CAUTION

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

OzCrop

Glufos 800 SG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 800 G/KG GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM

GROUP N HERBICIDE

For the Non-Residual control of Broadleaf and Grass Weeds in Various Situations as indicated in the Directions for Use

Net Contents:
1 - 20kg

NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE.
BATCH NO. **DATE OF MANUFACTURE:**

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OzCrop

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by aircraft.
DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 6 hours.
DO NOT apply to weeds under stress due to, for example, very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions.
DO NOT apply under hot dry conditions (temperatures above 33oC with a relative humidity below 50%).

ORCHARDS, PLANTATIONS, VINEYARDS AND OTHER ROW CROPS

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Blackberry, Boysenberry, Loganberry, Raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, Vic, Tas only	125g/ 100L water	Nil	Apply as a directed spray to suckers and primocanes. Contact with flowers, developing fruit or desirable foliage will cause damage. Ensure complete coverage of primocanes/suckers by spraying to the point of runoff, preferably when they are less than 15cm high. Wetting agent e.g. BS 1000 may be added at a rate of 25mL/100Lor equivalent.
Blueberries	See list of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	All States	250g – 1.25kg/ha		DO NOT apply to young, green or uncalloused and damaged blueberry plants. DO NOT apply to weeds under stress. DO NOT apply in unfavourable weather conditions.
Blackcurrant					The spray should not contact foliage, flowers, fruits or young stems. DO NOT make more than 2 applications per season.
Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits – Inedible Peel including Avocado, Banana, Feijoa, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Pawpaw, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Pitaya (Dragon Fruit), Rambutan Plantations				Nil (H) 8 weeks (G)	Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section **Application Equipment** for specific information on application methods. Controlled Droplet Application equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards. Warnings: DO NOT apply spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (uncalloused) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on **Application Equipment** and **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**. **OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide may be used around trees/vines less than 2 years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift.** **The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria: Weed Species, Weed Stage of Growth, Weed Density, Climatic Conditions** **WEED SPECIES** Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH** Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering; broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse. A median rate should be used for medium sized plants (grasses: tillering; broadleaves: 4-leaf to advanced vegetative) and the high rate should be used when weeds are mature (grasses: noding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering). **WEED DENSITY** Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. **Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control.** **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%)**. Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot dry conditions. Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate. **COVERAGE** Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. **PERENNIAL WEEDS** Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow-up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.
Citrus Orchards					
Olive Plantations					
Pome And Stone Fruit Orchards				21 days (H) 8 weeks (G)	
Tree Nut Plantations Vineyards				Nil	

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Green Bean (French Bean) – Field use only	See list of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	All States	250g – 1.25kg/ha	28 days (H) 4 weeks (G)	Use inter-row shielded sprayer with a fan nozzle delivering coarse droplets. Use lower rates when weeds are young or the population is sparse and higher rates when weeds are mature or weed population is dense. Apply to actively growing weeds. DO NOT apply more than 1 foliar application per season.
Date Palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*) Green Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) Native Foods (See Table 4)				1 Day (H) 8 wks (G)	DO NOT allow spray, including drift to contact any part of the crop as severe damage or crop destruction may result. It is recommended to use shielded sprayer or hooded spray nozzles when spraying between crop rows or near emerged crops to avoid spray damage from direct spray and drift. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds, free from environmental stresses, up to a maximum of 3 applications per season. Rotate herbicide mode of action groups within and across growing seasons. Use suitable ground application equipment, including boom sprayer, backpack sprayer, hand lance sprayer, knapsack or CDA. Ensure equipment is fully calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate for OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide as the size, age and/or density of the weed increase and become more established. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting. Do not harvest leaves from native pepper or wattles that are close to the ground for food uses.
Dubosia				8 wks (G)	Spray should be directed to the base of the plants avoiding contact with the foliage. DO NOT apply by air. Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions. Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. The sensitivity of some species and varieties of Dubosia has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.
Strawberries, cane berry fruits (inter-row Tomatoes (inter-row)				Nil	Apply as a directed or shielded spray to the inter-row area. Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including strawberry runners. Refer to GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for warnings concerning plastic mulch and fumigated/sterilised soil. Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria weed species, weed stage of growth, weed density and climatic conditions, as described above.
Pyrethrum	Spear Thistle, Cleavers, Hawkbit, Cats Ear, Dandelion plus any weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2		7.5 – 18.75g/15L	8 wks (G)	Apply directly to weeds by knapsack only. Avoid direct contact with pyrethrum.
Oil Tea Tree Nursery stock (non-food) – seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing), cut flowers including wildflower crops (See Table 3 below)	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2		Boom Spray: 250g – 1.25kg/ha Handgun: 75 – 125g/100L	8 wks (G)	Apply spray treatment along the sides of crops and between rows of crops. Avoid overspray or incidentally spray drift onto crop, as damage or death of plants may occur. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds up to a maximum three (3) applications per season. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate as the size of target weeds increases. Only apply spray to actively growing grass weeds free from environmental stresses. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS AND FORESTRY PLANTATIONS.

