

Glypho 450

HERBICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Restraints: To ensure herbicide absorption, DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, except where noted.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM SPRAY RATES VOL/HA	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tined implement	Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	400-800 mL pre-tillering, 800 mL-1.0L post tillering	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rate. RATE SELECTION Increase to higher rates late in the season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. FULL DISTURBANCE with a cultivation or sowing with tined implement may start one day after treatment (7 days if Dock, Phalaris, Skeleton Weed, Soursob, or Sorrel are present) and should occur within 21 days after treatment. Where cultivation or sowing does not occur within 21 days, new weed growth may require further treatment. When treating light infestations of seedling annual grasses (pre-tillering) and annual broadleaved weeds (less than 8 cm diameter/height), cultivation or sowing may start 6 hours after treatment and should occur within 21 days. CROP ESTABLISHMENT Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions.
	Annual Phalaris, (Canary Grass) Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass, Winter Grass	800 mL-1.0 L pre-tillering, 1.0-1.2 L post tillering		ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent, 200 mL/100 L of spray solution may improve control. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (eg. SS 11001, Hardi No 10) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage.
	Calomba Daisy, Capeweed, Doublegee (Spiny Emex)	400-800 mL less than 8 cm diameter, 800 mL-1.2 L greater than 12 cm diameter		TANK MIXTURES For improved control of clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.
	Amsinckia, Fumitory, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle, Volunteer Lupins, Wild Turnip	800 mL-1.0 L less than 12 cm diameter, 1 L-1.2 L greater than 12 cm diameter		PERENNIAL WEEDS For Perennial Phalaris, Soursob, Skeleton Weed and Sorrel, this product will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.
	Dock (seedling)	800 mL-1.2 L		TASMANIA: Use 1.2L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White Clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha of dicamba. Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance	Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	800 mL-1.2 L	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	Treat actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing of mature plants has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rate. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate on young weeds, increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. Increase to higher rates in Spring or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. AERIAL APPLICATION Use the higher rates. See also Aerial Application . ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES Add a non-ionic wetting agent, 200 mL/100 L of spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (eg. SS 11001, Hardi No 10) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. TANK MIXTURES For improved control of Dock, Sorrel and Sub Clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. Addition of Ammonium Sulphate, 2 kg/100 L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence one day after treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for three days where annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment.
	Brome Grass, Canary Grass, Capeweed, Variegated Thistle, Winter Grass	1.0 L-1.6 L		AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING Delay seeding until trash is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertilizer and insecticides and follow-up management is undertaken as required.
	Annual Ryegrass, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Silvergrass, Spear Thistle, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	1.2 L-1.6 L		TASMANIA: Use 1.2 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White Clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha of dicamba. Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.
	Erodium, Perennial Phalaris, Plantain, Sorrel, Sub Clover, Yorkshire Fog	1.5 L-2.0 L		HOARY CRESS Treat from late rosette to early flowering. SOURSOB Treat at tuber exhaustion. COUCH Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn, with Autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
	Dock, Flatweed	2.0 L		TANK MIXTURES Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence fallow	Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	800 mL-1.2 L	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	Treat actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rate. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate on young weeds, or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days, increasing to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES Add a non-ionic wetting agent, 200 mL/100 L of spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (eg. SS 11001, Hardi No 10) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage.
	Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse (rosette), Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Silvergrass, Spear Thistle, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	1.2-1.6 L		HOARY CRESS Treat from late rosette to early flowering. SOURSOB Treat at tuber exhaustion. COUCH Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn, with Autumn being most effective. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
	Hoary Cress, Soursob	1.2 L		TANK MIXTURES Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.
	Couch	1.2 L-2.4 L		TASMANIA: Use 1.2 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White Clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha of dicamba. Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.
	All the above weeds	1.2 L-2.4 L	Tas only	TASMANIA: Use 1.2 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White Clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha of dicamba. Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods.
PASTURE TOPPING For annual grass Capeweed and Calomba Daisy seed-set reduction	Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Silvergrass	240-360 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Remove stock prior to treatment to allow even regrowth. Apply to Capeweed and Annual Ryegrass at FLOWERING. For other grasses apply from HEAD to MILKY DOUGH stage. Use the higher rate for dense infestations or where Annual Ryegrass is present. Apply before signs of plants "haying off". Reduction in pasture legume population may occur as a result. DO NOT apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed or hay.
	Annual Ryegrass, Calomba Daisy	360 mL		
	SEED-HEAD SUPPRESSION OF PERENNIAL GRASSES	Bent Grass	300-500 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only
BENT GRASS INFESTED PASTURE For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pastures species	Most annual weeds and Bent Grass	2.0 L OR 4 mL per litre by handgun or knapsack	Vic, Tas only	TIMING Apply to actively growing plants in late Spring when they have some seed-head development, but before Summer moisture stress. Remove stock to ensure there is full leaf growth. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT Full disturbance with a tined implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a Summer crop, and/or reseded pasture or crop the following Autumn.
