

FARMALINX

# Clop 750 SG

HERBICIDE

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate to weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

### Restraints:

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT sow susceptible crops in SNSW, Vic, SA or WA (winter dominant rainfall areas – see Protection of Crops section) for nine months following any application up to 120 g/ha, twelve months following an application of 120 g/ha to 200 g/ha and two years following an application of more than 200 g/ha.

DO NOT apply this product by air or mister within a Chemical Control Area in Victoria without a valid permit.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 3 hours.

DO NOT apply later than the eight leaf stage of canola or the 1st node stage of winter cereals.

DO NOT apply immediately prior to sowing susceptible crops including chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils and lupins or pastures with a lucerne, medic or clover component.

### SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://apvma.gov.au/spraydrift)

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

TABLE 1. FORESTRY – PRE-PLANTING

### Boom and Aerial Application

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> spp., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Thistles, Volunteer Legumes, Flatweed, Fleabanes	Pre-emergent	800-2400 g	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (>3 months).
<i>PINUS RADIATA</i> only			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver Wattle (suppression)	Pre-emergence from seeds	2400 g	For best results apply CLOP 750 SG to bare soil just prior to spring rain or when Wattles are expected to germinate. Avoid application to heavy trash situations. A high level of suppression may not be achieved where rain does not fall for an extended period after application (>1 month), or where very high rainfall occurs after application (>1200 mm/ year).

TABLE 2. FORESTRY – POST-PLANTING

### High volume spraying by hand gun

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> spp., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/100 L Water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Groundsel Bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	130 or 200 g	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
Ragwort	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	80 to 120 g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as WetDrop Wetter at 0.1 % v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added, use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Silver Wattle	Active growth spring to summer	200 g	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. <b>Hand gun:</b> Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant (e.g. Pulse®) at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results.
Cape Ivy	Any growth stage	1300 g/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application. For application by hand held weed wiper or CDA use at dilution with water of 100 g/L.

TABLE 3. FORESTRY – POST-PLANTING

### Boom and Aerial Application

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> spp., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Flatweed, Capeweed, Thistles (except Hardhead Thistle), Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15cm diameter or height	200 to 400 g	Cupping of the tip leaves and 'weepy leader' symptoms may occur on certain <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Corymbia maculata</i> and are generally transient symptoms and do not result in long-term injury. These symptoms may be more obvious at rates of 400 g/ha or higher or where mixtures are used on Blue Gum, Shining Gum and Spotted Gum. Where 'weepy leader' effect is a concern use a directed spray. Use the 200 g rate until 3 months post planting and the 400 g rate for trees 3 months and older. Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds. For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses CLOP 750 SG can be tank-mixed with Farmalinx Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide. See also comments on mixing in Directions for Use. Uptake* Spraying Oil should not be used in tank-mixes with Farmalinx Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide and CLOP 750 SG on sensitive species such as Blue Gum, Shining Gum and Spotted Gum where rates of CLOP 750 SG are more than 800 g/ha. Use a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as WetDrop Wetter at 0.1% v/v instead.
Flatweed, Fleabanes, Capeweed, Thistles including Hardhead Thistle, Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering	800 g	

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> spp., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Californian Thistle	From early bud to flowering (December to February)	800 g	For best control of Californian Thistle use a wetter such as WetDrop Wetter at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also be required for best control.
Ragwort	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	400 or 800 g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of a 100 % non-ionic surfactant such as WetDrop Wetter at 0.1 % v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added, use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Sorrel (suppression only)	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15cm diameter or height	2400 to 3400 g	Higher rates give better suppression. At rates greater than 2400 g use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
<i>PINUS RADIATA</i> AND <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> spp. PLANTATIONS ONLY			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver Wattle	Active growth spring to summer (0.5 to 2 m tall)	2000 g	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200 L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water containing 25 to 50 % by volume of anti-evaporant oil. Mix CLOP 750 SG and water first and then add the anti-evaporant oil. Maintain continuous agitation.
	Active growth spring to summer (2 to 4 m tall)	2800 g	
	Active growth spring to summer (4 to 8 m tall)	3400 g	At rates of 2800 g and 3400 g for <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL SITUATIONS including RIGHTS OF WAY

