. Addition of crystalline ammonium sulphate is required to overcome antagonism. See Crystalline Ammonium Sulphate. DO NOT apply the tank mix by air.

- For Micronair and boom equipment: Apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 15 L/ha. Droplets with an average size (or VMD) of 250 - 350 micron diameter are recommended.

Swath width should be 15 - 17 m. Application on hilly terrain: As spraying height may vary, to maximise target contact, increase water volume to 30 - 80 L/ha and increase droplet size to at least 300 micron VMD. Application under summer conditions: High temperatures and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce residual control. When temperature reaches 25°C, increase water volume to at least 30 L/ha, and increase droplet size to at least 300 micron VMD. DO NOT apply Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide by aircraft when temperature is above 35°C.

Avoid drift: DO NOT use when breeze is blowing toward nearby desirable plants. DO NOT use with spraying equipment or under meteorological conditions conducive to drift. Equipment settings which produce fine droplets (150 microns or less), winds over 8 km/h, inversion conditions, still air and hot dry days all contribute to drift. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.
Simazine flowable plus crystalline ammonium sulphate
- Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with Simazine (flowable formulations only) for knock-down and residual, annual weed control prior to sowing lupins. Addition of crystalline ammonium sulphate is required to overcome antagonism. See Crystalline Ammonium Sulphate.

Tank Mixtures — Additives
Crystalline Ammonium Sulphate.
RATE: 2% W/V (2 kg)/100 L spray solution.
- The addition of crystalline ammonium sulphate to Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide, when used to control ANNUAL weeds, MAY improve the performance of Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide under adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy weather, and assist in minimising the antagonism in tank mixes of Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide and flowable triazine herbicides.
- Use only crystalline ammonium sulphate, NOT prilled or granulated forms. To test quality dissolve 2 teaspoons in 2 litres of water. Swirl gently for 2 minutes. If undisolved particles remain, it is advisable to pre-dissolve prior to adding to spray tank through a screen.
- Ammonium sulphate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer. Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with water after use.

Spray Additive: RATE: 200 mL/100 L spray solution
Add when treating Annual ryegrass in spring (from beginning August to end of October). Non-ionic surfactants should be used only where recommended.

Tank Mixtures - Insecticides
Apparent Glyphosate 360 Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following insecticides: Emulsifiable Concentrates of Azinphos-ethyl, Chlorpyrifos, Demeton-S-methyl, Fenitrothion, Omethoate and Phosmet.

APPLICATION CHECKLIST
- Do not treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced weed control may result. Reduced efficacy may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.
- Do not add additional surfactant, or mix with any other agricultural chemicals, herbicide oils, or any other materials except as specifically directed on this label.
- Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.
- Do not disturb treated weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, to ensure herbicide absorption.
- A Withholding Period for grazing stock is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed (as recommended above) to ensure herbicide absorption. Certain plants such as Soursob, St. John’s Wort and Bracken, may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, grazing should be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET SPECIES
Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.

DRIFT WARNING
DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT
Do not contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. When controlling weeds near water, refer to label directions to minimise the entry of spray into the water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged period in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure 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 containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available bury the containers below 500 mm 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. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Product will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day’s use, wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia:13 11 26.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
The use of Apparent Glyphosate 360 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.