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Commercial & Industrial Areas, Rights-Of-Way and Other Non-Agricultural Areas.	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2	All States	250g - 1.25 kg/ha	Nil -	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS as described above. Warnings: Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on Application Equipment and PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.
Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forest Plantations, Rights-Of-Way and other Non-Agricultural Areas.	Volunteer or Wilding *Pinus* spp		Handgun and knapsack application 125 g/100 L water		OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide is a non-selective herbicide and will affect most weeds. Its forestry use is designed to improve the control of Pinus spp wildings when pre-plant weed control is carried out. To broaden the weed spectrum, mixing with other herbicides such as glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl at labelled rates may be necessary. APPLICATION: Apply with an adjuvant. The addition of an adjuvant eg Nu-Film P or Exit may assist in improving performance. High water volume or nozzle systems should be used to achieve complete coverage of weeds, which is essential for good control. Hand gun and knapsack rates are based on the application of 1000L of spray mixture per sprayed hectare. This is usually adequate to thoroughly wet dense stands of weeds. Less dense stands will require lower water rates. OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Refer also to comments in the General Instructions which relate to application. WEED GROWTH STAGE AND CONDITION Use on *Pinus* spp ≤ 15 cm is recommended to maximise efficacy. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Results will be reduced if treated plant is under stress due to very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions. COVERAGE Complete coverage of target is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS Best results are achieved when applied under warm, humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Trials have shown better results from autumn and winter applications than from spring and summer applications. SYMPTOMS Visible symptoms will appear within 3 weeks; tree death may take several months depending on initial coverage and size of tree. Follow up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth in some cases.
Forestry plantations (pre-plant plantation establishment)			1.25 kg/ha		
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds		62.5 to 125 g/100 L water		Refer to General Instructions. OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide is a non-selective, non-residual herbicide with limited translocation potential. It is therefore ideally suited for line-marking on sports fields where precise weed control is required. Apply at 6-8 week intervals depending on growth of turf. Apply using single boom or hand wand.

SUMMER FALLOW SITUATIONS

Crop / Situation	Weed	Weed Stage	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Maintenance of summer fallow prior to planting. Cereal grains (including wheat, barley, oats, maize and sorghum) Pulses (including chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins and mung beans) Oilseeds (including canola, cotton, soybeans and sunflowers) DO NOT sow crops unil 14 days or more have elapsed after the final application.	Control of: Annual polmeria, Bellvine, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Dwarf amaranth, Field bindweed (European bindweed), Flax-leaf fleabane, Paddy melon, Peach vine, Red pigweed, Rhyncho (Rhyncosia) Sesbania pea, Sowthistle (Milk thistle), Volunteer cotton (other than Liberty Link cotton), Yellow vine Suppression of: Chinese lantern (Wild gooseberry), Noogoora burr complex	2-6 leaf	937.5 g/ha in a minimum of 100L water	8 weeks (G)	Apply to actively growing weeds. Good coverage is essential. Refer "Application" section for details. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season. OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage, but speed of activity and level of control may be reduced. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS Best results are achieved when applied under warm, humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Under any other conditions efficacy and speed of action may be reduced. DO NOT apply onto weeds when dew, fog or mist is present.