### Boom Application only

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Thistles, Volunteer Legumes, Flatweed, Fleabanes	Pre-emergent	All States	800-2400 g	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (>3 months).
Flatweed, Capeweed, Thistles (except Hardhead Thistle), Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15 cm diameter or height		200 to 400 g	Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds.
Flatweed, Fleabanes, Capeweed, Thistles including Hardhead Thistle, Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15 cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering		800 g	For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses CLOP 750 SG can be tank-mixed with Farmalinx Haloxypop 520 EC Herbicide. See also comments on mixing in Directions for Use.
Californian Thistle	From early bud to flowering (December to February)			For best control of Californian Thistle use a wetter such as WetDrop Wetter at 0.1 % v/v. A second annual application may also be required for best control.
Ragwort	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering		400 or 800 g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of a 100 % non-ionic surfactant such as WetDrop Wetter at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added, use a directed spray to avoid injury to non-target plants.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL SITUATIONS including RIGHTS-OF-WAY

### High volume spraying by hand gun

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/100L Water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Groundsel Bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	QLD, NSW, ACT only	130 or 200 g	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
Ragwort	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	All States	80 to 120 g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100 % non ionic surfactant such as WetDrop Wetter at 0.1 % v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added, use a directed spray to avoid injury to non-target plants.
Silver Wattle	Active growth spring to summer	NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS, SA only	200 g	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. <b>Hand gun:</b> Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS -Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant (e.g. Pulse®) at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results.
Cape Ivy	Any growth stage	VIC, TAS only	1300 g/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application. For application by hand held weed wiper or CDA use at dilution with water of 100 g/L.

TABLE 6. PASTURES AND FALLOW LAND – POST-EMERGENCE (ESTABLISHED PERENNIAL GRASS AND SUB-CLOVER BASED PASTURES)

### (Boom spray application if not specified)

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hardhead Thistle (Creeping Knapweed, Russian Knapweed)	Actively growing plants	QLD, VIC only	<b>Hand gun:</b> 200 g/100 L of water	See CRITICAL COMMENTS below for spraying thistles in pastures and fallow land. Only use the 1600 g/ha rate in QLD by boom spray.
			<b>Boom spray:</b> 800 g or 1600 g/ha	
St Barnaby's Thistle	5 to 8 leaf and 5 to 10 cm diameter	QLD NSW, VIC, TAS, SA only	20 g or 40 g plus 0.5-1 L/ha 2,4-D amine or 1.5- 2.5 L/ha 2,4-DB or 1 L/ha Gramoxone or 1-1.5 L/ha Simazine + 1 L/ha 2,4-DB	
Thistles including: Nodding, Variegated, Scotch, Spear, Slender, Saffron, St Barnaby's	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation	QLD, NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	20 g or 28 g plus 1-1.5 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)/ha <b>Drench gun:</b> 20 g/1 L of water <b>Hand gun:</b> 100 g/100 L of water	
Nodding Thistle	Rosettes up to 20 cm in diameter	NSW only	40 g	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. DO NOT apply to thistles over 20 cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20 cm in diameter, use CLOP 750 SG plus MCPA (referred to above). <b>Clover Damage:</b> Damage to White Clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage by CLOP 750 SG plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to Sub-Clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. DO NOT use for spot treatment.
Californian Thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	VIC, TAS only	<b>Hand gun:</b> 100 g/100 L of water <b>Boom spray:</b> 800 g/ha	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Retreatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. <b>Note:</b> Clovers and Medics will be eliminated for at least one year.
Lucerne	30 to 40 cm high pre-flowering	QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, WA only	120 g plus 1.5-2 L/ha Roundup CT Max + either 2 L/ha MCPA amine or 2 L/ha 2,4-D amine or 2 L/ha of 2,4-D ester	Treat healthy, actively growing Lucerne in early spring prior to flowering. After grazing or cutting, allow Lucerne to regrow for approximately 4 weeks before treatment. For best control, do not re-graze for more than 2 weeks after application. For complete control of Lucerne in pasture, cultivate approximately 1 month after herbicide treatment.

### Critical Comments – Thistle Control In Pasture.

**1. Hardhead Thistle: DO NOT USE HANDGUN APPLICATION ON LUCERNE, CLOVERS AND MEDICS AS THEY WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. Victoria only – Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required.** Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of Hardhead Thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250 L of water/ha.

**2. Boom Spraying:** Use the higher rates of CLOP 750 SG plus MCPA on multicrowned plants or rosettes larger than 30 cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early Winter or Spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. DO NOT spray flowering thistles.

**3. Pre-Spray Management:** The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.

**4. Post-Treatment Management:** Response of thistles to treatment with the CLOP 750 SG plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.

