CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Roundup® CT
BROADACRE HERBICIDE
by Monsanto

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 450 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 conservation tillage situations.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

Distributed by
Nufarm Australia Limited ACN 004 377 780
103-105 Pipe Road, Laverton North, VIC 3026
Tel: (03) 9282 1000 Fax: (03) 9282 1001

Nufarm

ONLY IN EMERGENCY
CALL 1 800 033 498 ALL HOURS
Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For specific rates of application and complete directions for use, please read Weeds Controlled Table following.

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.
When using controlled droplet applicators wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear.
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.
If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.
If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury 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. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.
For REFILLABLE containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply.

CONDITION OF SALE

Nufarm Australia Limited (“Nufarm“) shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever, or howsoever arising 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 conditions that the purchaser does not rely on Nufarm’s skill or judgement in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Nufarm has any authority to alter these conditions.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone **13 1126**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Do not contaminate seed, feed or foodstuff. Do not re-use container for any purpose. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site.

NRA Approval No. 31394/1102

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.
DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

Do NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. Do NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. Do NOT spray across open bodies of water.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Roundup CT is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. Roundup CT has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Roundup CT is a Group M herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Roundup CT and other inhibitors of EPSP synthase mode of action 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 Roundup CT or other inhibitors of EPSP synthase herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Monsanto accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Roundup CT to control resistant weeds.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

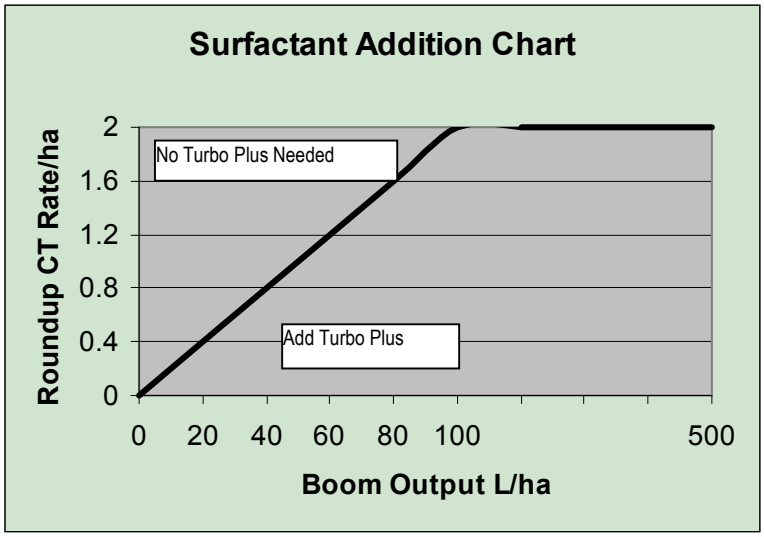
Roundup CT is a non-volatile, non selective, water soluble liquid herbicide with non-selective herbicidal activity. It is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems and moves through the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Effects may not be apparent for 3-7 days (annual weeds) or 2 - 3 weeks (perennial weeds) or longer under cool, cloudy conditions.
Roundup CT will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual weed control. Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.
Roundup CT may be used prior to sowing any crop (edible or non edible) but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.
A withholding period for grazing stock is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed for one day after treatment of annual weeds, or 7 days of perennial weeds are present, to ensure absorption of Roundup CT. Certain plants (eg. Soursob, variegated thistle) 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.
Weeds should be actively growing at the time of treatment. Do not treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, water logging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Prior herbicide application may also induce stress in weeds.
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.
Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain, if water droplets run off when plants are disturbed.
Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Roundup CT is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seed bed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development. Spraying early to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seed beds. On friable soils and where there is only light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed satisfactorily from one day after spraying.
In situations of heavy weed growth sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formation of a satisfactory seed bed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation and roots into the seedbed by cultivation or sowing may cause retarded crop emergence, particularly in cold and/or wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface. In marginal seedbed conditions take care to achieve correct seeding depth, and avoid use of pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise of risk of retarded crop emergence.

SURFACTANT ADDITION

The addition of Turbo Plus MAY improve weed control where water rates are high or product rates low. Determine from the following chart.
RATE Add at 200mL per 100 litres water. Do not add spraying oils, agricultural chemicals or any other material except as directed on the label.