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

Table 1. Recommendations for weed control (except when referred to Table 2).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer kg/ha	Handgun g/100L	Knapsack g/15L
ANNUAL WEEDS				
Amaranthus spp.	*Amaranthus spp.*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Apple of Peru	*Nicandra physalodes*	0.375 to 0.75	75	11.25
Argentine peppercress	*Lepidium bonariense*	0.5 to 0.75	75	11.25
Awnless barnyard grass	*Echinochloa colona*	0.625 to 0.875	87.5	13.25
Barley grass	*Hordeum leporinum*	0.5 to 0.75	75	11.25
Barnyard grass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Billy goat weed	*Ageratum conyzoides*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Bitter cress	*Cardamine hirsute*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	*Fallopia convolvulus*	0.45 to 1.25	125	19
Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Bordered panic	*Entolasia marginata*	0.5 to 1.0	100	15
Brome grass (refer Note1)	*Bromus spp.*	2.0 to 3.0	75	11.25
Calopo	*Calopogonium mucanoides*	0.5 to 0.75	125	19
Caltrop burr (refer also Table 2)	*Tribulus terrestris*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*	0.375 to 1.25	125	19
Clover (subterranean)	*Trifolium subterranean*	0.45 to 1.25	75	11.25
Cobbler's peg	*Bidens pilosa*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Common storksbill	*Erodium cicutarium*	0.375 to 0.75	100	15
Crowsfoot grass	*Eleusine indica*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Deadnettle (refer also Table 2)	*Lamium amplexicaule*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Dwarf crumbweed	*Chenopodium pumilo*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*	0.45 to 1.25	125	19
Green crumbweed	*Chenopodium carinatum*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Lesser canary grass (refer also Table 2)	*Phalaris minor*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Liverseed grass (refer also Table 2)	*Urochloa panicoides*	0.375 to 1.25	125	19
Medics (annual)	*Medicago spp.*	0.25 to 1.25	125	19
Milk thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Mint weed	*Salvia reflexa*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragoniodes*	0.5 to 1.24	125	19
Patterson's Curse	*Echium plantagineum*	0.25 to 0.75	75	11.25
Peanuts	*Arachis hypogaea*	0.375 to 0.75	75	11.25

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer kg/ha	Handgun g/100L	Knapsack g/15L
Pigweed	*Portulaca oleracea*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Pinkburr	*Urena lobata*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Potato weed	*Galinsoga parviflora*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Prairie grass (refer Note 1)	*Bromus unioloides*	1.0 to 1.25	125	19
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Red natal grass	*Rhynchelytrum repens*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Ryegrass (annual)	*Lolium rigidum*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	0.375 to 1.25	125	19
St. Barnaby's thistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	0.375 to 1.25	125	19
Sago weed	*Plantago cunninghamii*	0.5 to 0.75	75	11.25
Scarlet pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Setaria	*Setaria italica*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Sheep thistle	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	0.625 to 1.25	125	19
Silver grass	*Vulpia myuros*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Sorghum/sudax	*Sorghum bicolor*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Square weed	*Spermacoce latifolia*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Stagger weed	*Stachys arvensis*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Star of Bethlehem	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Summer grass	*Digitaria cillaris*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Thickhead	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Three Cornered Jack	*Emex australis*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Turnip weed	*Rapistrum rugosum*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Variegated thistle (refer also Table 2)	*Silybum marianum*	1.0 to 1.25	125	19
Wheat	*Triticum eastivum*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Wild carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Wild gooseberry	*Physalis minima*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Wild mustard	Sysimbrium orientale	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Wild oats (refer also Table 2)	*Avena* spp.	0.75 to 1.24	125	19
Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	1.25	125	19
Wire weed (refer also Table 2)	*Polygonum aviculare*	0.375 to 1.25	125	19
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Blady grass	*Imperata cylindrica*	0.75 to 1	100	15
Cape tulip	*Homeria spp.*	0.5 to 0.75	75	11.25
Centro	*Centrosema pubescens*	0.375 to 1.25	125	19
Clover glycine	*Glycine latrobeana*	0.25 to 0.75	75	11.25
Couch grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	0.625 to 1.25	125	19
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	0.25 to 0.75	75	11.25
Giant sensitive plant	*Mimosa invisa*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Greenleaf desmodium	*Desmodium intortum*	0.25 to 0.75	75	11.25
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Panicum spp.	*Panicum spp.*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
Paspalum spp.	*Paspalum spp.*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Perennial bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	0.5 to 0.75	75	11.25
Shamrock	*Oxalis corymbosa*	0.75	75	11.25
Sida weed (refer also Table 2)	*Sida retusa*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Silver leaf desmodium	*Desmodium uncinatum*	1.0 to 1.25	125	19
Siratro	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	0.25 to 0.75	75	11.25
Stink grass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
White clover	*Trifolium repens*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
White eye	*Richardia brasiliensis*	0.75 to 1.25	125	19
Willow herb	*Epilobium spp.*	1.0 to 1.25	125	19

Notes:
1. Well-established clumps of Prairie grass and Brome grasses may only be suppressed at these rates. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth.
2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situation.