**5. Clover Damage:** CLOP 750 SG plus MCPA or 2,4-D mixtures can be damaging to clover. The low rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. Use 20 g/ha mixes when clover is at the 6 trifoliolate leaf stage to just prior to flowering. The 28 g/ha mix will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Use the 28 g/ha mix from 6 trifoliolate leaf stage to flowering to minimize clover injury, and when clover has reached the 6 to 8 trifoliolate leaf stage and where thistles are large due to early germination. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth. If clover damage is the major consideration, use the lower CLOP 750 SG rate to minimize damage.

**6. Gramoxone mixes are for lucerne pasture use only.** Simazine mixes are for Silver Grass control and for lucerne based pastures only.

**7. Handgun (Spot spray):** Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.

**8. Drench Gun:** Apply 10 mL to rosette crown. To multicrown plants, apply 10 mL to each crown.

TABLE 7. AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, FORESTS, PASTURES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

### Stem injection application on Acacia Species

Mix 200 g CLOP 750 SG with 2.5 L of water and apply the diluted mix as directed below.

WEED GROWTH STAGE	APPLICATION RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Single stem less than 25 cm diameter at base	1 mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13 cm centres	Apply to waist high cuts. See General Instructions Application section for application method details. DO NOT exceed the recommended spacings from the centre of one cut to the centre of the next cut. Inject each stem of a multistem tree where possible.
Multiple stems or more than 25 cm diameter at base	2 mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13 cm centres	

TABLE 8. WINTER CEREALS AND CANOLA: PRE-SOWING KNOCKDOWN

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, volunteer Chickpea, volunteer Faba bean, Vetch and Sub-clover	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	60 plus knockdown herbicide	<b>Pre-sowing:</b> This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate.

TABLE 9. WINTER CEREALS AND CANOLA: POST-SOWING PRE-EMERGENCE TO 3 LEAF CROP STAGE

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (In cereals only, WA only)	Pre-emergence to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	60 plus diuron at 300 mL/ha	<b>Post sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf:</b> This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants.
Capeweed, volunteer Faba bean and Sub-clover	Pre-emergence	120-240	Rates of 120-200 g/ha give good suppression (reduced seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240 g/ha is required for good control of capeweed and sub-clover. Apply to moist soil and time treatment for major germination of weeds. Good soil moisture and application close to time of weed germination is essential for best control.

TABLE 10. WINTER CEREALS: EARLY POST-EMERGENCE TO 2 LEAF TO 1ST NODE CROP STAGE

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (WA only)	Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5 cm diameter	60	<b>Early post-emergent:</b> Weeds should be young, actively growing and not larger than listed size. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application, although final results may not show for some weeks.
Capeweed, Soldier Thistle, St Barnaby's Thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120	For best control of hairy leaved medics such as Snail Medic, add 500 mL Uptake Spraying Oil/100 L of water.
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba bean and Lupins (volunteers)	Up to 4 leaf	100	
Field pea (volunteer)	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	60	
Medic and seedling Lucerne (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf	60-80	For best control of hairy leaved medics such as Snail Medic, add 500 mL Uptake Spraying Oil/100 L of water.
Sub-clovers (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners up to 10 cm and maximum 16 leaf	40	

TABLE 11. WINTER CEREALS: POST-EMERGENCE TANK MIXTURES NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only (unless specified)

Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Where a rate range is listed use low rate mixtures for small weeds to 5 cm across and higher rate mixtures for weeds up to 10 cm across. Use a surfactant such as WetDrop Wetter for granular herbicides or the recommended adjuvant on the partner herbicide label.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed	Up to 4 leaf, 10 cm diameter	80-120 plus 20 g/ha Chlorsulfuron WG (750 g/kg)	Farmalinx CLOP 750 SG mixes – 2 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.35-0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE	Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 g/ha metsulfuron-methyl + 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE	Metsulfuron-methyl/MCPA LVE mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 0.75 L/ha Tigrex	Tigrex mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage, but not on Barley or Kulin wheat in WA.
Field peas (volunteer) Vetch (volunteer)	Up to 6 node, 10 cm diameter Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7 L/ha Bromoxynil	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
		40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.35-0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE	Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 g/ha metsulfuron-methyl + 0.35 L/ha MCPA LVE or 30 plus 0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE	Metsulfuron-methyl/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Chickpea (volunteer) Faba bean (volunteer) Lupin (volunteer) Sub-clover (volunteer) Prickly lettuce Medic (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter Up to 4 node, 10 cm tall Up to 6 leaf, 10 cm tall Up to 5 trifoliate, 5 cm diameter Up to 6 leaf, max. 10 cm diameter Up to 6 leaf, max. 5 cm diameter	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7 L/ha Bromoxynil/MCPA	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 g/ha metsulfuron-methyl + 0.35 L/ha MCPA LVE or 30 plus 0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE	Metsulfuron-methyl/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
		40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.35-0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE	Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 g/ha metsulfuron-methyl + 0.35-0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE	Metsulfuron-methyl/MCPA LVE mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Prickly Lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max. 10 cm diameter	60 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	CLOP 750 SG + MCPA LVE mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Thistles including: Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender, Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to 10 cm max. diameter	20 plus 1.0 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 20 + 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	For thistle control, CLOP 750 SG rate will depend on density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur. MCPA or 2,4-D mixes apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
St Barnaby's Thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10 cm across	20-40 + 2,4-D amine 0.5-1.0 L/ha or MCPA amine 1.0-1.5 L/ha	
Sowthistle (Common) (Old, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only)	Young rosettes up to 8 true leaves	40 + 0.8 L/ha Tordon 242 or 5 g/ha metsulfuron-methyl + 0.7 L/ha MCPA LVE	Apply to actively growing young rosettes. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L of water for improved control with Tordon 242 tank-mixes or WetDrop Wetter with metsulfuron-methyl/MCPA LVE tank-mixes. Apply tank-mixes from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Skeleton Weed (NSW, Vic, SA, WA only)	5 to 15 cm rosettes	200 plus 1.0 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Weeds should be a minimum 5 cm in diameter, and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season. Apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.