PASTURE MANIPULATION	Carpet Grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum	1.1-4.8 L	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	RATE SELECTION For suppression apply the low rate. Where complete control is required apply up to the high rate.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM SPRAY RATES VOL/HA	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PASTURE MANIPULATION For suppression or control of pasture species prior to drilling, improved pasture, forage species, soybeans or Leucaena	Carpet Grass, Paspalum	1.1-4.8 L	Old only	BAND SPRAYING Band spraying may be done immediately after the sowing operation. Mount the nozzles behind the coulter/tyne/press wheel assembly of the band seeder. Adjust to spray 0.5 to 1.0 m strips. Ensure minimal disturbance of the pasture. Excessive dust created in the seeding operation may reduce herbicide activity. Pasture seed must be drilled at the appropriate depth and covered by soil. LEUCAENA (OLD ONLY): Apply 2 L/ha through a single taper fan nozzle LF1-80 mounted at the rear of the single row planter providing a 1 m swath. Planting rows to be 4m apart.
	Kikuyu	500 mL-4.8 L		
	Barbed Wire Grass, Blacksphear Grass, Love Grasses, Red Natal Grass, Wire Grasses	2.0 L		
	POA TUSSOCK INFESTED PASTURE For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa Tussock	2.4-3.2 L	Old, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	Annual Phalaris (Canary Grass), Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats	400-800 mL	Old, NSW, ACT only	Treat actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm. Note: That under Summer (hot) conditions, dense infestations of Barnyard Grass and Liverseed Grass may require follow-up treatment for complete control. In Winter (cold) conditions, symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate on young weeds, increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. At more advanced stages of growth certain broadleaf weeds require a higher rate range or the addition of 2,4-D. CROP ESTABLISHMENT Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow for a formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions.
	Barnyard Grass, Button Grass, Columbus Grass (seedling), Liverseed Grass, Native Millet, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Volunteer Sorghum	800 mL-1.6L		TANK MIXTURES Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions. AERIAL APPLICATION For instructions on Aerial application under hot conditions , see Aerial Application . DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C.
	Australian Bluebell (Old only), Cudweed, Fumitory, Mexican Poppy, New Zealand Spinach, Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Spurge, Stinking Goosefoot	800 mL-1.2 L		TANK MIXTURES Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See Tank Mixtures for directions.
	Black (Giant) Pigweed, Boggabri Weed, Caltrop (Yellowvine), Indian Hedge Mustard, Mintweed, Summer Grass	400-800 mL up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm diameter/height 800 mL-1.2 L greater than 3 cm diameter/height		Use a higher rate on larger weeds. Control of Pigweed over a wide range of growth stages can be obtained with the addition of Metsulfuron. Observe recropping intervals.
	African Turnip Weed, Deadnettle, Sweet Summer Grass, Variegated Thistle, Volunteer Sunflower	600-800 mL up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm diameter/height 800 mL-1.6 L greater than 3 cm diameter/height		Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
	Annual Ground Cherry (Gooseberry), Bladder Ketmia, Camel Melon, False Caster Oil plant/ Thornapple, Noogoora Burr, Turnip Weed, Wild Lettuce, Wild Turnip, Wireweed	800 mL-1.2 L prior to stem elongation/budding. After that use 400 mL-1.2 L plus 500-700 mL 2,4-D Ester (800 g/L) OR 1.2-1.6 L of this product alone		Use the higher rate for dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn, with Autumn being most effective. Repeat applications may be required for full control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation. Use the higher rates on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with a minimum of 30 cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long term control.
SORGHUM CONTROL Pre-harvest	Pigweed	800 mL-1.6 L up to 20 cm diameter	Old, NSW, ACT only	Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about February). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally in 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make a second application. Note: Follow-up treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program.
	Sowthistle, Milkthistle	600-800 mL rosette up to 3 cm diameter 800 mL-1.6 L greater than 3 cm diameter		DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate for control of crop and late tillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for improved suppression of ratoon regrowth. TIMING Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred. Caution: Treatment may increase potential for CROP LODGING, particularly if prior moisture stress has occurred. Harvest as soon as sufficient dry down has occurred to avoid possible lodging. Caution: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
	Couch	1.2 L-2.4 L		APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. SLASHED STUBBLE AND SPRING REGROWTH Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20 cm high. STANDING STUBBLE Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20 cm before treatment. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control. Note: Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. Caution: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
	Johnson Grass	1.5 L-2.4 L		APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.
	Nutgrass	2.4 + 2.4 L		SLASHED STUBBLE AND SPRING REGROWTH Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20 cm high. STANDING STUBBLE Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20 cm before treatment. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control. Note: Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. Caution: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
	Sorghum, Grain Sorghum	1.2 or 1.6 L		APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.
	DD NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging.			
SORGHUM CONTROL Post-harvest	Sorghum Stubble, Grain Sorghum	800 mL-1.2 L for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble 1.2-1.6 L for standing stubble if sufficiently green and for fresh Spring regrowth	Old, NSW, ACT only	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. SLASHED STUBBLE AND SPRING REGROWTH Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20 cm high. STANDING STUBBLE Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20 cm before treatment. RATE SELECTION Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control. Note: Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. Caution: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
	SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out	Sugar Cane ratoon regrowth	4.8-7.2 L	Old, NSW only
RICE Direct drilling	Annual Phalaris (Canary Grass), Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Burr Medic, Sub-clover, Winter Grass	800 mL-1.0 L	NSW only	This product is less effective on drought stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. In grazed situations, if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying. ANNUAL RYEGRASS Add non-ionic wetting agent at 200 mL/100 L spray solution and when dominant use the higher rate. SOILING Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. This product does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continual control of weeds.
COTTON PRE-HARVEST DO NOT use on crops intended for seed production	Bathurst Burr, Noogoora Burr, Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle/ Milkthistle	1.0-2.0 L	Old, NSW only	Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, where the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit spray coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Dropp or Harvade. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. For better results under these conditions, delay application until canopy re-opens following initial conditioning treatment.
	Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only)	2.0 L		Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora Burr is required, treatment should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed with defoliant, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all label directions for tank mix products.
COTTON Shielded Sprayers	Refer to weeds controlled section Northern Australia in fallows or prior to sowing a crop		Old, NSW only	Apply this product to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply in crops less than 20 cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plants as severe injury or destruction may result.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL - All States		
SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS - Read General Application Information before using	
For general weed control in Domestic areas (Home gardens), Commercial, Industrial and Public Service areas. Agricultural buildings and other farms situations.	- For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds Rate: 8 mL per Litre of water. - Apply when weeds are actively growing - Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage - Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop	
For specific weeds, brush and woody weeds or unwanted trees, refer to the appropriate Weeds Controlled table.	When spraying FARMALINX Glypho 450 in high volumes typical of spot spraying (except where a specific wetter such as Climate Penetrant is recommended), the addition of 200 mL per 100 L of a 1000 g/L wetter (or equivalent) is recommended.	
USE SITUATIONS - All States (except where noted).		
SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS - Read General Application Information before using	
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Agriculture, Commercial and Industrial areas, Domestic and public service areas, Right-of-ways	FARMALINX Glypho 450 does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY .	
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be used for control of annual and perennial weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.	
DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS Dry margins of dams, lakes and streams	DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and do NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.	
FORESTS	FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.	
PEANUTS, COTTON, SOYBEANS, SUGARCANE, NAVY BEANS AND CHICKPEAS Application using selective equipment Old, NSW, only	Wiper Equipment. Apply FARMALINX Glypho 450 to weeds growing between crop rows or to weeds growing at least 15 cm above the crop. DO NOT allow wiper to contact crop and ensure operating conditions do not allow solution to drip from applicator since severe injury may result. Refer to WIPER EQUIPMENT in the APPLICATION section of the label. Shielded Sprayers (Cotton only). Apply FARMALINX Glypho 450 to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Refer to the Weeds Controlled tables for rates of application. DO NOT apply in crops less than 20 cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury or destruction may result.	
TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus fruit, Custard apples, Duboisia, Figs - dessert, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera - fruit, Nuts (including Almond, pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio and Walnut), Olives, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pome fruit, Raspberries, Stone fruit, Tea, Vineyards	Apply as directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or plant. Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives and Pome fruit & vegetables DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit. Tea Apply a maximum of 3.2 L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 0.4 L/100L by directed handgun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. All other crops DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. Caution: Where split bark on Kiwifruit and greens stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required. For residual control of annual weeds, FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be tank-mixed with compatible herbicides which are labelled for use in the above crops. See Tank Mixtures/Compatibility for directions.	
PASTURE	DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION: FARMALINX Glypho 450 is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seeding re-establishment. SELECTIVE APPLICATION: See WIPER EQUIPMENT . BOOM APPLICATION: FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to re-seeding or Establishment of other crops. Where spot application (spray or wiper) is undertaken, grazing stock need not be removed. Caution: Certain plants may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present DO NOT allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.	
ONIONS Post-plant, Pre-emergence application. Tas only	For control of annual weeds and suppression of perennial weeds, including Rope Twitch. Apply FARMALINX Glypho 450 at 800 mL-2.4 L/ha post-sowing and at least 7 days before crop is due to emerge. DO NOT apply to emerging onion plants as severe injury will result. Use the lower rate on small, actively growing annual weeds. Increase to the higher rate for larger annual weeds (over 15 cm tall) and for suppression of perennial weeds.	
ANNUAL WEEDS - NON-CULTIVATED OPTIONS		
Weeds Controlled (All States)	Rate	CRITICAL COMMENTS (Read application Checklist before using)
Amaranth Barley Grass Barnyard Grass Brome Grass Caltrop Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris) Capeweed Cereals Chickweed Cobbler's Pegs Deadnettle Doublegee Fumitory Ground Cherry Lesser Swinecress Liverseed Grass Mintweed Paradoxa Grass Paterson's Curse Pigweed Potato Weed Ryegrass Saffron Thistle Silver Grass Sow Thistle Spear Thistle Spiny Burr Grass Spurge Sub. Clover Thornapple Wild Mustard Wild Oats Wild Turnip Winter Grass Variegated Thistle	Amaranthus spp. <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> <i>Bromus</i> spp. <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Phalaris</i> spp. <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (volunteer wheat, barley, oats, sorghum) <i>Stellaria media</i> <i>Bidens pilosa</i> <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Emex australis</i> <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , <i>F. muralis</i> <i>Physalis ixocarpa</i> <i>Coronopus didymus</i> <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Echium plantagineum</i> <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> <i>Galinoga parviflora</i> <i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> <i>Vulpia</i> spp. <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> <i>Cenchrus</i> spp. <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. <i>Tolium subterraneum</i> <i>Datura</i> spp. <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> <i>Avena</i> spp. <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Poa annua</i> <i>Silybum marianum</i>	Annual weeds may be sprayed anytime they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15 cm tall; increase to the higher rate where weeds are over 15 cm tall. Visible symptoms develop in 3-7 days but complete desiccation may take 20-30 days under cool conditions. FARMALINX Glypho 450 does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds, FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See TANK MIXTURES / COMPATIBILITY for directions. When applying in high volume eg by handgun or knapsack, add Wetter 1000 (or equivalent) at 200 mL per 100L of spray mix. For aquatic weeds refer to critical comments for aquatic weeds to minimise entry of spray into water.