Table 2. For control of weeds in Commercial and Industrial areas, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas (when referred from Table 1).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer kg/ha	Handgun g/100L	Knapsack g/15L
ANNUAL WEEDS				
Caltrop burr	*Tribulus terrestris*	1 to 1.24	125	19
Dead nettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*	1.5	150	23
Lesser canary grass	*Phalaris minor*	1 to 1.25	150	23
Liverseed grass	*Urochloa panicoides*	0.375	37.5	5.75
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*	1.5	150	23
Wild oats	*Avena spp.*	1.24 to 1.5	150	23
Wire weed	*Polygonum aviculare*	0.5 to 1.25	125	19
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Sida weed	*Sida retusa*	1 to 1.25	125	19

Table 3: Wildflower Crops

Common Name	Scientific Name
Banksia species	*Banksia* spp – cultivars and hybrids
Berzelia or Button Bush	*Berzelia* spp
Black Kangaroo Paw species	*Macropidia* spp – cultivars and hybrids
Christmas Bells	*Blandfordia grandiflora*
Christmas Bush	*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*
Geraldton Wax, Waxflower species	*Chamelaucium* spp – cultivars and hybrids
Kangaroo paw species	*Anigozanthos* spp – cultivars and hybrids
Leucadendron species	*Leucadendron* spp – cultivars and hybrids
Leucospermum species	*Leucospermum* spp – cultivars and hybrids (pincushions)
Protea	*Protea* spp – cultivars and hybrids
Riceflower	*Ozothammus diosmifolius*
Waratah species	*Telopea speciosissima* spp – cultivars and hybrids

Table 4: Native Food Crops

Wattles	*Acacia* spp
Lemon myrtle	*Backhousia citriodora*
Finger lime	*Citrus australiasica*
Desert lime	*Citrus glauca*
Mullumbimby plum	*Davidsonia jerseyana*
Davidson's plum	*Davidsonia johnsonii*
Queensland Davidson's plum	*Davidsonia pruriens*
Muntrie berry	*Kunzea pomifera*
Desert quandong	*Santalum acuminatum*
Desert raisin	*Solamum centrale*
Anise myrtle	*Syzgium anisatum*
Small Red Apple	*Syzgium fibrosum*
Lilly Pilly	*Syzgium lehumannii*
Kakadu plum	*Terminalia ferdinandiana*
Native pepper	*Tasmannia lanceolata*

WITHHOLDING PERIOD (WHP)
HARVEST (H)
Avocado, Banana, Blackcurrant, Blueberries, Dubosia, Feijoa, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Nursery Stock (Non-Food) – (Seedlings, Plugs, Potted Colour, Trees, Shrubs, Foliage Plants, Palms, Grasses, Fruit Trees (Non-Bearing), Cut Flowers And Foliage, Mango, Olives, Pawpaw, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Pitaya (Dragon Fruit), Rambutan, Tanacetum cinerariifolium, Blackberry, Blackcurrant, Boysenberry, Loganberry, Raspberry, Citrus Fruit, Grapes, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Tree Nuts: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
Date Palms, Green Tea and Native Foods – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES FROM NATIVE PEPPER OR WATTLES THAT ARE CLOSE TO THE GROUND FOR FOOD USES.
Pome and stone fruit – DO NO HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Green Bean (French Bean) – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
GRAZING (G)
Green Bean (French Bean) – DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Summer fallow: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD A CROP SOWN FOLLOWING A FALLOW SPRAY FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER SOWING.
All other crops - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide is a non-volatile herbicide with activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is not significantly translocated as an active herbicide throughout the plant, and therefore will only kill that part of a green plant that is contacted by spray. OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Visible symptoms of control appear in 3 to 7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20 to 30 days under cool conditions. Best results are achieved when application is made under good growing conditions. Application to weeds under stress (e.g. due to continuous severe frosts, dry or waterlogged conditions) should be avoided.

