

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate for the 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.

Table 1. 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	Pre-sowing: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate.

Table 2. 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	Post sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf: 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 3. 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	Early post-emergent: 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	
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba bean and Lupins (volunteers)	Up to 4 leaf	100	Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.
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 500mL Uptake Spraying Oil/100L of water.
Sub-clovers (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners up to 10 cm and maximum 16 leaf	40	

Table 4. 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 BS-1000 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 1st 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)	Up to 6 node, 10 cm diameter	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7 L/ha Bromoxynil	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Vetch (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.35-0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE	Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1st 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	Use 30 g/ha only in combination with MCPA LVE. FARMALINX Clop 750 SG Herbicide + MCPA LVE mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7 L/ha Bromoxynil/MCPA	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Chickpea (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.5-0.7 L/ha Bromoxynil/MCPA	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Faba bean (volunteer)	Up to 4 node, 10 cm tall		
Lupin (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, 10 cm tall	40 plus 5-7 g/ha Eclipse + 0.35-0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE	Eclipse/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 0.5 L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Sub-clover (volunteer)	Up to 5 trifoliolate, 5 cm diameter		
Prickly lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max. 10 cm diameter		
Medic (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, max. 5 cm diameter	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	FARMALINX Clop 750 SG Herbicide + 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 (500g/L) or 20 + 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	For thistle control, FARMALINX Clop 750 SG Herbicide 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 BS-1000 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 1st node crop stage.

Table 5. 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	For the control of annual grasses: FARMALINX Clop 750 SG Herbicide is compatible with Haloxyfop (520 g/L) Herbicide. Uptake Spraying Oil should be added to this tank-mix for best grass control. FARMALINX Clop 750 SG Herbicide + 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		
Field peas (volunteer)	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	60	
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	FARMALINX Clop 750 SG Herbicide 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.

Table 6. Herbicide Tolerant Canola: Post-Emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Clearfield Canola			
Common Cotula, Capeweed	Up to 6 leaf	60 + 40g OnDuty*	Where Capeweed is a significant component of the weed spectrum, a tank-mix with FARMALINX Clop 750 SG Herbicide may be needed post-emergence. DO NOT exceed this rate as reduced control of grass weeks may occur.
Triazine tolerant Canola			
Capeweed, Lupins (volunteer), Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle and weeds from conventional canola	Up to 6 leaf	120	Farmalinx Clop 750 SG Herbicide 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 Farmalinx Clop 750 SG Herbicide + Atrazine + Haloxyfop (520 g/L) + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to triazine tolerant canola.