PERENNIAL WEEDS WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE		STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS (Read General Application Information before using)
	BOOM/ L/Ha	HANDGUN/ KNAPSACK VOL/1 LITRE		
Bamboo (<i>Bambusa</i> spp.)	-	8 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing foliage and/or regrowth which is between 1 m and 2 m tall. Cut Stump: Dilute 1:6 ie. mix 1 part FARMALINX Glypho 450 plus 6 parts water. Cut stems back to 20 cm high, pour mixture down hollow stem or wet the cut.
Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.)	2 L	4 mL	Vic, Tas only	Apply to actively growing plants in late spring when they have some seed-head development, but before summer moisture stress. Follow-up management is required. Full disturbance with a tined implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a Summer crop and/or re-seeded pasture or crop in the following Autumn.
Blady Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	7.2 L	10 mL	Old, NSW, ACT only	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	7.2 L	12 mL	All States	For boom application, always add ORGANOSILICONE PENETRANT (200 mL per 100 L spray) otherwise reduced results will occur. Addition of ORGANOSILICONE PENETRANT (200 mL/100 L spray) may improve control with handgun application. Wiper application is recommended, see WIPER EQUIPMENT. Double pass application is required for pipewick equipment. Bracken should be slashed in Winter/Spring prior to treatment. Apply FARMALINX Glypho 450 in March/May to fully unfurled actively growing fronds but prior to frosts. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent until the next season. Complete control will not be achieved from one application. Repeat treatment is recommended, preferably associated with pasture improvement.
Brown Beetle Grass (<i>Leptochloa fusca</i>)	2.4 L	4 mL	NSW, ACT only	Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply to partially submerged plants. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Carpet Grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.)	2.4 L	4 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	2.4 L	6 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	7.2 L	10 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Cumbungi (<i>Typha</i> spp.)	7.2 L	10 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head to full head stage (Summer/Autumn). Re-treatment may be required to restrict seedling re-establishment. Wiper application is recommended (not in Tasmania). See WIPER EQUIPMENT . DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Flatweed (Cat's Ear) (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)	2.4 L	6 mL	All States	Apply to fully developed rosettes at the early flower stage.
Glyceria (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>)	4.8 L	8 mL	Tas only	Apply to actively growing plants at the mature head stage in late Summer/Autumn. Add a non-ionic surfactant (50-60% a) at 200-250 mL/100 L. Note: Control of Glycيريا is only allowable in dry drains and channels and dry margins of dams, lakes and streams. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and do NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Guinea Grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	7.2 L	10 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. For wiper application, see Wiper Equipment .
Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	1.2 L	4 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	For maximum long term reduction apply from late July to September when plants are in late rosette to flowering stage. Plants should be actively growing and not under stress of drought, frost or waterlogging. Application may be integrated with long fallow. Cultivation may start 7 days after spraying. Wiper application may be used where sufficient stem elongation occurs, see Wiper Equipment . In Tasmania addition of a non-ionic surfactant (50-60% a) at 200-250 mL/100L spray, is recommended.
Johnson Grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>), Kikuyu Grass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	4.8 L	8 mL	All States	For maximum long term reduction apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. For wiper application on Johnson Grass, off-type and volunteer sorghum, see Wiper Equipment .
Lovegrass, African (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	4.8 L	8 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	Apply to actively growing plants. Re-treatments and/or pasture improvement is recommended to restrict re-establishment.
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) Does not refer to other Cyperus species which may be locally known as Nutgrass	4.8 L	8 mL	All States	Not cultivated Situations: Apply to actively growing plants in late Summer/Autumn (Feb/Apr) when at least 20% have reached the head stage. Arable Land: Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb), but allow maximum re-emergence to occur (normally in 6-8 weeks) it is essential to make a second application. Note: In arable land Nutgrass may rapidly regenerate from isolated nuts. Follow-up treatments should be made as part of a nutgrass control program.
Pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.)	-	8 mL or 10 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants during Spring, Summer or Autumn. Ensure complete coverage and the foliage. For best results apply after flowering. For easier access, large plants may be cut or burnt prior to spraying, but first allow regrowth to reach 1 m. Use the higher rate on plants over 1 m high.
Paragrass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	7.2 L	10 mL	All States	DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	4.8 L	8 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Pellitory (<i>Parietaria judaica</i>)	-	8 mL	NSW, ACT only	Apply to actively growing plants prior to seeding. Repeat applications may be necessary to control seedlings and/or regrowth.
Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>)	2.4-4.8 L	4-8 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	Apply to actively growing plants during Winter-Spring. Use the lower rate where only knockdown is required eg. prior to burning of firebreaks. Burning can usually start 14-21 days after spraying. For long term control increase to the higher rate.
Phragmites, Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	7.2 L	10mL	All States	Apply to actively growing, fully developed plants approaching the early head stage. Visible symptoms of control may be slow to develop and may not be fully apparent until the next season. For wiper application, see Wiper Equipment . DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Plantains (<i>Plantago</i> spp.)	2.4 L	6mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. Symptoms may be slow to develop.
Prairie Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Old Blue Grass (<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>), Red-leg Grass (<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>), Rhodes Grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	4.8 L	8 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Rope Twitch (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	4.8 L	8 mL	Vic, Tas only	Apply in late Summer-Autumn to actively growing plants with foliage at least 20 cm high. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should NOT be cultivated in the period from the preceding Winter until the time of spraying.
Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.)	-	8 mL	All States	Where there is a large proportion of dead foliage, pre-slashing or burning is recommended. Allow adequate regrowth before treatment. Apply when plants growing actively with sufficient green tissue. See Wiper Equipment . DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Sedge, Tall (<i>Carex appressa</i>)	1.6 or 3.2 L	4-8 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	Apply to actively growing plants in flowering to post-flowering period (Oct/April). Use the lower rate only if the stand has been slashed prior to treatment. Re-treatment may be necessary. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent for up to 3 months. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Silverleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	-	16 mL	NSW, ACT only	Use ONLY under good soil moisture conditions. Apply to actively growing plants at the late flowering to berry stage. Repeat spraying will be necessary to restrict regrowth and seedling re-establishment.
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>) Soursoy (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	4.8 L 1.2 L	8 mL 4 mL	All States NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early bud stage. For maximum long term reduction apply from late July to early September but before natural plant yellowing (senescence) occurs. Soursoy should be actively growing and not under stress of drought or waterlogging. If heavy frothing has occurred, allow recovery before spraying. If heavy grazing has occurred, allow recovery of foliage to at least 5 cm before spraying.
St. John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	2.4 L	4 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants in the flowering to post-flowering, procumbent stem stage (generally November/May). Re-treatment, or oversowing with improved pasture species may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Thistle, Artichoke (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)	2.4 L	4 mL	Vic, SA only	Apply to the rosette-early head stage.
Thistle, Californian (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	4.8 L	8 mL	Vic, Tas only	Apply to actively growing plants at the flowering stage. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should NOT be cultivated prior to spraying. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	2.4 L	6 mL	All States	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

