

FARMALINX
Commando 200
HERBICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS
DO NOT apply with 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.

SUGARCANE
DO NOT apply in areas where slope exceeds 4%.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at 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 any hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings 1 to 2 hours before sunset and persist until 1 to 2 hours after sunrise.

A. ORCHARDS, PLANTATIONS, VINEYARDS and OTHER ROW CROPS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	500 mL /100 L water	Nil (H)	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 15 cm high. A non-ionic wetting agent (1000 g/L) may be added at a rate of 25 mL/100 L or equivalent.
Tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel, including Avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, pitaya (dragon fruit), rambutan plantations	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	8 weeks (G)	Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section Application for specific information on application methods. Warnings: Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (uncalloused) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on Application and PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS . Controlled Droplet Application equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards. FARMALINX COMMANDO 200 may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria: WEED SPECIES WEED STAGE OF GROWTH WEED DENSITY CLIMATIC CONDITIONS WEED SPECIES Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. WEED STAGE OF GROWTH Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering; broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse. A median rate should be used for medium size 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). WEED DENSITY Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate. COVERAGE Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. PERENNIAL WEEDS Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.
Citrus orchards				21 days (H)	
Olive plantations				8 weeks (G)	
Pome and stone fruit orchards				Nil (H)	
Tree nut plantations				8 weeks (G)	
Vineyards					
Strawberries, cane berry fruits (inter-row)					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.
Tomatoes (inter-row)	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	Nil (H)	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above.
Blueberries				8 weeks (G)	Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop. 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					Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including foliage, flowers, fruits or young stems. DO NOT make more than 2 applications per season.
Green Bean / French Bean (Field use only)				4 weeks (H)	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 application per season.
				4 weeks (G)	

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pyrethrum	Spear thistle, cleavers, hawkbit, cats ear, dandelion plus any weeds listed in Table 1	All States	30 to 75 mL/15 L water	8 weeks (G)	Apply directly to weeds by knapsack only. Avoid direct contact with pyrethrum.
Duboisia	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.		1.0 to 5.0 L/ha		Spray should be directed to the base of the plants avoiding contact with the foliage. Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions. Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control.
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 the emerged crops to avoid crop damage from direct spray and drift. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds, free from environmental stresses, up to a maximum three (3) applications per season. Rotate herbicide mode of action groups within and across growing seasons. Use suitable ground application equipment, including boom sprayer, back-pack sprayer, hand lance sprayer, knapsack, or CDA. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate for glufosinate-ammonium 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 weeks (G)	
Native Foods [see Note below]					

Note: Native Foods include Wattles (*Acacia spp.*), Lemon myrtle (*Backhousia citriodora*), Finger lime (*Citrus australasica*), Desert lime (*Citrus glauca*), Mullumbimby plum (*Davidsonia jerseyana*), Davidson's plum (*Davidsonia johnsonii*), Queensland Davidson's plum (*Davidsonia pruriens*), Muntrie berry (*Kunzea pomifera*), Desert quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*), Desert raisin (*Solanum centrale*), Anise myrtle (*Syzygium anisatum*), Small Red Apple (*Syzygium fibrosum*), Lilly pilly (*Syzygium lehumannii*), Kakadu plum (*Terminalia ferdinandiana*) and Native pepper (*Tasmanian lanceolata*).

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	Old. NSW, WA, NT only	1 to 3 L/ha (directed application) 1 to 5 L/ha (shielded/ hooded application)	16 weeks (H) 16 weeks (G)	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above. Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Directed application: Refer to recommendations for weed control in Table 1 to check that a label rate in the range 1-3 L/ha for directed application is suitable for control of the target weed at its current stage of growth. Plant cane – Do not apply earlier than just prior to out-of-hand stage. Apply spray mixture across the inter-row area between cane rows. Avoid all contact with cane shoot growing points and minimise spray contact with green cane foliage. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Ratoon cane – Apply spray mixture across the inter-row area between cane rows. Do not apply until cane reaches 100 cm overall cane height (top of plants) or 20 cm to dewlap (growing point). Avoid all contact with ratoon shoot growing points and minimise spray contact with green cane foliage. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Use nozzles that deliver coarse to very coarse droplets and minimise drift, whilst ensuring complete coverage of weeds. The Irvin spray boom has been found to be suitable for the application of Farmalinx Commando 200 in sugarcane. Use of a bar at the front of the boom to knock down taller weeds may help ensure good coverage and increase performance. Shielded or hooded application: Refer to recommendations for weed control in Table 1 to check that a label rate in the range 1-5 L/ha for shielded or hooded applications is suitable for control of the target weed at its current stage of growth. Can be applied at all sugarcane stages provided that the shield is set up so as to completely avoid spray contact with sugarcane plants. Use nozzles that deliver coarse to very coarse droplets and minimise drift, whilst ensuring complete coverage of weeds. Take care to prevent spray contact with green cane foliage and avoid contact with growing point. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Directed, shielded or hooded application: To avoid potential crop damage refer to the label sections on: 1. Application; 2. PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.

B. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS, FENCELINES IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS and FORESTRY PLANTATIONS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial & industrial areas, forest plantations, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	-	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS as described above in Part A of the Directions for Use table, under Critical Comments. Warnings: Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on Application and PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS .
Fencelines in agricultural areas				8 weeks (G)	

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial & industrial areas, forest plantations, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas	Volunteer or wildling <i>Pinus</i> spp.	All States	Handgun and knapsack application 500 mL/100 L water	-	Farmalinx Commando 200 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. APPLICATION Apply with an adjuvant. The addition of an adjuvant e.g. 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 1000 L 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. Farmalinx Commando 200 does not provide residual weed control. Refer also to comments in the General Instructions which relate to application. WEED GROWTH STAGE AND CONDITION Use on <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. COVERAGE Complete coverage of target is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS Best results are achieved when applied under warm, humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%). Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Trials have shown better results from autumn and winter applications than from spring and summer applications. SYMPTOMS Visible symptoms will appear within 3 weeks; tree death may take several months depending on initial coverage and size of tree. Follow up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth in some cases.
Forestry plantations (pre-plant plantation establishment)			5 L/ha		
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds		250 to 500 mL /100 L water		Refer to General Instructions. Farmalinx Commando 200 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.

C. SUMMER FALLOW SITUATIONS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	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 mungbeans) Oilseeds (including canola, cotton, soybeans and sunflowers) Do not sow crops until 14 days or more have elapsed after the final application.	Control of: Annual polymeria, Bellvine, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Dwarf amaranth, Field bindweed (European bindweed), Flax-leaf fleabane, Paddy melon, Peach vine, Red pigweed, Rhyngo (Rhyncosis), Sesbania pea, Sowthistle (Milk thistle), Volunteer cotton (other than Liberty Link cotton), Yellow vine Suppression of: Chinese lantern (Wild gooseberry), Noogoora burr complex	2-6 leaf	3.75 L/ha in a minimum of 100 L water	8 weeks (G)	Apply to actively growing weeds. Good coverage is essential. Refer ' Application ' section for details. Do not apply more than three applications per season. Farmalinx Commando 200 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 Farmalinx Commando 200 is 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.

D. OIL TEA TREE, NURSERY STOCK (NON FOOD), FOLIAGE, CUT FLOWERS, WILDFLOWERS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Oil tea tree	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1	All States	Boom spray: 1 to 5 L/ha	8 weeks (G)	Apply spray treatment along the sides of crops and between rows of crops. Avoid overspray or incidental spray drift onto crop, as damage or death of plants may occur. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds up to a maximum three 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 wildflowers and foliage. Wildflower crops [see Note below]			Hand-gun: 300 to 500 mL/100 L		

Note: Wildflower crops include
Banksia species (*Banksia spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Berzelia or button brush (*Berzelia spp.*), Black kangaroo paw (*Macropidia spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Christmas bells (*Blandfordia grandiflora*), Christmas bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), Geraldton wax and Waxflower species (*Chamelaiucium spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Kangaroo paw (*Anigozanthos spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Leucadendron species – cultivars and hybrids, Leucospermum species (*Leucospermum spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids (pincushions), Protea (*Protea spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Riceflower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*), Waratah species (*Telopea speciosissima*) – cultivars and hybrids.

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