TABLE 12. CANOLA POST-EMERGENCE 2 TO 8 LEAF CROP STAGE

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Cotula, Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton Weed will only be controlled until harvest.
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100	<b>For the control of annual grasses:</b> CLOP 750 SG is compatible with Haloxyfop (520 g/L) Herbicide. Uptake Spraying Oil should be added to this tank-mix for best grass control. CLOP 750 SG + Haloxyfop (520 g/L) + Uptake Spraying Oil is compatible and selective to canola. Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed. For best control of hairy leaved medics such as Snail Medic, add 500 mL Uptake Spraying Oil/100 L water. Will not control Woolly Pod Vetch.
Faba beans and Lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf	60	CLOP 750 SG rate will depend on weed density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur.
Field peas (volunteer)	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes		
Medics and Lucerne seedlings (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf		
Sub-clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners to 10 cm max., 16 leaf	40	
St Barnaby's Thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10 cm diameter	60-120	

TABLE 13. HERBICIDE TOLERANT CANOLA: POST-EMERGENCE 2 TO 8 LEAF CROP STAGE

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>Clearfield Canola</b>			
Common Cotula, Capeweed	Up to 6 leaf	60 + 40g OnDuty*	Where Capeweed is a significant component of the weed spectrum, a tank-mix with CLOP 750 SG may be needed postemergence. DO NOT exceed this rate as reduced control of grass weeds may occur.
<b>Triazine tolerant Canola</b>			
Capeweed, Lupins (volunteer), Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle and weeds from conventional canola	Up to 6 leaf	120	CLOP 750 SG is compatible with atrazine and simazine for use in triazine tolerant canola. Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L of water should be added to this mix for best grass and broadleaf weed control. For the control of annual grass weeds CLOP 750 SG + Atrazine + Haloxyfop (520 g/L) + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to triazine tolerant canola.

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

## WITHHOLDING PERIODS

PASTURES, FALLOW LAND and INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL SITUATIONS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED PASTURES FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

CEREALS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION  
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION IF RATE IS IN EXCESS OF 120 g/ha.  
DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST

CANOLA: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION  
DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

FORESTS: NONE REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS  
MIXING

Measure the required quantity of granules by weighing on scales. CLOP 750 SG granules are highly soluble in water and will dissolve rapidly once added to fast moving water. Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying.  
**Spray rigs with premix hoppers:** For spray rigs that have a drop down chemical induction hopper, three-quarter fill this hopper with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add the CLOP 750 SG and when dissolved, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.  
**Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation:** For spray rigs that have limited bypass agitation, then as for most granulated formulations, pre-dissolve the CLOP 750 SG in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add CLOP 750 SG while stirring until the granules have dissolved.

## TANK-MIXES – The following order should be followed:

1. Quarter fill the spray tank maintaining agitation
  2. Add CLOP 750 SG granules, using the mixing procedure above.
  3. Add Haloxyfop (520 g/L) if it is to be used in the tank-mix.
  4. Add water to half fill the spray tank.
  5. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates.
  6. Add other emulsifiable concentrates including other selective grass herbicides.
  7. If Uptake\* Spraying Oil is to be used add this when spray tank is half full.
  8. If other adjuvants or a wetting agent is to be used then add these according to their label.
  9. Add water to bring to the final spray volume.
- Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.

