

# CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



# Fluroxypyr 200

## HERBICIDE

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:** 200 g/L FLUROXYPYR present as the methylheptyl ester  
**SOLVENT:** 586 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

**GROUP**

**I**

**HERBICIDE**

*For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in Fallow, Lucerne, Maize, Millets, Pastures, Poppies, Sorghum, Sugarcane, Sweet Corn, Winter Cereals. Also for the control of woody weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-Ways, as specified in the Directions for Use*

**IMPORTANT:** Read the attached booklet before use

## 20 LITRES

**Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited**  
Level 1, 2-4 Lyonpark Road, North Ryde NSW 2113

**In a transport emergency dial 000, Police or Fire Brigade**  
**For specialist advice in an emergency only, call 1800 033 111 (24 hours)**

**APVMA Approval No: 61651/20/0507**  
**IFp0407**  
**UN-Free**



## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Triple, or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not 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.

## SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (See Safety Directions). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (See Storage and Disposal). If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb as above the wash liquid for disposal.

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS

**Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray wear:**

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist
- a washable hat
- elbow-length PVC gloves
- face shield or goggles.

**Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.**

## FIRST AID

**If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.**

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy visit our website at [www.syngenta.com.au](http://www.syngenta.com.au)

## MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

Syngenta 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. Syngenta accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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APVMA Approval No: 61651/20/0507

IFp0407

Batch No	
Date of Manufacture	

DrumMuster logo

Barcode

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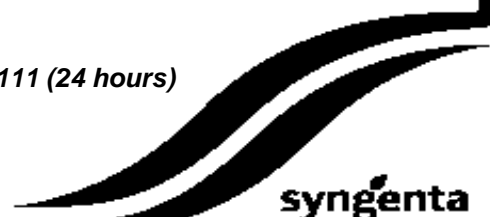
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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### Restraints

DO NOT apply to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (waterlogged or drought affected), poor nutrition, presence of disease, or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

Thorough coverage of both foliage and stems, to the point of runoff, is essential for high volume applications (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Application Methods - Woody Weed Situations section).

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 1 hour.

**TABLE 1: Woody Weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop Areas and Rights-of-Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests and Pastures**

Legumes present at the time of spraying will be severely damaged.

HIGH VOLUME APPLICATION: Dilute product with water See General Instructions - Application Method for application details					
Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate mL/100 L water	Critical Comments	
Bathurst Burr Noogoora Burr	Seedlings and young plants up to 40 cm high	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	75	Add Uptake* Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants).	
Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat)	Seedlings and young plants before flowering	Qld, NSW only	300		
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Apply from mid to late summer	WA, NT only			
Common Sensitive Plant	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	Qld, WA only	500		
Bellyache Bush		Qld, NSW, WA only			
Blackberry Nightshade Bokhara Clover		Qld, NSW only			
Caltrop (Yellow Vine) <i>(Tribulus terrestris)</i> <i>(T. micrococcus)</i>	Seedlings and young plants up to 30 cm diameter				
Cobblers Pegs	Up to 15 cm high				
Cockspur Thorn	Up to 3 m high				
Creeping Lantana	At flowering				
Crofton Weed Mistflower	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering				
Docks ( <i>Rumex</i> spp)	Seedlings and rosettes up to 30 cm high				
Hexham Scent	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering			Boom spray: INNOVA FLUROXYPYR at 300 mL + 400 mL of 2,4-D amine (625 g/L).	
Honey Locust	Seedlings and young plants up to 2 m high			Apply to actively growing plants from October to April. Some regrowth may occur particularly when treating old woody plants with sparse canopies.	
Small Flowered Mallow (Marshmallow) <i>(Malva parviflora)</i>	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering				
Yellowflower Devil's Claw	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering				
Lantana	Seedlings and regrowth 0.5 to 1.2 m high		1000		
	Plants and regrowth 1.2 to 2 m high				
Blue Heliotrope	Flowering		500		
Limebush	Infestations up to 1.5 m high only				
Madeira Vine	Apply at time of active growth				
Milkweed <i>(Euphorbia heterophylla)</i>	3 leaf to flowering	Qld only	1000	Repeat applications will be necessary to control subsequent germinations.	
Common Sowthistle	Seedlings and young plants up to bolting	Qld, NSW only	500	Add a surfactant (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants).	