UNWANTED TREES – FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be used for control of many tree species. Ensure trees are actively growing at the time of treatment & not under stress of drought, water logging or cold.					
STATE	METHOD	UNWANTED TREES	TREE SIZE	MIXTURE FARMALINX Glypho 450 : WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Old, NSW, Vic, Tas, NT only	Cut Stump	Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>), Longleaf Box (<i>E. gonicalyx</i>), Marri (<i>E. calophylla</i>), Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>)	0-10 cm basal diameter	1:15	Dilute FARMALINX Glypho 450 with water in the recommended ratio. Cut tree close to ground and immediately wet stump surface thoroughly using splatter gun, spray, swab or brush. Remove any branches on the stump and treat cut surface.
	Foliar Application: Low Volume (Gas gun or Splatter gun)	Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.), Rhus (<i>Toxicodendron succedanea</i>) Bullcick (<i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>), Marri (<i>E. calophylla</i>), Jarrah (<i>E. marginata</i>) <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	0-30 cm basal diameter 0-1.5 m height 0-1.5 m height	1:1 1:15 Add Climate Penetrant at 20 mL/10 L spray mixture 1:5 Add Climate Penetrant at 20 mL/10 L spray mixture	Dilute FARMALINX Glypho 450 in the recommended ratio. Calibrate splatter gun to apply 4 mL of FARMALINX Glypho 450 solution per dose, as fine spray. Apply 4 mL per 0.5 m tree height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.
	Foliar Application: High Volume (Knapsack or Handgun)	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., Willows (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	0-2.0 m height	800 mL-1 L per 100 L For <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. add Climate Penetrant at 200 mL/100 L spray mixture	Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate for trees 1.0 to 2.0 m high.
	Stem Injection	Flooded Gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>) Ghost Gum (<i>E. papuana</i>), Gum Topped Bloodwood (<i>E. dichromorphia</i>), Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Ironbark (<i>E. crebra</i>), Pink Bloodwood (<i>E. intermedia</i>), Poplar Box (<i>E. populnea</i>), Silverleaf Ironbark (<i>E. melanophloia</i>), Silvertop Ash (<i>E. sieberi</i>), Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>), Swamp Mahogany (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>), White Mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>), Willows (<i>Salix babylonica</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.), Rhus (<i>Toxicodendron succedanea</i>)	Basal diameter 0-25 cm Basal diameter Over 25 to 60 cm	Undiluted 1 mL/Cut Undiluted 2 mL/Cut	Use an applicator calibrated to deliver 1 or 2 mL per cut. Make 5 cm cuts at an oblique angle to penetrate the sapwood beneath the bark. Space cuts at 13 cm centres around tree circumference below any branching, otherwise remove or treat all branches below cut. On multiple trunk trees ensure each trunk is treated.
		Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	Basal diameter 0.25 cm Basal diameter Over 25 to 60 cm	Mixture 1:1 2 mL/cut Undiluted 2 mL/cut	

