

# CAUTION

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

## Glister<sup>®</sup> 450 Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 450 g/L GLYPHOSATE (present as the isopropylamine salt)

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
-------	---	-----------

Water soluble herbicide for non-selective control of many annual and perennial weeds.

**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

Contents: 1 litre, 5 Litres, 10 Litres, 20 Litres, 200 Litres  
110 L, 1000 Litres

Sinon Australia Pty Limited  
1.03/33 Lexington Drive  
Bella Vista NSW 2153  
ACN 101 741 024  
TEL: 02 8883 0239



© Registered Trademark Sinon Corporation

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the original container, tightly closed in a safe well-ventilated area, as cool as possible. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any *drumMUSTER* collection point or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm 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 and product.

*For Refillable containers (110L, 1000L):* Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield or goggles.

## FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 1126

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

Additional information is listed in the MSDS, which is available from the supplier.

## NOTICE TO BUYER

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions.

APVMA Approval No: 61639/58709

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

In a Transport Emergency Dial <b>000</b> Police or Fire Brigade	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY <b>1800 033 111</b> ALL HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE
--	---



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

# **Glister<sup>®</sup> 450 Herbicide**

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 450 g/L GLYPHOSATE (present as the isopropylamine salt)**

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
--------------	----------	------------------

Water soluble herbicide for non-selective control of many annual and perennial weeds.

**IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

**APVMA APPROVAL NO: 61639/58709**

Sinon Australia Pty Limited  
1.03/33 Lexington Drive  
Bella Vista NSW 2153  
ACN 101 741 024  
TEL: 02 8883 0239

© Registered Trademark Sinon Corporation

**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	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance</p> <p>by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement</p>	<p>WA SA VIC NSW ACT only</p>	<p>Barley grass, Brome grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats</p>	<p>400 - 800mL pre tillering 800mL – 1.0L post tillering</p>	<p>Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate.</p> <p><b>RATE SELECTION</b> Increase to <b>higher rates</b> late in the season or when treating under cold/overcast conditions.</p> <p><b>FULL DISTURBANCE</b> with a cultivation or sowing with a tyned 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. When treating light infestations or seedling annual grasses (pre-tillering) and annual broadleaved weeds (less than 8cm dia/height), cultivation or sowing may start 6 hours after treatment and should occur within 21 days.</p> <p><b>CROP ESTABLISHMENT</b> Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See <b>Crop Establishment</b> for directions.</p> <p><b>ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES</b> Addition of Wetter TX 200mL/100L spray solution, may improve control. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve spray coverage.</p> <p><b>TANK MIXTURES</b> For improved control of clover add Banvel (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 <b>Tank Mixtures</b> for directions.</p> <p><b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b> For Perennial phalaris, Soursob Skeleton weed and Sorrel, Glister 450 Herbicide will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.</p>
		<p>Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Annual ryegrass, Silvergrass, Winter grass</p>	<p>800mL – 1.0L pre tillering 1.0 – 1.2 L post tillering</p>	
		<p>Calomba daisy, Capeweed, Doublegee/Spiny Emex</p>	<p>400 – 800mL less than 8cm dia/height 800mL – 1.2L greater than 8cm dia/height</p>	
		<p>Amsinckia, Fumitory, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Volunteer lupins, Wild turnip</p>	<p>800 ml – 1.0L less than 12cm dia 1.0- 1.2L greater than 12cm dia</p>	
		<p>Dock (seedling)</p>	<p>800mL – 1.2 L</p>	
		<p>Perennial phalaris, Skeleton weedfully emerged rosettes (NSW only), Sorrel, Soursob, Sub.clover</p>	<p>1.2 L</p>	

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement (continued)	TAS only	All the above weeds	1.2 – 2.4 L	<b>TASMANIA</b> 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 Banvel (dicamba). Observe Banvel 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	NSW ACT VIC SA WA only	Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	800 mL – 1.2L	<p>Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing of mature plants has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use the higher rate.</p> <p><b>RATE SELECTION</b> Use the <b>lower rate</b> on young weeds; increase the <b>higher rate</b> 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.</p> <p><b>AERIAL APPLICATION</b> Use the higher rates. See <b>AERIAL EQUIPMENT</b>.</p> <p><b>ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES</b> Add WETTER TX, 200mL/100L spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use of low volume nozzles (ASAE S572) and a spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage.</p> <p><b>TANK MIXTURES</b> For improved control of dock, Sorrel, and Sub.clover, add Banvel (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 <b>Tank Mixtures</b> for directions. Addition of ammonium sulfate, 2 kg/100L, may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions.</p> <p><b>PASTURE OR CROP ESTABLISHMENT</b> Do NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. (continued over)</p>
		Brome grass, Canary grass, Capeweed, Variegated thistle, Winter grass	1.0 L – 1.6 L	
		Annual ryegrass, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silvergrass, Spear thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip	1.2 L – 1.6 L	
		Erodium, Perennial phalaris, Plantain, Sorrel, Sub.clover, Yorkshire Fog	1.5 – 2.0 L	
		Dock, Flatweed	2.0 L	