<b>HIGH VOLUME APPLICATION: Dilute product with water</b> <b>See General Instructions - Application Method for application details</b>				
Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate mL/100 L water	Critical Comments
Mother-of-Millions ( <i>Kalanchoe</i> spp)	Seedling and young plants before flowering	Qld, NSW only	600	Add a surfactant (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants).
Prickly acacia	Seedlings and young plants up to 2 m high	Qld only	750	Add Uptake Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants). Consult Tropical Weeds Research Centre, Charters Towers, for specific advice on application.
<i>Sida</i> spp	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1000	
Broadleaf Pepper Tree ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> )	Mature leaves, fruiting	Qld only	500	Winter application only. Contact Alan Fletcher Research Station for more information.
Flannel Weed ( <i>Sida cordifolia</i> )				
Snakeweed (Dark and light blue)	Seedlings and young plants before flowering		750	Add Uptake <sup>2</sup> Spraying Oil (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants).
Stinking Passion Flower	Established plants and regrowth	Qld, WA, NT only	450	Use 70 mL/15 L for a knapsack
Wandering Jew ( <i>Tradescantia albiflora</i> )	Young plants up to and including flowering	All States	1500	Some regrowth will usually occur and will require retreatment.
Wattles (including <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> <i>A. decora</i> <i>A. harpophylla</i> <i>A. leiocalyx</i> <i>A. salicina</i> )	Seedling plants or regrowth 0.5 to 1.2 m high	Qld, NSW only	500	Apply to actively growing plants when soil moisture is plentiful. Some regrowth may occur particularly when treating old woody plants with sparse canopies and under dry conditions.
	Plants or regrowth 1.2 to 2.0 m high only		1000	

<b>BASAL BARK AND CUT STUMP APPLICATION: Dilute product with diesel</b> <b>See General Instructions - Application Method for application details</b>				
Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate L/100 L diesel	Critical Comments
Celtis ( <i>Celtis sinensis</i> )	Basal Bark only: Young plants up to 2 m high and 20 cm basal diameter	Qld only	3.5	Treat stems from ground level to where multistemmed trunks branch.
Chinee Apple	Up to 15 cm basal diameter		3	With Basal Bark, treat circumference of stem to height of 45 cm from the ground. Contact The Land Protection Branch, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Qld for further information on Chinee Apple.
Cockspur Thorn	Basal Bark only: Up to 5 cm basal diameter		2	
Mimosa Bush ( <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> )	Up to 5 cm basal diameter	Qld, WA only	3	
Prickly Acacia	Up to 10 cm basal diameter	Qld only	1.5	
Honey Locust	Plants up to 10 cm basal diameter	Qld, NSW only	1.5	With Basal Bark, treat circumference of stem to height of 45 cm from the ground. For cut stump application use a rate of 5 L/100 L diesel for all plant sizes. Contact The Land Protection Branch, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Qld for further information on Honey Locust.
	Plants 10 to 20 cm basal diameter		3	
	Plants greater than 20 cm basal diameter		5	
Sisal Hemp ( <i>Agave</i> spp)	All growth stages	Qld only	3	Treat as an overall spray. Contact The Land Protection Branch, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Qld for advice to control large infestations.
			10 mL undiluted product per plant	Lever out centre of plant with crowbar and immediately treat the exposed cut area.

<b>BROADCAST AND AERIAL APPLICATION: Dilute product with water See General Instructions - Application Method for application details</b>				
Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Actively growing plants	WA, NT only	3	Aerial application: Add Uptake Spraying Oil at the rate of 1 L/100 L spray mix. Apply to actively growing plants from mid to late summer. Contact The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, NT for further information.

<b>LOW VOLUME, HIGH CONCENTRATE APPLICATION: Using a drench gun or gas-powered gun See General Instructions - Application Method for application details</b>				
Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate 10 L of water	Critical Comments
Limebush	Isolated bushes up to 1.2 m high only	Qld, NSW only	1	Apply a 50 mL dose per 5 m <sup>2</sup> of bush surface area.
Tree Violet ( <i>Hymenanthera dentata</i> )	Apply from late flowering to green fruit up to 1.2 m high	NSW only		Apply a 50 mL dose per cubic metre of bush.