BRUSH AND WOODY WEEDS					
WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE		STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
	HANDGUN KNAPSACK VOL/1 L	LOW VOLUME FARMALINX GLYPHO 450 WATER			
Bitou Bush / Boneeseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monnifera</i>)	4 mL or 8 mL	1:29 or 1:19	Old, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	Apply to actively growing plants. Spray to wet all foliage. Best results achieved when treated at peak flowing during Winter. DO NOT apply during periods of drought stress. Use the higher rate on bushes over 1.5 m. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict re-establishment. Low Volume Application (eg. Gas gun and Splatter gun): Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Use the higher rate (1:19) on bushes over 1.5 m high.	
Boxthorn, African (<i>Lyrium ferocissimum</i>)	5-6-8 mL		All States	Use the lower rate for young bushes; increase to the higher rate for large, mature bushes. Spray to wet all foliage. DO NOT spray during hot, dry Summer periods. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.	
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	8-10 mL		All States	Apply from flowering to leaf fall (generally Jan-May). Plants should not be under stress of high temperature, drought or frost. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on old, dense infestations over 2 m high. Visible symptoms may not be fully apparent until the next season. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended. In Tasmania, do not treat bushes bearing mature fruit.	
Crofton Weed (<i>Euphorbia adenophorum</i>)	4 mL		Old, NSW, ACT only	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment.	
Gorse (Furze) (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	8 mL plus CLIMATE PENETRANT 2 mL		All States	Apply all year round, but only to actively growing plants. Always add ORGANOSILICONE PENETRANT, otherwise reduced results will occur. Spray to wet all foliage. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedling and/or regrowth.	
Groundsel Bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	5-6-8 mL	1:9	Old, NSW, ACT only	Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply during Winter, nor during periods of Summer drought stress. Use the higher rate on bushes over 2 m tall. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvements are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Low Volume Application (eg. Splatter Gun and Gas Gun): Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of FARMALINX Glypho 450: water. Apply 2 x 2 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.	
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	8-10 mL	1:9	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Apply to actively growing plants from flowering to leaf fall. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate in bushes over 2 m tall. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedling and/or regrowth. Low Volume Application (eg. Splatter Gun and Gas Gun): Use 1:9 (10%) mixture of FARMALINX Glypho 450: water. Apply 2 x 4 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.	
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	8 mL	1:9	Old, NSW, ACT, NT only	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Ensure complete treatment of individual plants. DO NOT spray during periods of Summer drought stress. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Additional Climate Penetrant (200 mL/100L) may improve control. Low Volume: (eg Splatter Gun and Gas Gun): Apply 2 x 2 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage. Sprinkler Sprayer: Apply 5 mL of a 1:9 (10%) solution to every square metre of treated area. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended.	
Mistflower (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	4 mL	1:9	Old, NSW, ACT only	Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Spray to wet all foliage. Further treatment and/or pasture improvement are recommended to restrict seedling re-establishment. Sprinkler Sprayer: Apply 3 mL of a 1:9 (10%) solution to every square metre of treated area.	
Sifton Bush/Chinese Scrub (<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>)	8 or 10 mL	1:9	Old, NSW, ACT only	Apply when actively growing. Ensure complete coverage of the bush. Pasture improvement and/or re-treatment is recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. High Volume: Use the higher rate on bushes over 1 m. Low Volume: Apply 32 mL per 0.5 m height. Wiper Application: Double pass application is required. Application is best made to small (less than 1 m) green bushes.	
Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	12-16 mL	1:9	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Apply to actively growing plants from late flowering to leaf fall. Spray to wet all foliage. Use the higher rate on bushes over 1.5 m high. Burning (after complete brownout), pasture improvement and/or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Low Volume: (eg. Splatter Gun and Gas Gun): Apply 2 x 4 mL dose per 0.5 m bush height. Ensure spray contacts all foliage.	