Soil fumigation / sterilisation

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide is metabolised (broken down) by microorganisms in the soil to become inactive. Soil fumigation or sterilisation will reduce the number of microorganisms present, thus slowing the breakdown of OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

Plastic mulches

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide will remain active on inert surfaces such as plastic. Special care should be taken when applying OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide over plastic mulches, as plant contact with the mulch after spraying may result in crop damage.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide is a member of the glycine group of herbicides. OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide has the inhibitor of glutamine synthetase mode of action. For weed resistance management OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide is a Group N herbicide.
Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide, and other Group N herbicides which inhibit glutamine synthetase, 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 OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide or other Group N herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, OzCrop Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Export of Treated Produce

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with OzCrop Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide.

Compatibility

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, diuron, oxyfluorfen, norfluazuron, and oryzalin, and with glyphosate and metsulfuron. The addition of a wetting agent or other adjuvant is generally not considered necessary, (refer to the Directions for Use table). However, benefit has been obtained using a wetting agent or adjuvant on hard-to-wet weeds when using water rates in excess of 500 L/ha. The rate is 25 mL/100 L of a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent, or equivalent. For information on compatible wetting agents and adjuvants, contact your local OzCrop Pty Ltd representative.

Mixing

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residues of previous spray materials. Two-thirds fill the spray tank with clean water, and with agitator operating add the required amount of OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide. Add other relevant compatible products. Top the tank up to the required volume with clean water with agitator running.

Orchards, Plantations, Vineyards, Sugarcane and Other Row Crops; as well as Commercial, Industrial, Non-Agricultural Areas and Forestry Plantations:

Apply by ground spraying equipment only

Application Equipment

Ground Sprayers

Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved.

Boom or Directed Sprayer Equipment

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled) in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. It has been found that 300 to 500 L/ha has given good results under most weed conditions. Special care must be taken when using sprayer/slasher combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.

Knapsack and Handgun Equipment

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the lists of weeds controlled) in adequate water to thoroughly wet the weeds being sprayed, i.e. 500 to 1000 L/ha. Dense stands will require up to 1000 L/ha of spray mixture, whereas less dense stands will require less water. High volume application using hollow-cone nozzles for hand spraying is recommended.

Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment
OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide may be applied through CDA row spraying equipment fitted with a solid (impermeable) shroud or skirt, at rates as recommended for boom or directed sprayers (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled), provided thorough spray coverage of weeds can be achieved. Apply preferably when weeds are less than 15 cm in height, with the equipment set up so that the spray dome only just touches the tops of the weeds. A total spray volume of 20 to 30 L/ha has been found to give good results. Do not mix residual herbicides or any spray adjuvants with OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide when using CDA equipment.

Warning: Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide through equipment fitted with bristle skirts. Particular care should be taken when using CDA equipment around green or uncalloused bark. Please refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS. CDA equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards.

Summer Fallow Situations: Apply by ground spraying equipment only

Application Equipment
Ground Sprayers
Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide should be applied at the recommended rate in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. Applications volumes of at least 100L/ha through nozzles that will deliver a MEDIUM spray droplet as defined by ASABE S572 Standard of BCPC Guideline are recommended.

Sprayer cleanup
Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly flushing with water.

Aircraft
Do not apply by aircraft.

PRECAUTIONS
Re-entry period
Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with this product or the used container.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
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. DO NOT apply on desirable foliage or allow spray to drift onto the foliage of desirable plants, trees or vines, as damage will occur. DO NOT allow product to contact green or uncalloused bark (such as on desirable young trees and vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide may be used around desirable trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow desirable plant foliage to contact any inert surface, such as plastic mulches, which have been treated with OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide. DO NOT apply OzCrop Glufos 800 SG Herbicide to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.
Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank/water/dip/drench, etc. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with the eyes.
When opening the container, preparing the product for use and if applying by ground boom spray equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.
When opening the container, preparing the product for use and if applying by equipment other than ground boom spray equipment, wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, goggles or safety glasses and a half face piece respirator.
If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use.
After each day's use wash gloves, goggles or safety glasses, respirator and if rubber with detergent and warm water and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from the supplier.

MANUFACTURERS WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY
Ozcrop Pty Ltd has no control over storage, handling and manner of use of this product. Where this material is not stored, handled or used correctly and in accordance with directions, no express or implied representations or warranties concerning this product (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) will apply. Ozcrop Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any loss arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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APVMA Approval No.: 90716/129866 Label Release: 202106