**TABLE 2: Established Grass Pasture**

Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
Blue Billygoat Weed Common Sensitive Plant Giant Sensitive Plant Spinyhead Sida	Apply before flowering	Qld, WA only	1.5	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1L/ha
St John's Wort	Apply from bud to full bloom (usually late Nov to early Jan)	NSW, Vic, ACT only	3	Some regrowth will occur. Treat regrowth the following season for best results. Use at least 200 L water/ha.
Silverleaf Nightshade	From onset of flowering to early berry-set. (usually spring to mid-summer)	NSW only	0.75 or 0.375 plus 1.2 to 1.6 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1 L/ha. To ensure maximum effect, delay application until the majority of shoots have emerged. Follow-up treatment of regrowth is critical for best control.

**Table 3: Sorghum, Maize, Millets and Sweet Corn (NSW & Qld only)**

Crop	Crop Growth Stage	Weed	Weed Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
Sorghum	Apply when secondary roots are present, from 4 fully expanded leaves (15cm tall) up to boot (also see Critical Comments)	Annual Ground Cherry	2 to 8 leaf Up to 15 cm tall	0.5	Sorghum: From 8 leaf to boot stage, use dropper nozzles to prevent herbicide coming in contact with the crop's leaves and the growing point (meristem). Maize and sweet corn: From 6 leaf to just before tasselling, use dropper nozzles to prevent the herbicide coming in contact with the crop's leaves and the growing point (meristem). Millets: DO NOT use mixes with atrazine products.  ^ This treatment may be slightly damaging to the crop. To minimise crop damage apply using dropper nozzles at all crop stages.
		Wild Gooseberry ( <i>Physalis</i> spp)	15 to 30 cm tall	0.75	
		Apple-of-Peru	Seedling plants up to 15 cm tall		
Maize, Sweet Corn	Apply when secondary roots are present, from 3 fully expanded leaves (10cm tall) up to just before tasselling (see Critical Comments)	Bathurst Burr	2 to 8 leaf, up to 20 cm tall	0.5	
		Noogoora Burr	20 to 50 cm tall	0.75	
		Pigweed ( <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> )	Up to 10 cm diameter	0.5	
			10 to 30cm diameter	0.75	
Millets	Spray when secondary roots have developed, usually early to mid-tillering, and not later than before heads start to form at the base of tillers (see Critical Comments)	Sesbania Pea	2 to 6 leaf Up to 10 cm tall	1.5	
		Silverleaf nightshade (NSW only)^	Full flower to early berry	0.75 plus Uptake at 300 mL/100 L	
		Starburr ( <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> ) (Qld only)	Up to 12 leaf and before flowering	1.5 or 0.75 plus 1.7 L Gesaprim® 600 SC	
		Thornapples ( <i>Datura</i> spp)	2 to 8 leaf Up to 15 cm tall	0.75	
		Volunteer sunflower	2 to 5 leaf, up to 20 cm tall	1	

INNOVA FLUROXYPYR 200 in tank-mixes with atrazine: Sorghum, Maize and Sweet Corn					
Crop	Crop Growth Stage	Weed	Weed Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
Sorghum, Maize, Sweet Corn, Millets (continued)	Spray when secondary roots have developed, usually early to mid tillering, and not later than before heads start to form at the base of tillers (See Critical Comments)	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp including: Boggabri Weed Dwarf Amaranth Green Amaranth Redshank Anoda Weed Bladder Ketmia Black Pigweed ( <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> ) Caltrop (Yellow Vine) including: <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> , <i>T.micrococcus</i> and <i>T.maximus</i> Cowvine (Peach Vine) ( <i>Ipomoea lonchophyllia</i> ) Hairy Wandering Jew ( <i>Commelina benghalensis</i> ) Mintweed	Seedling plants up to 15 cm tall or rosettes up to 15 cm diameter	0.5 plus 1.25 of Gesaprim 600 SC or 0.75 plus 1.7 of Gesaprim 600 SC	Use the low rate (0.5 plus 1.25 L) when weeds are small (5 to 7 cm tall/diameter). Use the high rate (0.75L plus 1.7 L) when the weeds are larger (7 to 15 cm tall/diameter). INNOVA FLUROXYPYR is generally more compatible with liquid atrazine products (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Compatibility Section). Add a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants). DO NOT add an oil to mixtures of INNOVA FLUROXYPYR and Gesaprim 600 SC.
		<i>Euphorbia davidii</i>	Cotyledons to 4 nodes up to 15 cm	1 plus 1.7 of Gesaprim 600 SC	
		Volunteer Peanuts	Up to 15 cm diameter	1 plus 3.7 of Gesaprim 600 SC	
SWEET CORN: Tasmania only					
Sweet Corn only	3 to 5 leaf	Blackberry Nightshade, Volunteer Potatoes	3 to 5 leaf	1	