MIXING

Roundup CT mixes readily with water. **Note** Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, eg. Water from ponds and unlined ditches, or if hard water containing calcium salts is used. Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks. Ensure the sprayer is free of any residue of previous spray materials. Use spray solutions promptly and certainly within 5 days since a gradual loss of activity will occur. Fill the spray tank with one half the required amount of clean water and add the proper amount of Roundup CT. Mix well before adding the remaining portion of water. Add surfactant near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming. Placing the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution will prevent excessive foaming. Removing hose from tank immediately after the filling will prevent back siphoning into water source. Do not use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water following application to prevent corrosion.

APPLICATION

Roundup CT 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.

BOOM EQUIPMENT

Application of Roundup CT in spray volumes of 25-100 L/ha is recommended. Fan nozzle equipment is recommended, using pressures in the range 240-280 kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Aerial equipment may be used to apply Roundup CT only in pasture or fallow situations prior to establishment of field crops, fodder crops, or new pasture, and for pre-harvest application to sorghum crops. Do NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Use recommended rates of Roundup CT specified in this label up to a maximum limit of 3.2L/ha.
For Micronair and boom equipment, apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 20L/ha. Droplets with an average size (or VMD) of 250-350 micron diameter are recommended. Swath width should be 15-17m.
Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

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 hot conditions
High temperatures and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperature reaches 25^{o}C, increase water volume to at least 30L/ha, and increase droplet size to at least 300n micron VMD. Do NOT apply Roundup CT by aircraft when temperature is above 30^{o}C.

AVOID DRIFT

Do not use when breeze is blowing toward nearby desirable plants. Do NOT use in spraying equipment 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.

TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY

Roundup CT may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and additives. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL TANK MIXTURES

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to ½ full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Where crystalline ammonium sulfate is recommended, wash 2 % w/v (2 kg/100 L spray solution) 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. Add Roundup CT and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Add surfactant, if required, near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

TANK MIXTURES – HERBICIDES

Atrazine*, flowable or granular, (Do not apply the tank mix for control of Barnyard grass or Liverseed grass), 2, 4-D ester, dicamba, Express[1], Garlon [2] 600, Glean [1] simazine* flowable or granular, Yield [2], Stomp [3] 330E, Ally [1], Logran [5] 750WG, Lontrel [2], LVE MCPA and Striker.
*Ammonium sulfate may improve the performance of tank mixtures of Roundup CT and atrazine or simazine. See directions below.

STRIKER

The addition of Striker at 75 mL/ha to recommended rates of Roundup CT prior to planting Wheat or Barley will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity.

TANK MIXTURES – ADDITIVES

Ammonium sulfate (crystalline or liquid, 500 g/L). **Rate**: 2 kg or 2 L per 100 litres spray solutions. The addition of ammonium sulfate to Roundup CT, when used to control annual weeds, MAY improve the performance of Roundup CT under adverse environmental conditions such as cool cloudy weather. Ammonium sulfate may also improve the performance of tank mixtures of Roundup CT and atrazine or simazine. Use only crystalline or liquid (500 g/L) ammonium sulfate, NOT prilled or granular forms. To test quality of crystalline forms, dissolve 2 tablespoons in 2 litres of water. Swirl gently for 2 minutes. If undissolved particles remain, it is advisable to predissolve prior to adding to spray tank through a screen. Ammonium sulfate may be corrosive to metal parts of the sprayer. Thoroughly flush tanks, pumps and nozzles with water after use.

Wetter TX Surfactant
RATE 200 mL/100 L spray solution. Add when treating Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass and Perennial grasses. Wetter TX is NOT a general purpose surfactant and should be used only where recommended.