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to establishing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance (continued)	NSW ACT VIC SA WA only			(continued) 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. <b>AERIAL (OR SURFACE) SEEDING</b> 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.
	TAS only	All the above weeds	1.2 – 2.4 L	<b>TASMANIA</b> Use 1.2L/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 Banvel (dicamba). Observe Banvel label directions and plant-back periods.
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow	NSW ACT VIC SA	Barley grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats	800 mL – 1.2 L	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heaving grazing has occurred allow regrowth 6-8cm before spraying. <b>RATE SELECTION</b> Use lower rates on young weeds or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days. Increasing to the high rates where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding. <b>ANNUAL RYEGRASS, SILVERGRASS AND PERENNIAL GRASSES</b> Add WETTER TX at 200 mL/100L spray solution. When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, use low volume nozzles (ASAE S572) and spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant spray coverage. <b>BATHURST BURR</b> For mature weeds use the higher rate <b>HOARY CRESS</b> Treat from late rosette to early flowering. <b>SOURSOB</b> Treat at tuber exhaustion.
		Annual ryegrass Brome grass Capeweed Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Silvergrass Spear thistle Wild mustard Wild radish Wild turnip	1.2 L – 1.6 L	
		Hoary cress Soursob	1.2 L	

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow	NSW ACT VIC SA WA only	Couch	1.2 L – 2.4 L	<b>COUCH</b> 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. The use of LI-700 500mL/100L may improve control. <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. See <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> for directions.
		Bathurst Burr	1.5 – 2.4L	
	TAS only	All the above weeds	1.2 L – 2.4 L	
PASTURE TOPPING For annual grass Capeweed and Calomba daisy seed-set reduction.	WA SA VIC TAS NSW ACT only	Barley grass Brome grass Capeweed Silvergrass	240 mL – 360 mL	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 of treatment. 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	VIC TAS NSW ACT WA SA only	Bentgrass	300 – 500 mL	<b>TIMING</b> Treat from late October to late November. Apply before seedheads have emerged. Use the higher rate where growth is excessive and renovation is intended the following autumn. <b>FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT</b> Graze hard after spraying.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
BENT GRASS INFESTED PASTURE For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	VIC TAS only	Most annual weeds and Bent grass	2.0 L	<b>TIMING</b> 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. <b>FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT</b> Full disturbance with a tyned implement should follow 10-21 days after spraying. Then follow with a summer crop, and/or re-seeded pasture or crop the following autumn.
PASTURE MANIPULATION For suppression or control of pastures species prior to drilling improved pasture, forage species, Soybeans or Leucaena. <b>BAND SPRAYING:</b> May also be applied as a band or strip spray	NSW ACT VIC WA only	Carpet grass Kikuyu Paspalum	1.1 –4.8 L	<b>RATE SELECTION</b> For suppression, apply the low rate. Where complete control is required apply up to the high rate. <b>BAND SPRAYING</b> 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 1.0m strips. Ensure minimal disturbance of the pasture. Excessive dust created in the seedling operation may reduce herbicide activity. Pasture seed must be drilled at the appropriate depth and covered by soil. <b>LEUCAENA (QLD ONLY)</b> Apply 2 L/ha through a single taper fan nozzle LFI-80 mounted at the rear of the single row planter providing a 1 m swath. Planting rows to be 4 m apart.
	QLD only	Carpet grass Paspalum	1.1 – 4.8 L	
		Kikuyu	500mL – 4.8 L	
		Barbed wire grass Black speargrass Love grasses Red Natal grass Wire grasses	2.4 L	
POA TUSSOCK INFESTED PASTURE For reduction of ground cover allowing pasture renovation	NSW ACT TAS VIC QLD only	Most annual weeds and suppression of Poa tussock	2.4 L - 3.2L	<b>TIMING</b> Graze heavily, then remove at least 14 days before spraying to allow fresh regrowth. Apply to actively growing plants after the autumn break but before heavy frosts (March – May). <b>APPLICATION</b> Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. If aerial spraying, see <b>AERIAL EQUIPMENT. FOLLOW UP MANAGEMENT</b> Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after each treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.



SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW ACT only	Annual phalaris (Canary grass), Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	400 – 800mL	Treat only actively growing weeds not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. 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. <b>RATE SELECTION</b> 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 ester. <b>CROP ESTABLISHMENT</b> Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seeded. See Crop Establishment for directions. <b>TANK MIXTURES</b> Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. DO NOT tank mix with atrazine when spraying Barnyard grass or Liverseed Grass. <b>AERIAL APPLICATION</b> For instructions on aerial application, under hot conditions, see <b>AERIAL EQUIPMENT</b> . Do not apply by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C.
		Barnyard grass, Bathurst burr, Button grass, Columbus grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, Native Millet, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Volunteer sorghum	800 mL – 1.6L	
		Australian bluebell (QLD only) Cudweed, Fumitory, Mexican poppy, New Zealand spinach, Saffron thistle, Spear thistle, Spurge, Stinking goosefoot	800mL – 1.2L	
		Black (giant) pigweed, Boggabri weed, Caltrop (Yellowvine), Indian hedge mustard, Mintweed, Summer grass	400 – 800 mL up to 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height 800 mL – 1.2 L greater than 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height	
		African turnip weed, Deadnettle, Sweet summer grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer sunflower	600 – 800mL up to 5 true leaves or 3cm dia/height 800mL – 1.6 L greater than 3 cm dia/height	
		Annual ground cherry (Gooseberry), Bladder ketmia, Camel melon, False castor oil plant/Thornapple, Noogoora burr, Turnip weed, Wild lettuce, Wild turnip, Wireweed	800 mL – 1.2L prior to stem elongation/ budding. After that use 400 mL – 1.2L plus 500 – 700 mL 2,4-D ester (800g/L) or 1.2 – 1.6 L alone	
		Pigweed	800 mL – 1.6 L up to 20cm dia	
		Prickly Paddy Melon	770mL – 1.6L plus 80mL Triclopyr 600	
				DO NOT add crop oil.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallows or prior to sowing a crop	QLD NSW ACT only	Sowthistle/ milkthistle	600 – 800 mL rosettes up to 3 cm dia  800mL – 1.6 L greater than 3cm dia	Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
		Couch	1.2 – 2.4 L	Use the higher rate for 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. The use of LI 700 may improve control.
		Johnson grass	1.6 – 2.4 L	Use the higher rate on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with a minimum of 30cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long term control.
		Nutgrass	2.4 + 2.4 L	Make first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally about Feb). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally in 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make a second application. <b>NOTE</b> Followup treatments should be made as part of a Nutgrass control program.
SORGHUM CONTROL Pre-harvest	QLD NSW ACT only	Sorghum, grain sorghum DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging	1.2 or 1.6 L	DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. <b>RATE SELECTION</b> 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. <b>TIMING</b> Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred. <b>CAUTION</b> 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. <b>CAUTION</b> Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SORGHUM CONTROL Post-harvest	QLD NSW ACT only	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	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. <b>SLASHED STUBBLE AND SPRING REGROWTH</b> apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20cm high. <b>STANDING STUBBLE</b> Apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 20cm before treatment. <b>RATE SELECTION</b> Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control. <b>NOTE</b> Variable results occur where the crop has been subject to stress or growing conditions are marginal. <b>CAUTION</b> Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.
SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out	Qld NSW ACT only	Sugar cane ratoon regrowth	4.8 - 7.2L	APPLY UNDER GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS ONLY to actively growth ratoons 60-120 cm tall. Do NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or waterlogging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.
RICE Direct drilling	NSW ACT only	Annual ryegrass Annual phalaris Canary grass Barley grass Burr medic Sub. Clover Winter grass	800mL- 1.0L	Glister 450 Herbicide is less effective on drought-stressed plants. In drought conditions a pre-watering prior to spraying is recommended. In spraying situations, if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying. <b>ANNUAL RYEGRASS</b> Add Wetter TX at 200mL/100L of spray solutions and where dominant use the higher rate. <b>SOWING</b> Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. Glister 450 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Permanent water and approved selective herbicides should be used to provide continuing control of weeds.

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton pre-harvest Do not use on crops intended for seed production	NSW ACT Qld only	Bathurst burr Noogoora burr Winter annual weeds including Sowthistle / milkthistle	1-2L	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 best results under these conditions, delay application until canopy re-opens following initial conditioning treatment. Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora burr is required
		Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only)	2L	treatments should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed defoliant, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all label direction for the tank mix products.
Cotton: Shielded sprayers	NSW ACT Qld only	Refer to <b>Weeds Controlled</b> section <b>Northern Australia:</b> In fallows or prior to sowing a crop		Apply Glister 450 Herbicide to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Do not apply in crops less than 20cm high. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury or destruction may result.