**Table 4: Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale)**

Crop Growth Stage	Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
Apply from 3 leaf to flag (GS 13 to 39)	Bedstraw ( <i>Galium tricornutum</i> )	1 to 3 whorl	Vic, SA, WA only	1	‡ Add either Uptake or surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants).
	Cleavers ( <i>Galium aparine</i> )		NSW, Vic only		
	Black Bindweed (Climbing buckwheat)	2 to 4 leaf	Qld, NSW only	0.5‡	Useful suppression only.
		2 to 6 leaf		0.75 or 0.5 + 5 g metsulfuron-methyl‡	Mixtures: Mixing partners with INNOVA FLUROXYPYR may reduce crop selectivity. Apply at crop growth stages according to the mixing partner's recommendation.
	Common Sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> )	2 to 5 leaf		1	
	Deadnettle	2 to 6 leaf		1.5 or 0.5 + 5 g metsulfuron-methyl‡	
	Spiny Emex (Doublegee, Three Cornered Jack)	2 to 4 leaf	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only		
	Prickly Lettuce	2 to 5 leaf	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only	1	
	Volunteer Lupins	2 to 8 leaf	NSW, Vic, WA only	1.5	Plants 15 to 30 cm tall will only be suppressed.
	Volunteer Potato	10 to 15 cm tall	Tas, WA only		
	Wireweed	2 to 3 leaf	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		
			Qld, NSW only	0.5 + 5 g metsulfuron-methyl‡	
	Bittercress ( <i>Coronopus didymus</i> ) Mustards Shepherd's Purse Turnip Weed Wild Radish Wild Turnip	Up to 8 leaf and up to 15 cm diameter	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	0.5 to 1.5 + metsulfuron-methyl‡.or Eclipse‡‡ or MCPA LVE or MCPA amine	The INNOVA FLUROXYPYR rate depends on what other weeds are present as listed above see Mixtures comment above. Metsulfuron-methyl (600 g/kg) at 5 g/ha (this mix does not control Wild Radish). Eclipse at 5 to 7 g/ha (use the 5 g rate on Turnip Weed only). MCPA LVE at 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) at 1.0 L/ha.