Tank Mixtures – Insecticides
Roundup CT is compatible with the following insecticides: Dimethoate, Imidan[8], Le-Mat[7], Lorsban[2] 500, Perfekthion[2] EC 400, Sumithion[9] ULV, and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion.
Other insecticides have not been tested.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints: To ensure herbicide absorption, DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, except where noted.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus Fruits, Custard apples, Duboisa, Figs – dessert, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera – fruit, Nuts (including Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio and Walnut), Olives, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pome fruit, Raspberries, Stone fruit, Tea, Vineyards.	All states	Amaranth, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Deadnettle, Doublegee, Liverseed Grass, Mintweed, Paterson's Curse, Pigweed, Ryegrass, Silvergrass, Spear thistle, Thornapple, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle	Boom: **1.6 - 2.4 L/ha** Handgun: **400 - 600 mL per 100 L** Knapsack: **60 - 80 mL per 15 L**	Apply as a directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. Do NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. Do NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm. **Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards** Do NOT allow spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit. **Tea** Apply a maximum of 2.4 L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 0.4 L/100 L by directed hand-gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. **All other crops** Do NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. **CAUTION** Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required. Annual weeds may be sprayed anytime they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15 cm tall.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement	WA SA VIC NSW only	Barley grass, Brome grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	**400 – 800 mL** pre tillering **800 mL – 1.0 L** post tillering	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 rate. **RATE SELECTION** Increase to **higher rates** late in the season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions.
		Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Annual ryegrass, Silvergrass, Winter grass	**800 mL – 1.0 L** pre tillering **1.0 – 1.2 L** post tillering	**FULL DISTURBANCE** with a cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement may start one day after treatment (7 days if Dock, Phalaris, Skeleton weed, Soursob, or Sorrel are present) and should occur within 21 days after treatment. When treating light infestations or seedling annual grasses (pre-tillering) and annual broadleaved weeds (less than 8cm dia/height), cultivation or sowing may start 6 hours after treatment and should occur within 21 days. **CROP ESTABLISHMENT** Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See **Crop Establishment** for directions. **ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES** Addition of Wetter TX 200 mL/100 L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (eg SS11001, Hardi No. 10) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve spray coverage. **TANK MIXTURES** For improved control of clover add Banvel (dicamba). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.
		Calomba daisy, Capeweed, Doublegee/Spiny Emex	**400 – 800 mL** less than 8 cm dia/height **800 mL – 1.2 L** greater than 8 cm dia/height	
		Amsinckia, Fumitory, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Volunteer lupins, Wild turnip	**800 mL – 1.0 L** less than 12 cm dia **1.0 - 1.2 L** greater than 12 cm dia	
		Dock (seedling)	**800 mL – 1.2 L**	See **Tank Mixtures** for directions.
		Perennial phalaris, Skeleton weedfully emerged rosettes (NSW only), Sorrel, Soursob, Sub.clover	**1.2 L**	**PERENNIAL WEEDS** For Perennial phalaris, Soursob Skeleton weed and Sorrel, Roundup CT will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.
	TAS only	All the above weeds	**1.2 – 2.4 L**	**TASMANIA** Use 1.2 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha Banvel (dicamba). Observe Banvel label directions and plant-back periods.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance	NSW VIC SA WA only	Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	**800 mL – 1.2 L**	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing of mature plants has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate. **RATE SELECTION** Use the **lower rate** on young weeds; increase the **higher rate** where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. Increase to higher rates in Spring or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. **AERIAL APPLICATION** Use the higher rates. See **AERIAL EQUIPMENT.** **ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES** Add WETTER TX, 200 mL/100 L spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (eg. SS 11001, Hardi No. 10) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. **TANK MIXTURES** For improved control of Sock, Sorrel, and Sub.clover, add Banvel (Dicamba). Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See **Tank Mixtures** for directions. Addition of ammonium sulfate, 2 kg/100 L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. **PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT** Do NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence one day after treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for three days where annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also **Crop Establishment.** **AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING** Delay seeding until trash is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertilizer and insecticides and follow-up management is undertaken as required.
		Brome grass, Canary grass, Capeweed, Variegated thistle, Winter grass	**1.0 L – 1.6 L**	
		Annual ryegrass, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silvergrass, Spear thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip	**1.2 L – 1.6 L**	
		Erodium, Perennial phalaris, Plantain, Sorrel, Sub.clover, Yorkshire Fog	**1.5 – 2.0 L**	
		Dock, Flatweed	**2.0 L**	
	TAS only	All the above weeds	**1.2 – 2.4 L**	**TASMANIA** Use 1.2 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha Banvel (dicamba). Observe Banvel label directions and plant-back periods.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow	NSW VIC SA	Barley grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats	**800 mL – 1.2 L**	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heaving grazing has occurred allow regrowth 6-8 cm before spraying.
	WA only	Annual ryegrass Brome grass Capeweed Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Silvergrass Spear thistle Wild mustard Wild radish Wild turnip	**1.2 L – 1.6 L**	**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. **ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES** Add WETTER TX at 200 mL/100 L spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use low volume nozzles (eg. SS 11001, Hardi No. 10) and spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. **HOARY CRESS** Treat from late rosette to early flowering. **SOURSOB** Treat at tuber exhaustion. **COUCH** Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction. With cultivation. **TANK MIXTURES** Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See **TANK MIXTURES** for directions.
		Hoary cress Soursob	**1.2 L**	
		Couch	**1.2 L – 2.4 L**	
	TAS only	All the above weeds	**1.2 L – 2.4 L**	**TASMANIA** Use 1.2 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha Banvel (dicamba). Observe Banvel label directions and plant-back periods.
PASTURE TOPPING For annual grass Capeweed and Calomba daisy seed-set reduction.	WA SA VIC TAS	Barley grass Brome grass Capeweed Silvergrass	**240 – 360 mL**	Remove stock prior to treatment to allow even regrowth. Apply to Capeweed and Annual ryegrass at FLOWERING. For other grasses, apply from HEAD to MILKY DOUGH stage. Use the higher rate for dense infestations or where Annual ryegrass is present. Apply before signs of plants "haying off". Reduction in pasture legume population may occur as a result of treatment. Do NOT apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed or hay.
	NSW only	Annual ryegrass Calomba daisy	**360 mL**	