## COMPATIBILITY

**Conventional Canola:** CLOP 750 SG + Haloxyfop (520 g/L) + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.  
**Triazine Tolerant Canola:** Atrazine + CLOP 750 SG + Haloxyfop (520 g/L) + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.  
**Clearfield Canola:** OnDuty\* + CLOP 750 SG are compatible and selective.  
**CLOP 750 SG is compatible with the following:**  
**Broadleaf Herbicides:** Starane\*, metsulfuron-methyl, bromoxynil, bromoxynil/MCPA LVE, chlorsulfuron, diuron, glyphosate, MCPA amine, MCPA LVE, paraquat, Spray-Seed, terbutryn, 2,4-D amine, Broadstrike\*, Eclipse\*, Eclipse/MCPA LVE, metsulfuron-methyl/MCPA LVE, Garlon\* 600, atrazine, simazine, Battleship, Tigrex\*.  
**Grass Herbicides on Broadleaf Crops:** Haloxyfop (520 g/L), Select\*, OnDuty, atrazine, simazine.  
**Grass Herbicides in Cereal Crops:** Diclofop methyl, Achieve\* WG, fenoxaprop-p-ethyl, Topik\* 240EC.  
**Adjuvants:** Uptake Spraying Oil, WetDrop Wetter.

## RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Farmalinx CLOP 750 SG Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 4 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 this product or other Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, or local Department of Agriculture.

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

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sub-clover, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, wattles and white clover. DO NOT apply CLOP 750 SG to crops or pastures which are intended to be cut for the production of compost or mulches to be used with susceptible crops or plants. The use of straw, hay or other plant materials treated with CLOP 750 SG for composting or mulching susceptible crop may damage these crops.  
**Note:** Field peas and faba beans are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of 200 g/ha. Where rates in excess of 200 g/ha have been used, susceptible crops, including field peas and faba beans should not be sown for at least two years.

## Plantback periods NSW, VIC, SA, WA (winter rainfall areas)

Rate CLOP 750 SG g/ha	Up to 120	200	>200
Chickpea, field pea, faba bean, lupins, medics & clover	9 months	12 months	24 months
Wheat, barley, oats	1 week	-	-

## Plantback period NNSW, QLD (summer rainfall areas)

Rate CLOP 750 SG g/ha	30	60	120
Wheat, barley, oats	1 week	1 week	-
Chickpea	-	12 weeks	-
Lucerne	36 weeks	36 weeks	36 weeks
Cotton	2 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks
Sorghum, maize	1 week	2 weeks	2 weeks
Sunflower	5 weeks	8 weeks	24 weeks
Soybean	1 week	1 week	24 weeks

Where dry conditions have occurred with less than average rainfall from the time of application to planting of the subsequent crop then:

**Field bioassay** – plant a small area of the susceptible crop four to six weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms observed, do not plant that susceptible crop this season.

**Pot bioassay** – where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this four to six weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms observed, do not plant that susceptible crop this season.

**Stubble** – ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and do not leave a heavy "header trail" after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area) or if not possible bale and remove stubble.

For plantback periods of >4 weeks, 100 mm rain must have fallen between application of CLOP 750 SG and planting susceptible crop.

## PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

## PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

CLOP 750 SG has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworm and aquatic organisms.  
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used containers.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in area sheltered from rainfall. DO NOT store near feed stuffs, fertilisers or seed.  
Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank. 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.

## SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (see Storage and Disposal section).

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

**Clop 750 SG**

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 750 g/kg CLOPYRALID present as the POTASSIUM SALT

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures, fallow land, forests and industrial/commercial situations as per the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: THIS LEAFLET IS PART OF THE LABEL ENCLOSED IN THE CONTAINER. READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT.

FARMALINX Pty Ltd ABN 95 134 353 245  
Level 25, Suite 2506, Tower 2, 101 Grafton Street,  
Bondi Junction NSW 2022

**farmalinx**

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after use. When opening the container and preparing the product for use, and when using the prepared spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles.

## FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for Farmalinx CLOP 750 SG Herbicide is available from Farmalinx Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on 02 9389 2455.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE:** Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by Farmalinx Pty Ltd or under abnormal conditions. Farmalinx Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use. \* Other trademarks

**farmalinx**  
Partners in Agriculture

FARMALINX Pty Ltd ABN 95 134 353 245

Level 25, Suite 2506, Tower 2,  
101 Grafton Street, Bondi Junction NSW 2022

T: 02 9389 2455 F: 02 9389 2844

Website: www.farmalinx.com

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