**Table 5: Summer Fallow**

Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
Annual Ground Cherry Wild Gooseberry ( <i>Physalis</i> spp)	2 to 8 leaf, up to 15 cm tall	Qld, NSW only	0.75#	<p>^ Add Uptake-Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants section).</p> <p>When mixing with glyphosate to control both grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to the glyphosate label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Compatibility Section).</p> <p># Delay treatment until the maximum number of shoots have emerged, but before the onset of fruiting (late summer). DO NOT treat plants showing symptoms from previous treatment. Use the high rate when longer term weed control (6 to 10 months) is required and delay planting crops during this period. The low rate will require follow-up treatments.</p>
Bathurst Burr Noogoora Burr	2 to 8 leaf, up to 20 cm tall	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	0.5 plus 1.2 glyphosate (450 g/L)	
Bellvine	Pre-flowering	Qld, NSW only		
Bladder Ketmia	4 to 8 leaf, up to 10 cm tall		0.5 plus 1.0 glyphosate (450 g/L)	
Cowvine (Peach Vine) <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i>	2 to 10 leaf up to 10 cm diameter			
Caltrop (Yellow Vine) including: <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> , <i>T. maximus</i> , <i>T. micrococcus</i>	Up to 15 cm diameter			
Pigweed ( <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> )	Up to 10 cm diameter		0.75^	
	Up to 60 cm diameter		0.75 plus 1.0 glyphosate (450 g/L)	
<i>Polymeria pusilla</i>	2 to 10 leaf up to 20 cm diameter		1^ or 0.5 plus 1.2 glyphosate (450 g/L)	
Rhynchosia	Seedlings to early flowering		1^ or 0.375 plus 0.8 glyphosate (450 g/L)	
Smallflower Mallow or Marshmallow ( <i>Malva parviflora</i> )	Up to 8 leaf up to 20 cm	1^		
Thornapples ( <i>Datura</i> spp)	2 to 8 leaf up to 15 cm diameter	Qld, NSW, WA only	0.75^ or 0.5 plus 1.2 glyphosate (450 g/L)	
Sesbania pea	2 to 6 leaf up to 10 cm tall	Qld, NSW only	1.5^ or 0.5 plus 1.2 glyphosate (450 g/L)	
Perennial Ground Cherry ( <i>Physalis virginiana</i> ) #	Bud to early flowering up to 20 cm tall		1.5 or 3^	
Silverleaf Nightshade	Full flower to early berry-set (usually Dec to Feb)	NSW only	0.75 or 0.375 plus 1.2 to 1.6 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at the rate of 1 L/100 L spray mixture To ensure maximum effect, delay application until the majority of shoots have emerged. Follow-up treatment will be required to control regrowth and is critical for optimal control. If wanting to prevent seed set repeat applications may be needed in the same season, although this does not lead to better long term control.
Volunteer Peanuts	Up to 15 cm diameter	Qld only	1 plus 3.7 Gesaprim 600 SC	Add a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants) Important: See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Compatibility section.
Volunteer Sunflowers	2 to 5 leaf up to 20 cm	Qld, NSW only	1	Add Uptake Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants section).

**Table 6: Winter Fallow**

Weed	Weed Growth Stage	State	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
Bedstraw ( <i>Galium tricornutum</i> )	Up to 5 whorl	Vic, SA, WA only	1^	^ Add Uptake Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants section). ^ Add LI 700 or Chemwet 1000 (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and Surfactants section). When mixing with glyphosate to control both grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to the glyphosate label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Compatibility Section).
Cleavers ( <i>Galium aparine</i> )		NSW, Vic only		
Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat)	2 to 8 leaf up to 10 cm diameter	Qld, NSW only	0.75^	
Common Sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> )	2 to 5 leaf up to 10 cm diameter		1^ or 0.5 plus 0.6 glyphosate (450 g/L)	
Prickly Lettuce				
Spiny Emex (Doublegee, Three Cornered Jack)	2 to 8 leaf		1.5^ or 0.5^ plus 0.6 metsulfuron-methyl (600 g/kg)	
Wireweed	2 to 3 leaf up to 10 cm tall		1.5^ or 0.5^ plus 5 g metsulfuron-methyl or 0.5^ plus 0.6 glyphosate (450 g/L)	

**Table 7: Sugar cane (Qld, NSW, WA and NT only)**

Crop Growth Stage	Weed	Weed Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
From early tillering to maturity	Balsam Pear Blackberry Nightshade Blue Billygoat Weed Centro Cowpea Giant Sensitive Plant Lablab Bean Noogoora Burr Phasey Bean Pinkburr Prickly African Cucumber Spinyhead Sida Stinking Passion Flower (seedlings only)	Apply from 2 to 3 leaf until flowering	Ground: 1.3 Aerial: 1.5	For optimal weed control, delay application until just before the "close-in" stage.  Aerial application: Apply in not less than 60 L/ha water and add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1 L/100 L spray mixture.  Ground application: Apply in 100 to 400 L/ha water and add Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L of spray mixture.
	Bellvine Morning Glory Red or Pink Convolvulus Star-of-Bethlehem		As above plus 0.83 L 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	
	Stinking Passion Flower	Established or ratoon plants with at least 1.0 m of regrowth	High volume: 450 mL/100 L water  Knapsack: 70 mL/15 L water	Thoroughly wet plants to the point of runoff.
	Milkweed ( <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> )	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	3 or 2.3 plus 3.3 Gesaprim 600 SC	Better control will be achieved with the atrazine mixture. Delay application until just before the cane reaches the "close-in" stage. This will improve control and minimise the number of seedlings that germinate.