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SEED-HEAD SUPPRESSION OF PERENNIAL GRASSES	VIC TAS NSW WA SA only	Bentgrass	**300 – 500 mL**	**TIMING** Treat from late October to late November. Apply before seedheads have emerged. Use the higher rate where growth is excessive and renovation is intended the following autumn. **FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT** Graze hard after spraying
BENT GRASS INFESTED PASTURE For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	VIC TAS only	Most annual weeds and Bent grass	**2.0 L**	**TIMING** Apply to actively growing plants in late spring when they have some seed-head development, but before summer moisture stress. Remove stock to ensure there is full leaf growth. **FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT** Full disturbance with a tyned implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a summer crop, and/or re-seeded pasture or crop the following autumn.
PASTURE MANIPULATION For suppression or control of pastures species prior to drilling improved pasture, forage species, Soybeans or Leucaena. BAND SPRAYING: May also be applied as a band or strip spray	NSW VIC WA only	Carpet grass Kikuyu Paspalum	**1.1 – 4.8 L**	**RATE SELECTION** For suppression, apply the low rate. Where complete control is required apply up to the high rate. **BAND SPRAYING** Band spraying may be done immediately after the sowing operation. Mount the nozzles behind the coulter/tyne/press wheel assembly of the band seeder. Adjust to spray 0.5 to 1.0 m strips. Ensure minimal disturbance of the pasture. Excessive dust created in the seedling operation may reduce herbicide activity. Pasture seed must be drilled at the appropriate depth and covered by soil. **LEUCAENA (QLD ONLY)** Apply 2 L/ha through a single taper fan nozzle LFI-80 mounted at the rear of the single row planter providing a 1 m swath. Planting rows to be 4 m apart.
	QLD only	Carpet grass Paspalum	**1.1 – 4.8 L**	
		Kikuyu	**500 mL – 4.8 L**	
		Barbed wire grass Black speargrass Love grasses Red Natal grass Wire grasses	**2.4 L**	
POA TUSSOCK INFESTED PASTURE For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation	NSW TAS VIC QLD only	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa tussock	**2.4 – 3.2 L**	**TIMING** Graze heavily, then remove at least 14 days before spraying to allow fresh regrowth. Apply to actively growing plants after the autumn break but before heavy frosts (March – May). **APPLICATION** Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. If aerial spraying, see **AERIAL EQUIPMENT.** **FOLLOW UP MANAGEMENT** Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after each treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NOTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW only	Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	**400 – 800 mL**	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. Note that under summer (hot) conditions, dense infestations of Barnyard grass and Liverseed grass may require follow-up treatment for complete control. In winter (cold) conditions, symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. **RATE SELECTION** Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding/ At more advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range or the addition of 2, 4-D ester. **CROP ESTABLISHMENT** Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seeded. See **Crop Establishment** for directions. **TANK MIXTURES** Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. DO NOT tank mix with atrazine when spraying Barnyard grass or Liverseed grass/ **AERIAL APPLICATION** For instructions on aerial application, under hot conditions, see **AERIAL EQUIPMENT.** Do not apply by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C.
		Barnyard grass, Button grass, Columbus grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, Native Millet, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Volunteer sorghum	**800 mL – 1.6 L**	
		Australian bluebell (QLD only) Cudweed, Fumitory, Mexican poppy, New Zealand spinach, Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Spurge, Stinking goosefoot	**800 mL – 1.2 L**	
		Black (giant) pigweed, Boggabri weed, Caltrop (Yellowvine), Indian hedge mustard, Mintweed, Summer grass	**400 – 800 mL** up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm dia/height **800 mL – 1.2 L** greater than 5 true leaves or 3 cm dia/height	
		African turnip weed, Deadnettle, Sweet summer grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer sunflower	**600 – 800 mL** up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm dia/height **800 mL – 1.6 L** greater than 3 cm dia/height	
		Annual ground cherry (Gooseberry), Bladder ketmia, Camel melon, False castor oil plant/Thornapple, Noogoora burr, Turnip weed, Wild lettuce, Wild turnip, Wireweed	**800 mL – 1.2 L** prior to stem elongation/ budding. After that use **400 mL - 1.2 L** plus **500 - 700 mL** 2,4-D ester (800 g/L) or 1.2 – 1.6 L	
