

FARMALINX

Haloxypop 520 EC

HERBICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

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

DO NOT spray if rain is likely to occur within one hour.

TABLE 1A. Winter Crops – Canola, Chickpeas, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linola, Linseed, Lupins, Lucerne, Vetch, Medic and Clover pastures or seed crops.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (mL/ha)		CRITICAL COMMENTS
		with Uptake ¹ Spraying Oil	With a non-ionic wetter ²	
Annual Ryegrass	2 to 4 leaf	75	100	CANOLA, LINOLA AND LINSEED: DO NOT apply after the 8 leaf stage of the crop. DO NOT apply after the commencement of stem elongation. This means that application must not occur after the 8 leaf stage, or if stem elongation commences before the 8 leaf stage, application must not occur after stem elongation has commenced. DO NOT apply more than 1 application of herbicide containing haloxypop per crop. DO NOT apply after grazing. ^{1,2} See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section.
	Early tillering	100	100	
Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Paradoxa Grass, Volunteer Cereals	2 to 4 leaf	50	75	DO NOT apply more than 1 application of herbicide containing haloxypop per crop. DO NOT apply after grazing. ^{1,2} See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section.
	Early tillering	75	100	
Wild Oats (WA, SA, Vic, Tas, Southern and Central NSW)	2 to 4 leaf	37.5	50	FIELD PEAS AND CANOLA: The only oil recommended for use with FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide is Uptake [*] Spraying Oil. FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide + Lontrel 750 SG + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to canola. The tank-mix is also compatible with atrazine and selective to triazine tolerant canola. LUPINS AND FIELD PEAS: Mixtures with Brodal or simazine may cause crop yellowing and separate applications are recommended. CHICKPEAS, FAB BEANS, LENTILS AND VETCH, LINOLA, LINSEED: Broadleaf herbicides should not be added to FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide. Apply FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide and broadleaf herbicides at least a week apart. LUCERNE, CLOVER OR MEDIC PASTURES: If grazed or cut for hay immediately prior to treatment delay application until all grasses have fully expanded leaves. Use 75 mL + spraying oil or 100 mL + wetter/ha. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying Oils/wetters section). If Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.) is present in pasture, simazine should be tank mixed with the higher rate of FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide plus a non-ionic wetter.
	early tillering	50	75	
Wild Oats	2 to 4 leaf	50	75	FIELD PEAS AND CANOLA: The only oil recommended for use with FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide is Uptake [*] Spraying Oil. FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide + Lontrel 750 SG + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to canola. The tank-mix is also compatible with atrazine and selective to triazine tolerant canola. LUPINS AND FIELD PEAS: Mixtures with Brodal or simazine may cause crop yellowing and separate applications are recommended. CHICKPEAS, FAB BEANS, LENTILS AND VETCH, LINOLA, LINSEED: Broadleaf herbicides should not be added to FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide. Apply FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide and broadleaf herbicides at least a week apart. LUCERNE, CLOVER OR MEDIC PASTURES: If grazed or cut for hay immediately prior to treatment delay application until all grasses have fully expanded leaves. Use 75 mL + spraying oil or 100 mL + wetter/ha. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying Oils/wetters section). If Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.) is present in pasture, simazine should be tank mixed with the higher rate of FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide plus a non-ionic wetter.
Northern NSW & Qld	Early tillering	75	100	

TABLE 1B. Winter Crops growth stage application windows

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE
Lucerne, Medic and Clover pastures or seed crops	Apply from 2nd trifoliate leaf onwards. For <i>Erodium</i> spp. spraying, apply from cotyledon crop stage onwards.
Canola, linola and linseed	Apply from 2 leaf to 8 leaf stage of crop growth. DO NOT apply after the commencement of stem elongation. This means that application must not occur after the 8 leaf stage, or if stem elongation commences before the 8 leaf stage, application must not occur after stem elongation has commenced.
Chickpeas, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Lupins, Vetch	Apply from 2nd leaf, 2nd node or 2nd branch to prior to flowering.

TABLE 2A. Lucerne, Medic and Clover Seed Crops and Pastures, See table 1B for crop stages.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (mL/ha) with Uptake ¹ Spraying Oil	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Prairie Grass (<i>Bromus catharticus</i>)	Up to early tillering	100	¹ See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section.
Musky or Ferny Leaf Storksbill (<i>Erodium moschatum</i>), Common Crowsfoot or Common Storksbill (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>)	Up to 6 leaf or 5 cm diameter	50-75 ³	³ Use lower rate when growing conditions and crop or pasture competition are good and when weed populations are below 100 plants/m ² . Use the higher rate when weed populations are above 100 plants/m ² or when crop or pasture competition is poor. Note: Storksbill may not be controlled if simazine or Broadstrike [*] are tank-mixed with FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide. LUCERNE, CLOVER OR MEDIC PASTURES: If grazed or cut for hay immediately prior to treatment delay application until all grasses have fully expanded leaves. Use 75 mL + spraying oil or 100 mL + wetter/ha. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying Oils/wetters section). If Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.) is present in pasture, simazine should be tank mixed with the higher rate of FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide plus a non-ionic wetter.
Long or Shiny Leaf Storksbill (<i>E. botrys</i>)	Up to 8 leaf or 5 cm diameter	75-100	