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIOD:
PREHARVEST SORGHUM: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS.
OTHER USES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
FARMALINX Glypho 450 Herbicide is a non-selective herbicide that will kill most emerged weeds and plants. It provides no residual weed control and may therefore be used before sowing any crop, but not prior to transplanting herbs.
If required, FARMALINX Glypho 450 can be mixed with certain other herbicides to achieve both knockdown and residual weed control (see **Tank Mixtures**).
FARMALINX Glypho 450 is absorbed by foliage and green stems and moves into the root system. Weeds should be actively growing when treated. DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frosts), as reduced weed control may result.
Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Prior herbicide application may also induce stress in weeds.
For annual weeds, it may be 3 to 7 days before the effects of the treatment become apparent; for perennials, it may be as much as 2 to 3 weeks or more if cool and cloudy.
FARMALINX Glypho 450 is a non-volatile liquid that mixes readily with water. Just mix with the required volume of water, add a non-ionic wetting agent, and spray.
Rain occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain, if water droplets run-off when plants are disturbed.
Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, as severe injury or destruction may result. FARMALINX Glypho 450 is compatible with certain herbicides, insecticides and additives (see **Compatibility**). The active constituent of FARMALINX Glypho 450 is 450 g/L glyphosate present as the isopropylamine salt.
A withholding period for stock is not required; however, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed for one day after treatment of annual weeds, or 7 days if perennial weeds are present to ensure absorption of FARMALINX Glypho 450.
Certain plants (eg. Soursoy, variegated thistle) may be naturally toxic to stock. When known toxic plants are present, do not allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING
FARMALINX Glypho 450 is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. FARMALINX Glypho 450 has the inhibition of EPSP Synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management FARMALINX Glypho 450 is a group M Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to FARMALINX Glypho 450 and other inhibitions of EPSP Synthase mode of action 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 FARMALINX Glypho 450 or other inhibitions of EPSP Synthase 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 FARMALINX Glypho 450 to control resistant weeds.
CROP ESTABLISHMENT
This product is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to produce the most satisfactory seedbed for crop germination and development, proceed as follows:
• Spray FARMALINX Glypho 450 early when the weeds are young.
• If weeds are few and the soil is friable, you can start seeding as early as one day after spraying.
• If the weed density is high, you should delay sowing until the dead weeds are sufficiently decayed, to ensure that crop emergence is not delayed as a result of dead green or decaying weeds being incorporated by cultivation or sowing. This is particularly important in cold or wet weather. Grazing will help to reduce the weed density, and you can assist weed decay by cultivation to leave trash on the surface.
• If seeded conditions are marginal, be careful to seed at the correct depth. DO NOT use pre-emergent herbicides if their labels indicate that they may delay crop emergence.
MIXING
Note: Reduced results may occur if water containing salt is used, eg. water from ponds and unlined ditches; or if hard water containing calcium salts is used.
FARMALINX Glypho 450 is a non-volatile liquid that mixes readily with water. DO NOT mix or store or apply this product in galvanised steel, unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. So use only spray tanks and equipment made of plastic or plastic lined, fibreglass, rubber, aluminium, brass, copper, or stainless steel.
1. Make sure the spray tank is completely free of previous spray residues.
2. Half fill the spray tank with clean water. Where possible avoid using turbid water, or hard water containing calcium salts, as this may reduce weed control.
3. If FARMALINX Glypho 450 is being used alone, go to step 5.
4. If FARMALINX Glypho 450 is being used with insecticides, other herbicides or additives (see **Tank Mixtures**), add these products now according to their label directions. If ammonium sulphate is required, add it first using 2 kg/100 L of spray volume. Use only crystalline ammonium sulphate, not the prilled or granulated forms, and wash it into the tank through a mesh screen. If the quality in doubt, add 40 g to two litres of water and swirl for two minutes. If insoluble particles remain, predissolve the ammonium sulphate in water and add it to the spray tank through a screen.
5. Add the required volume of FARMALINX Glypho 450, and mix well. Mechanical agitators may cause excessive foaming and should not be used unless required by any tank mix partners.
6. Add the rest of the water. Near the end, add a non-ionic wetting agent, see below. Make sure the filling hose is submerged to avoid excessive foaming, and on completion remove it immediately to avoid back siphoning into the water supply. Use the tank mix promptly. And certainly within 5 days since a gradual loss of activity will occur. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water following application to prevent corrosion.
**SURFACTANT ADDITION
Spot spraying (handgun / knapsack)**
The use of a non-ionic surfactant may improve weed control where water rates are high or product rates low. Use the following amounts of non-ionic wetting agent per 100 L of spray mix:
• 200 mL of Weter
Boom spraying
When spraying Annual Ryegrass, Silver Grass (Vulpia) or perennial grasses addition of 200 mL of Weter 1000 per 100 L of spray mix may improve control. For boom and high volume spraying of certain perennial and brush/woody weeds such as Bracken, Gorse, Lantana addition of an organosilicone wetter at 200 mL, per 100 L of spray solution may improve control. DO NOT add any other agricultural chemicals, spraying oils or other materials except as directed on the label.
APPLICATION
FARMALINX Glypho 450 is a non-selective translocated herbicide. Direct spray contact or even slight drift may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees. Thoroughly flush your mixing and spray equipment with clean water after use.
BOOM EQUIPMENT
Use recommended rates of Glyphosate in 25 to 200 litres of clean water per hectare. When using Centurion at 400 mL-1.2 L/ha spray volumes in the range 25-100 L/ha are preferred. Fan nozzle equipment is recommended, using pressures in the range 240-280 kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.
High Volume Application (eg. Knapsack/Handgun Equipment)
The dilution rate is given as vol/1 Litre eg: 8 mL FARMALINX Glypho 450 per Litre of water. This is equal to 120 mL FARMALINX Glypho 450 per 15 litres of water or 800 mL Litre per 100 litres of water. Adjust equipment to achieve an even spray pattern. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage. For handgun equipment, a D6 spray tip (Spraying Systems Australia P/A) or equivalent, and an operating pressure of 400-700 kPa are recommended.
Low Volume Application (eg. Gas Gun or Splatter Gun)
Apply as an even spray to cover all foliage.
Refer to Weeds Controlled for the dilution and volume of mixture to be applied. The dilution is specified as "Low volume mixture, FARMALINX Glypho 450: Water". For example, a 1:9 mixture equals one part FARMALINX Glypho 450 plus 9 parts water.
Wiper Equipment
Wiper Equipment (eg. ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applicators) may be used to apply FARMALINX Glypho 450 to weeds growing in oilseed crops, sugarcane, cotton, seed and poddy vegetables, tree and vine crops specified in this label, pasture and non-crop areas. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Operate wiper equipment a minimum of 10 cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15 cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should be no greater than 8 km/h. Best results are achieved at lower speeds and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass). Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary. Mix only enough herbicide solution for immediate requirements. DO NOT store mixed solution for more than a few days. Flush out equipment with water after use.
Rate: Mix 1 L FARMALINX Glypho 450 with 2.5 litres of clean water to prepare a 29% solution. FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be used according to the above directions for suppression or control of many annual and perennial weeds. See **Weeds Controlled** tables for specific use recommendations.
Controlled Droplet Application Equipment (CDA)
Use the following table as a guide for achieving the correct application rates using the Micron 10 Herbi or similar equipment. See Weeds Controlled tables for specific rates and use recommendations. For hand held equipment a walking speed of approximately 1m/sec (4 km/h) is recommended. DO NOT add oils to FARMALINX Glypho 450/water mixture, otherwise difficulty in application and reduced weed control may result.
Caution: CDA equipment produces a fine spray pattern, which is not easily visible. Ensure spray pattern or drift does not contact foliage or any other green tissue of desirable plants, since severe injury or destruction may result.