		Pigweed	**800 mL – 1.6 L** up to 20 cm dia	Use a higher rate on larger weeds. Control of Pigweed over a wide range of growth stages can be obtained with the addition of Ally. Observe re-cropping intervals.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW Only	Sowthistle/ milkthistle	**600 – 800 mL** rosettes up to 3 cm dia **800 mL – 1.6 L** greater than 3 cm dia	Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
		Couch	**1.2 – 2.4 L**	Use the higher rate for dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
		Johnson grass	**1.6 – 2.4 L**	Use the higher rate on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with a minimum of 30 cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long term control.
		Nutgrass	**2.4 + 2.4 L**	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** Followup treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program.
SORGHUM CONTROL Pre-harvest	QLD NSW only	Sorghum, grain sorghum DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging	**1.2 or 1.6 L**	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 of ratoon regrowth. **TIMING** Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred. **CAUTION** Treatment may increase potential for CROP LODGING, particularly if prior 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.
SORGHUM CONTROL Post-harvest	QLD NSW only	Sorghum stubble, grain sorghum	**800 mL - 1.2 L** for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble **1.2 - 1.6 L** for standing stubble if sufficiently green and for fresh spring regrowth	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. **NOTE** Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. **CAUTION** Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out	Qld NSW only	Sugar cane ratoon regrowth	3.2 L – 7.2 L	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growth ratoons 60-120 cm tall. Do NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.
RICE Direct drilling	NSW only	Annual ryegrass Annual phalaris Canary grass Barley grass Burr medic Sub. Clover Winter grass	800 mL- 1.0 L	Roundup CT is less effective on drought-stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. In grazed situations, if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. **ANNUAL RYEGRASS** Add Wetter TX at 200mL/100L of spray solutions and where dominant use the higher rate. **SOWING** Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. Roundup CT does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continuing control of weeds.
Cotton pre-harvest Do not use on crops intended for seed production	NSW Qld only	Bathurst burr Noogoora burr Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle / milkthistle	1-2 L	Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, where the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit spray coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Dropp[11] or Harvade[5]. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For best results under these conditions, delay application until canopy re-opens following initial conditioning treatment. Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora burr is required treatments should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed defoliants, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all label direction for the tank mix products.
		Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only)	2 L	
Cotton: Shielded sprayers	NSW Qld only	Refer to **Weeds Controlled** section **Northern Australia**: In fallows or prior to sowing a crop		Apply Roundup CT to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Do not apply in crops less than 20 cm high. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury or destruction may result.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.
WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Distributed by
Nufarm Australia Limited ACN 004 377 780
103-105 Pipe Road, Laverton North, VIC 3026
Tel: (03) 9282 1000 Fax: (03) 9282 1001

CONDITION OF SALE

Nufarm Australia Limited ("Nufarm ") shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever, or howsoever arising 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 conditions that the purchaser does not rely on Nufarm's skill or judgement in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Nufarm has any authority to alter these conditions.

Ally, Express and Glean are registered trademarks of El. Dupont de Nemours and Co. USA. Starane, Yield, Lontrel, Garlon, Eclipse, Lorsban are registered trademarks of DowElanco. Stomp and Flame are registered trademarks of American Cyanamid Co. USA. Logran is a registered trademark of Ciba Geigy Ltd. Basle, SCH. Goal is a registered trademark of Rohm & Haas Co. USA. Folithion, Gusathion, Le-Mat, and Metasystox are registered trademarks of Bayer, Germany. Imidan is a registered trademark of Stauffer Chemical Co. USA. Perfekthion is a registered trademark of BASF. Sumithion is a registered trademark of Sumitomo Chemical Co. Japan. Karate is a registered trademark of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC. Harvade is a trademark of Uniroyal Co. Inc. Dropp is a registered trademark of AgrEvo.