TABLE 2B. Lucerne, Medic and Clover Seed Crops only – not to be used for stockfeed. See Table 1B for crop stages.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (mL/ha) with Uptake ¹ Spraying Oil	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Couch Grass (suppression), Rhodes Grass (control)	Tillering seedlings	150 + 150 ⁴	¹ See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section. ⁴ For best suppression of Couch or control of Rhodes Grass, make 2 applications of FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide 2-4 weeks apart. Time second application to coincide with tillering stage of weeds and just after irrigation or significant rain.
Couch Grass (control), Rhodes Grass (control)	Established standards	400-800	Only treat actively growing weeds which are not moisture stressed. Use these rates for control of Couch and Rhodes Grass.

TABLE 3A. Summer Crops – Cotton, Cowpea, Lucerne, Mung bean, Navy beans, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sunflowers.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (mL/ha) with Uptake ¹ Spraying Oil	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Australian Millet	2 leaf to tillering up to 15 cm	150	¹ See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section.
Barnyard Grass	2 to 5 leaf	100	NAVY BEANS, PEANUTS, SOYBEANS: For broadleaf weed control, FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide at 150 mL/ha plus wetter may be tank mixed with Blazer [*] (except on Navy Beans) or Basagran [*] . Tank mixtures may cause transient leaf spotting on the crop but do not normally affect yield. DO NOT tank mix broadleaf herbicides with FARMALINX Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide if grasses have begun tillering or if the grasses are under moisture stress. DO NOT add Uptake Spraying Oil when mixing with Blazer [*] or Basagran [*] . DO NOT use Blazer [*] or Basagran [*] tank-mixes on cowpea.
	Tillering up to 15 cm	150	
Crowsfoot Grass, Green Panic, Johnson Grass (rhizome)	2 leaf to tillering up to 15 cm	150	
	2 to 5 leaf	100	
Johnson Grass (seedling), Liverseed Grass (seedling), Mossman River Grass	Tillering and up to 15 cm	150	
Summer Grass	2 leaf to tillering up to 15 cm	150	
Volunteer Cereals	2 to 4 leaf	100	
	Tillering and up to 15 cm	150	

TABLE 3B. Summer Crop growth stage application windows

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE
Lucerne	Apply from 2nd trifoliate leaf onwards.
Cowpea, Mung beans, Navy beans, Soybeans	Apply from 2nd leaf to flowering.
Peanuts	Apply from 2nd leaf to pegging.
Cotton	Apply from 2nd leaf to before the onset of flowering.
Sunflowers	Apply from 2nd leaf to head initiation.

TABLE 4. Annual and Perennial Grasses and *Erodium* spp. in Orchard, Vine and Plantation crops, forestry and pyrethrum.

CROPS	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (mL/ha) with Uptake ¹ Spraying Oil ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Orchard, vine and plantation crops including: Apples, Avocado, Banana, Blueberry, Citrus, Custard Apple, Feijoa, Grapevines, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi (Lychee), Longan, Mango, Nashi, Nut trees, Passionfruit, Paw paw, Pear, Persimmon, Pineapple, Rambutan, Stone Fruit	All growth stages	Perennial Grasses: Couch, Rhodes Grass, Slender Rats Tail Grass	Established stands	400-800	¹ See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section. Spray should be directed to the base of the tree or vine avoiding contact with fruit and foliage. Spot spray: Use 25 mL to 50 mL/100 L of water. Use higher rate on late tillering mature grasses. Annual Grasses: Where treated in association with perennial grasses, these annual grasses will be controlled.
			Vegetative to early tillering	200	
Forestry: <i>Pinus radiata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.		Annual Grasses: Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Brome Grass, Crowsfoot Grass, Lesser Canary Grass, Liverseed Grass, Mossman River Grass, Paradoxa Grass, Summer Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	Late tillering	400	Forestry: For annual grasses apply lowest rate to newly emerged grasses, increasing the rate as they develop.
			2 leaf to tillering	200	
Forestry: <i>Pinus pineaster</i>		Annual grasses as above	Vegetative to tillering	125-250	
Pyrethrum		Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Rope Twitch, Barnyard Grass, <i>Erodium</i> spp., Volunteer Cereals	Vegetative to tillering	100-250	Pyrethrum (Tasmania only): For <i>Erodium</i> spp. apply 75-100 mL/ha if the main weed is <i>E. botrys</i> . Use 50-75 mL/ha if either <i>E. cicutarium</i> or <i>E. moschatum</i> are the main weeds.