Rate of FARMALINX Glypho 450 Delivered at 1m ² /sec	2.4 L/ha	4.8 L/ha	7.2 L/ha
Mix ratio (by volume)			
FARMALINX Glypho 450 : Water	1:4	2:3	9:8
Quantity by volume to make 1 L spray solution			
FARMALINX Glypho 450 + water	200 mL + 800 mL	400 mL + 600 mL	530 mL + 470 mL
Micron Herbi, nozzle	Blue	Blue	Yellow

AERIAL APPLICATION
• Use aerial spraying only in pasture or fallow before establishing new pasture, field crops or fodder crops, or for pre-harvest application to Sorghum. DO NOT apply FARMALINX Glypho 450 by air within intensive cropping areas as the consequences of accidental drift damage are too extreme.
• DO NOT exceed 3.2 L of FARMALINX Glypho 450 per hectare.
• Use at least 15 L/ha with Micronair or boom equipment.
• On each day apply at least 15 L of spray mix per hectare using an average droplet size (or VMD) of 250-350 microns and a swath 15-17 metres wide.
• On hilly terrain, increase the water volume to 30-80 L/ha and the minimum average droplet size to 300 micron.
• At 25°C increase the water volume to at least 30 L/ha and the minimum average droplet size to 300 micron to compensate for evaporation. DO NOT spray by air at temperatures above 30°C as excessive evaporation may occur that will reduce weed control.
• Drift is likely when droplet size is 150 microns or less, when wind speed is near zero or over 8 km, the air is hot and dry, or there is a temperature inversion. DO NOT spray under these conditions.
• After each day of spraying, thoroughly wash the aircraft and landing gear with clean water to remove herbicide residues.

GROUP M HERBICIDE

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

Glypho 450

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 450 g/L GLYPHOSATE present as the ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT

GROUP M HERBICIDE

A non-selective herbicide for the control of a broad range of annual and perennial weeds as per the Directions for Use table.

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

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Boral Junction NSW 2022

Drift Warning: DO NOT use when breeze is blowing towards nearby desirable plants. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops, cropping lands or pastures.
TANK MIXTURES - COMPATIBILITY
FARMALINX Glypho 450 may be tank-mixed with the following. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix product:
Herbicides: 2,4-D, Avadex BW, dicamba, metsulfuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron, Spark, Atrazine flowable or granular (DO NOT apply the tank mix for control of Barnyard Grass or Liverseed Grass or for non-crop situations) plus ammonium sulphate, Simazine flowable or granular plus ammonium sulphate.
Insecticides: Dimethoate, Imidan, Le-Mat, chlorpyrifos, dimethoate.
Additives: Ammonium Sulphate, Non Ionic Wetting Agents and Organosilicone Penetrants as specified.
Tank Mixtures - How to Choose
Use the following list of suggestions to determine the appropriate tank mixtures. Adhere to manufacturers' instructions in all cases.
• **To improve knockdown and give residual weed control.**
• Atrazine (flowable only) can be added. Use with ammonium sulphate (crystalline only) to overcome antagonism.
• **In fallow or in crop.** Platoon can be added.
• **Prior to sowing lupins.** Simazine (flowable only) can be added. Use with ammonium sulphate (crystalline only) to overcome antagonism.
• **To improve control of certain hard-to-kill weeds such as Marshmallow and Paterson's Curse and accelerate knockdown symptoms on broadleaf weeds prior to planting cereal, pulse or oilseed crops.** Add 25 to 75 mL of Hammer per hectare.
• **To improve and accelerate knockdown symptoms prior to planting wheat or barley.** Add 75 mL of Spark per hectare.
• **To improve control of certain broadleaved weeds.** Add 2,4-D.
Observe any regional restrictions on use.
• **To improve control of Sorrel, Subterranean Clover, Medics, and White Clover.** Add Dicamba.
Observe any regional restrictions on use.
• **To improve control of Annual Ryegrass, Silver Grass, and perennial grasses.** Add 200 mL of wetting agent per 100 L of spray mix. Use only if recommended.
• **To compensate for adverse growing conditions such as cool or cloudy weather.** Control of annual weeds by FARMALINX Glypho 450 alone may possibly be improved by adding 2 kg of crystalline ammonium sulphate per 100 L of spray mix.
• **To improve control on couch.** Add 500 mL L1700/100 L.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, as severe injury or destruction may result.
DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops