

# CAUTION

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

OzCrop

# Glufos

## HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L 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.*

CONTENTS:

**1L - 1000L**

NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD  
ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN  
DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE.

BATCH NO.

DATE OF MANUFACTURE:

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**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 33°C 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, ACT, Vic, Tas only	500mL/ 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/100L or equivalent.	
Blueberries	See list of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2.	All States	1 – 5L/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 <b>Application Equipment</b> 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 <b>Application Equipment</b> and <b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</b> . <b>Ozcrop Glufos Herbicide may be used around trees/vines less than 2 years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift.</b>	
Citrus Orchards					21 days (H) 8 weeks (G)	<b>The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria:</b> <b>Weed Species, Weed Stage of Growth, Weed Density, Climatic Conditions</b>
Olive Plantations						
Pome And Stone Fruit Orchards						
Tree Nut Plantations Vineyards					Nil	<b>WEED SPECIES</b> Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. <b>WEED STAGE OF GROWTH</b> 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: nodding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering). <b>WEED DENSITY</b> Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. <b>Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control.</b> <b>CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</b> 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. <b>COVERAGE</b> Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. <b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b> Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow-up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.
Green Bean/French Bean – Field use only					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 ( <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> )					1 Day (H)	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 Herbicide as the size, age and/or density of the weeds 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.
Green Tea ( <i>Camellia sinensis</i> )					8 wks (G)	
Native Foods (See Table 4)						

					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)				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.
Tomatoes (inter-row)					
Pyrethrum	Spear Thistle, Cleavers, Hawkbit, Cats Ear, Dandelion plus any weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2		30-75mL/15L	8 wks (G)	Apply directly to weeds by knapsack only. Avoid direct contact with pyrethrum.
Oil Tea Tree	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2		Boom Spray: 1 – 5L/ha	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.
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)		Handgun: 300 – 500mL/100L			

**COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS FENCE LINES IN 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	1 – 6L/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 <i>Pinus</i> spp		Handgun and knapsack application 500 mL/100 L water	-	Ozcrop Glufos Herbicide is a non-selective herbicide and will affect most weeds. Its forestry use is designed to improve the control of <i>Pinus</i> 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. <b>APPLICATION:</b> Apply with an adjuvant. The addition of an adjuvant eg Nu-Film P or Exit may assist in improving performance. High water volumes or nozzle systems should be used to achieve complete coverage of weeds, which is essential for good control. Handgun 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 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Refer also to comments in the General Instructions which relate to application. <b>WEED GROWTH STAGE AND CONDITION</b> Use on <i>Pinus</i> 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. <b>COVERAGE</b> Complete coverage of target is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. <b>CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</b> 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. <b>SYMPTOMS</b> 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)			5L/ha		
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds		250 to 500 mL/100 L water		Refer to General Instructions. Ozcrop Glufos 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 until 14 days or more have elapsed after the final application.	<b>Control of:</b> Annual polmeria, Bellvine, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Dwarf amaranth, Field bindweed (European bindweed), Flax-leaf fleabane, Paddy melon, Peach vine, Red pigweed, Rhyngo ( <i>Rhynchosia</i> ) Sesbania pea, Sowthistle (Milk thistle), Volunteer cotton (other than Liberty Link cotton), Yellow vine <b>Suppression of:</b> Chinese lantern (Wild gooseberry), Noogoora burr complex	2-6 leaf	3.75L/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 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 L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
<b>ANNUAL WEEDS</b>				
Amaranthus spp.	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Apple of Peru	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Argentine peppergrass	<i>Lepidium bonariense</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Awnless barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2.5 to 3.5	350	53
Barley grass	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Billy goat weed	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bitter cress	<i>Cardamine hirsute</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bordered panic	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	2.0 to 4.0	400	60
Brome grass (refer Note1)	<i>Bromus spp.</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Calopo	<i>Calopogonium mucanoides</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Caltrop burr (refer also Table 2)	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Clover (subterranean)	<i>Trifolium subterranean</i>	1.8 to 3.0	300	45
Cobbler's peg	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Common storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	1.5 to 4.0	400	60
Crowsfoot grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Deadnettle (refer also Table 2)	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dwarf crumbweed	<i>Chenopodium pumilo</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Green crumbweed	<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Lesser canary grass (refer also Table 2)	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Liverseed grass (refer also Table 2)	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Medics (annual)	<i>Medicago spp.</i>	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Milk thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Mint weed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragoniodes</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Patterson's Curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Peanuts	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Pinkburr	<i>Urena lobata</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Potato weed	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prairie grass (refer Note 1)	<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Red natal grass	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Ryegrass (annual)	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
St. Barnaby's thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Sago weed	<i>Plantago cunninghamii</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Setaria	<i>Setaria italica</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sheep thistle	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Silver grass	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sorghum/sudax	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75



Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
Square weed	<i>Spermacoce latifolia</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Stagger weed	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Summer grass	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Thickhead	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Three Cornered Jack	<i>Emex australis</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Variogated thistle (refer also Table 2)	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Wheat	<i>Triticum eastivum</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild mustard	<i>Sysimbrium orientale</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild oats (refer also Table 2)	<i>Avena spp.</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	5.0	500	75
Wire weed (refer also Table 2)	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
<b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b>				
Blady grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	3.0 to 4.0	400	60
Cape tulip	<i>Homeria spp.</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Centro	<i>Centrosema pubescens</i>	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Clover glycine	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Couch grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Cow pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Greenleaf desmodium	<i>Desmodium intortum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Panicum spp.	<i>Panicum spp.</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Paspalum spp.	<i>Paspalum spp.</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Perennial bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Shamrock	<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	3.0	300	45
Sida weed (refer also Table 2)	<i>Sida retusa</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Silver leaf desmodium	<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Siratro	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White eye	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Willow herb	<i>Epilobium spp.</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

**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 L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
<b>ANNUAL WEEDS</b>				
Caltrop burr	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dead nettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	6.0	600	90
Lesser canary grass	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	4.0 to 6.0	600	90
Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	1.5	150	23
Variogated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	6.0	600	90
Wild oats	<i>Avena spp.</i>	5.0 to 6.0	600	90
Wire weed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
<b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b>				
Sida weed	<i>Sida retusa</i>	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

**Table 3:** Wildflower Crops

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

**Table 4: Native Food Crops**

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

**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 Herbicide is a non-volatile herbicide with activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Ozcrop Glufos 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 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 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 Herbicide. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply Ozcrop Glufos Herbicide in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

**Plastic mulches**

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

**RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING**

Ozcrop Glufos Herbicide is a member of the glycine group of herbicides. Ozcrop Glufos Herbicide has the inhibitor of glutamine synthetase mode of action. For weed resistance management Ozcrop Glufos Herbicide is a Group N herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Ozcrop Glufos 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 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 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

**GROUP N HERBICIDE**

**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 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 Herbicide.

**Compatibility**

Ozcrop Glufos Herbicide is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, diuron, oxyfluorfen, norflurazon, 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 Herbicide mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with Ozcrop Glufos 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 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, Fence Lines in 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 while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

**Boom or Directed Sprayer Equipment**

Ozcrop Glufos 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 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 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 Herbicide when using CDA equipment.

**Warning:** Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using Ozcrop Glufos 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 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.



**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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