**Table 8: Lucerne (NSW only)**

Crop Growth Stage	Weed	Weed Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
Established crops at least eighteen months old	Annual Ground Cherry Bathurst Burr Noogoora Burr Wild Gooseberry	2 to 8 leaf, up to 15 cm high	0.5	To minimise crop injury and to maximise weed control, cut, slash or heavily graze the lucerne before application. Wherever possible, irrigate before application to stimulate weed growth. DO NOT treat crops growing on sandy or stony soils. DO NOT treat crops after the summer growing season (after end of March). To broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled, INNOVA FLUROXYPYR can be mixed with 2,4-DB amine.
	Pigweed	Up to 10 cm diameter		

**Table 9: Poppies (Tas only)**

Crop Growth Stage	Weed	Weed Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	Critical Comments
4 to 6 leaf	Cleavers Fumitory	2 to 6 leaf	1	
	Shepherd's Purse Wireweed		1+5 Asulox*	
8 to 10 leaf	Common Sowthistle Prickly Lettuce	2 to 5 leaf	1	DO NOT apply INNOVA FLUROXYPYR to poppies later than the 8 to 10 leaf growth stage as a reduction of alkaloid content could occur.
	Black nightshade	Cotyledon to 4 leaf	1.5	
	Fumitory	6 to 10 leaf		
	Volunteer Potato	From tuber initiation to flower bud		This rate will provide season long control of Volunteer Potato, but will not control all daughter tubers and will only suppress potatoes over 15 cm tall.

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

#### WITHHOLDING PERIODS

##### Harvest

**Poppies: DO NOT SPRAY POPPIES LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST**

**Other Crops: Not required when used as directed**

##### Grazing

**DO NOT GRAZE FAILED CROPS AND TREATED PASTURES OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

##### Minimum Recropping Periods

Plantback periods for crops following the application of INNOVA FLUROXYPYR for rates up to 1.5 L/ha

RATE L/ha	0.375	0.75	1.5
CROP	Days		
Barley	7	7	7
Wheat	7	7	7
Chickpeas	7	7	7
Cotton	14	14	28
Soybean	7	7	14
Sunflowers	7	7	7
Maize	7	7	7
Sorghum	7	7	7

Note: Before using INNOVA FLUROXYPYR in tank mixes with other herbicides, check the plantback information on all product labels. The time between spraying and planting will be determined by the most residual product, ie the product with the longest plantback period.

### Mixing

INNOVA FLUROXYPYR may be mixed with water or diesel. Mix only sufficient chemical for each day's use and avoid storing.

**Mixing in Water:** Half fill the spray tank with water and add the required quantity of INNOVA FLUROXYPYR and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application.

**Mixing in Diesel:** Half fill the spray tank with diesel and add the required quantity of INNOVA FLUROXYPYR. Add the remainder of the diesel and agitate or shake to mix contents.

**Tank mixtures:** Wettable powder or dry flowable formulations (eg water dispersible granules) should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), water soluble salts and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations (INNOVA FLUROXYPYR). Add spraying oils and surfactants (wettters) last.

### Oils and surfactants

**Oils:** Where specified use Uptake Spraying Oil at the rate of 500 mL/100 L of spray mix. When using less than 100 L/ha spray volume, ensure a minimum of 250 mL/ha of Uptake Spraying Oil is used, unless 1 L/100 L or 1 L/ha is specified.

**Surfactants (wettters):** Use a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant at 100 mL/100 L of spray mix where required.

### Compatibility

INNOVA FLUROXYPYR is compatible with the herbicides listed. Follow any regional restrictions, and all directions and restrictions on the label, of any product mixed with INNOVA FLUROXYPYR.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Syngenta Crop Protection, and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Atrazine (see below)  
Broadstrike\*  
Clopyralid  
Diclofop methyl  
Eclipse  
Gesaprim 600 SC (see below)  
glyphosate  
MCPA  
metsulfuron-methyl

Picloram/MCPA  
Puma\* S  
triclopyr  
Topik® 240 EC (see below)  
Tordon\* 75-D  
Touchdown®  
2,4-D amine  
2,4-DB

**Atrazine:** AVOID USING HARD WATER WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

Where hard water cannot be avoided, the addition of CALGON\* water conditioning agent to the spray tank, at 100 g/100 L water, before adding any herbicide may improve compatibility. AGITATION IS VERY IMPORTANT WHEN MIXING INNOVA FLUROXYPYR AND ATRAZINE. INNOVA FLUROXYPYR plus atrazine tank mixes must be agitated vigorously and continuously during mixing and application. After mixing DO NOT allow to stand without agitation. Ensure that the time from mixing to the end of application is not more than 2 hours. If settling out occurs resuspension is difficult, even with vigorous agitation. Agitation using only the pump's bypass is usually inadequate, particularly with larger tanks (more than 2000 L). Additional mechanical agitation will be necessary in large tanks, computer sprayers and mixing tanks. When additional surfactant is required, add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant at 100 mL/100L of spray mix. DO NOT use a spraying oil when tank mixing INNOVA FLUROXYPYR and atrazine.

Guidelines for tank-mixing INNOVA FLUROXYPYR and some common atrazine formulations:

Tank Mix	Rate L/ha	Water Hardness			Minimum Water Volume L/ha		Critical Comments
		Soft	Medium	Hard	Ground	Aerial	
Starane	0.75	✓	✓	✓	50	35	
Starane + Gesaprim 600 SC	0.75 plus 2	✓	✓	✓	50 to 100	35	Precipitate can be easily resuspended.
Starane + Atradox 900WG	0.75 plus 1.1	✓	x	x	100	DO NOT use	Precipitate may be difficult to resuspend and may block nozzles.
Starane + Nu-Trazine	0.75 plus 1.1	✓	x	x	100	DO NOT use	Sediment may be difficult to resuspend and may block nozzles.
Starane + Nu-Trazine 500FW	0.75 plus 2	✓	✓	x	100	DO NOT use	Precipitate may be difficult to resuspend and may block nozzles.

**Topik 240 EC:** Always use Uptake Spraying Oil with INNOVA FLUROXYPYR plus Topik 240 EC tank mixes at 500 mL/100 L of spray mix with a minimum of 250 mL/ha. DO NOT mix INNOVA FLUROXYPYR with Topik 240 EC if the grass weeds are not actively growing. Always use the maximum label rate of Topik 240 EC for the appropriate grass growth stage. DO NOT use INNOVA FLUROXYPYR at more than 0.75 L/ha in tank mixes with Topik 240 EC.

**Glyphosate:** When mixing INNOVA FLUROXYPYR with glyphosate to control both grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to the glyphosate label for use rate and adjuvants recommended for grasses. DO NOT use glyphosate (450 g/L) at less than 1.2 L/ha in tank mixes with INNOVA FLUROXYPYR when barnyard grass, buttongrass, crowfoot grass, native millet and liverseed grass are the target species.

## **Application Methods and Water Rates**

### **Broadcast Application in Cropping, Pasture and Fallow Situations**

**A. Ground Application (Boom):** Apply INNOVA FLUROXYPYR with an accurately calibrated boom sprayer, in at least 50 L/ha water (100 to 400 L/ha for sugar cane). Flat fan nozzles are recommended using pressures in the range 200 to 300kPa. Set the boom at a height to ensure a double overlap of the nozzle patterns.

**B. Ground Direct Application (Dropper Nozzles):** To minimise crop effects, dropper nozzles should be used in sorghum when the crop is beyond the 8 leaf growth stage and in maize and sweet corn when the crop is beyond the 6 leaf growth stage. Adjust the nozzles to direct the spray into the base of the crop and away from the leaves and the growing point. See manufacturers' directions for setting up and calibration of dropper nozzles.

**C. Aerial Application:** Apply in a minimum volume of at least 35 L/ha water (60 L/ha in sugarcane). Use equipment calibrated to produce droplets with an average diameter (Volume Mean Diameter: VMD) of 250 to 350 microns. DO NOT apply when the temperature is above 30°C, when there is no wind or when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops. DO NOT use human flaggers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

## **Woody Weed Situations**

Weeds must be actively growing to attain optimal effect. Delay the treatment of regrowth following bulldozing, slashing, burning, ploughing or a previous chemical treatment until it has at least 1 metre of new, vigorous growth.

### **A. High Volume Application:**

**Hand Gun:** Apply the recommended mix to obtain full coverage of leaves and stems using a number 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. To obtain good coverage, a spray volume of 1500 to 4000 L/ha (15 to 40 L/100 m<sup>2</sup>) is required per infested hectare. Ensure thorough coverage to the point of runoff.

**Knapsack:** Knapsack sprayers may be used on smaller infestations where penetration and coverage of the canopy is easier to achieve. Use the same use rate and spray techniques as for handgun application.

### **B. Low Volume, High Concentrate Application:**

**Drench Gun or Grass-Powered Gun:** Apply the recommended mixture uniformly across the foliage by applying 50 mL shots to cover 4 to 5 m<sup>2</sup> of surface area of plant. This is approximately equivalent to 20 droplets per cm<sup>2</sup> of the leaf surface. Use a marking agent as recommended by the equipment manufacturer to check spray coverage.

### **C. Basal Bark and Cut Stump Application:**

**Basal Bark:** DO NOT apply to wet stems as this can repel the diesel mixture. Spray or paint the recommended mixture around the base of each stem from ground level to a height of at least 30 cm from the ground, wetting the bark to the point of runoff. Apply with a paint brush or a pressure sprayer with an appropriate lance and solid cone nozzle. If using spray equipment use low pressures ( $\leq$  200 kPa) sufficient to form a cone of spray. Old rough bark will require more spray than smooth or young thin bark.

**Cut Stump:** Apply the recommended mixture liberally to the freshly cut stump immediately after cutting. Apply by spraying or painting the cut surface and sides of the stump. Best results are obtained when the stems are cut less than 15 cm above the ground.

## **Cleaning Spray Equipment**

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto wasteland away from desirable plants and water courses.

### **Cleaning Equipment After Using Water-Based Sprays**

**Rinsing:** After using INNOVA FLUROXYPYR, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain, and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

**Decontamination (before spraying cotton and other sensitive crops; see PROTECTION OF CROPS):** Wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (eg Liquid SURF<sup>®</sup>, OMO<sup>®</sup> or DRIVE<sup>®</sup>) at 500 mL/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain.

### **Cleaning Equipment After Using Diesel-Based Sprays**

On completion of spraying, use a degreaser such as Caltex Kwik-D-Grease<sup>\*</sup> to remove traces of diesel from the sprayer. Rinse tank and spray through nozzles with water to remove degreaser. Then, quarter fill the tank with clean water and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid SURF<sup>®</sup>, OMO<sup>®</sup> or DRIVE<sup>®</sup>) at 50 mL/10 L of water or the powder equivalent at 50 g/10 L water. Shake sprayer to circulate the washing solution throughout the sprayer, then spray the solution through the nozzles. Rinse

well with clean water to remove the detergent. To clean brushes and containers, spray liberally with degreaser. Hose off with clean water and repeat using detergents as above. DO NOT use this equipment for any other purpose.

### Resistant Weeds Warning

GROUP	I	HERBICIDE
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INNOVA FLUROXYPYR 200 Herbicide is a member of the pyridine group of herbicides. INNOVA FLUROXYPYR has a disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management INNOVA FLUROXYPYR is a Group I Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to INNOVA FLUROXYPYR and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by INNOVA FLUROXYPYR or other Group I herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of INNOVA FLUROXYPYR to control resistant weeds.

### PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Susceptible crops include but are not limited to clovers, cotton, fruit, hops, lupins, ornamentals, peas, pine trees, potatoes, navy beans, safflower, shade trees, soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, and vines. INNOVA FLUROXYPYR can be damaging to susceptible crops during growing and dormant periods. Grasses are normally unaffected by INNOVA FLUROXYPYR and establish quickly after treatment. Transitory damage can occur on some species particularly those that spread by stolons such as couch grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Kikuyu grass and carpet grass (*Axonopus* spp). DO NOT allow spray to drift onto susceptible crops, shade trees and *Pinus* spp. DO NOT use under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants.

### PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying. DO NOT allow stock to re-enter paddocks containing treated poisonous plants, until the plants have died down.

### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Alongside waterways, treat only noxious weeds and poisonous plants.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Triple, or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not 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.

### SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (See SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section). If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb as above the wash liquid for disposal.

### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

**Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray wear:**

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist
- a washable hat
- elbow-length PVC gloves
- face shield or goggles

**Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.**

### FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy visit our website at [www.syngenta.com.au](http://www.syngenta.com.au)

#### **MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY**

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