<p>TREE AND VINE CROPS including Vineyards, Berries and other small fruits (excluding strawberry), Citrus Fruit, Tropical and Sub tropical fruits, Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts, Duboisia, Hops, Tea</p>	<p>All States</p>	<p>Amaranth, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass Brome Grass, Caltrop, Canary Grass (annual phalaris) Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobbler's Pegs, Deadnettle Doublegee, Liverseed Grass, Mintweed Paterson's Curse Pigweed, Ryegrass, Silver Grass, Spear Thistle, Thornapple, Wild Mustard Wild Oats, Wild Turnip, Winter Grass, Variegated Thistle</p>	<p>Boom: 1.6-2.4L/ha  Handgun: 400-600 mL/100L  Knapsack: 60-80mL/15L</p>	<p>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 or spray drift. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or plant. Citrus fruits, Nuts, Olives and Pome fruit &amp; Vegetables. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit. Hops – Apply in winter, prior to crop emerging from dormancy. Tea Apply a maximum of 3.2L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 0.4L/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. Annual weeds may be sprayed anytime they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15cm tall.</p>
--	-------------------	--	---	---

## GENERAL WEED CONTROL – ALL STATES

<p>SITUATION</p>	<p>CRITICAL COMMENTS – Read General Application Information before using <i>See Annual, perennial and woody weeds sections below for most appropriate rate.</i></p>
<p>For general weed control in domestic areas (home gardens), Commercial, Industrial and Public Service Areas, Agricultural Buildings and other farm situations. For specific weeds, brush and woody weeds or unwanted trees, refer to the appropriate Weeds Controlled Table</p>	<p>For control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds <b>Rate: 8mL/ litre of water</b> - 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 When spraying Glister in high volumes of spot spraying (except where a specific wetter such as Pulse Penetrant is recommended), the addition of 200mL per 100L of a 1000g/L wetter (or equivalent) such as BS1000 is recommended.</p>
<p>NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Around buildings, Commercial and Industrial areas, Domestic and public service areas and Right-of-ways.</p>	<p>Glister 450 does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, Glister 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. Refer to Tank Mixtures/Compatibility section.</p>
<p>AGRICULTURAL AREAS</p>	<p>Glister 450 Herbicide 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.</p>
<p>DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS Dry margins of dams, lakes and streams situations</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>FORESTS</p>	<p>Glister 450 Herbicide may be used in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prior to establishment of nurseries</li> <li>• for site preparation prior to planting</li> <li>• amongst established trees using a directed or shielded sprayer</li> </ul> <p>Do not allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. Do not allow spray or spray drift to come into contact with foliage or green bark or stems of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.</p>

<p>PEANUTS, COTTON, SOYBEANS, SUGARCANE, NAVYBEANS AND CHICKPEAS</p> <p>Application using selective equipment Qld, NSW only</p>	<p>Wiper Equipment. Apply Glister 450 to weeds growing between crop rows or to weeds growing at least 15 cm above the crop.</p> <p>DO NOT allow the 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.</p> <p>Shielded Sprayers (Cotton only)</p> <p>Apply Glister 450 to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Refer to the Weeds Controlled tables for rates of application. DO NOT apply to crops less than 20 cm high.</p> <p>DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plants as severe injury or destruction may result.</p>
<p>PASTURE</p>	<p><b>DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION:</b> Glister 450 Herbicide 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 seedling re-establishment.</p> <p><b>SELECTIVE APPLICATION: SEE WIPER EQUIPMENT</b></p> <p><b>BOOM APPLICATION:</b> Glister 450 Herbicide 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.</p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<p>ONIONS</p> <p>Post-plant, Pre-emergence application. Tas only</p>	<p>For control of annual weeds and suppression of perennial weeds, including Rope Twitch. Apply Glister 450 Herbicide at 800mL-2.4L/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 15cm tall) and for suppression of perennial weeds.</p>

Weeds Controlled	Rate	Critical Comments
<p>ANNUAL WEEDS  Amaranth, Bathurst burr, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass  Brome Grass, Caltrop, Canary Grass (annual phalaris)  Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobbler's Pegs, Deadnettle  Doublegee, Fumitory, Ground Cherry, Hedge mustard,  Lesser Swinecress, Liverseed Grass, Mintweed  Noogoora burr, 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,  Volunteer cereal</p>	<p>BOOM  1.6-2.4L per  ha</p> <p>HANDGUN  400-560mL  per 100L</p> <p>KNAPSACK  60-80mL per  15L</p>	<p>Apply to weeds whenever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost. Use the higher rate on weeds over 15cm in height or diameter or where dense weed coverage limits spray coverage.</p> <p>Use the higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 5L spray per 100 sqm.</p> <p>Glister 450 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds.</p> <p>For residual control of annual weeds, Glister 450 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides.</p> <p>See TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY for directions.</p> <p>DO NOT use an atrazine tank mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass.</p>



## DIRECTIONS FOR USE Continued

<p><b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b>          Artichoke thistle, African lovegrass, Bent grass, Carpet grass, Cocksfoot, Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) Paspalum, Phalaris, Plantains, Poa tussock, Prairie grass, Qld blue grass, Red-leg grass, Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Sorrel, Soursob, Yorkshire fog</p>	<p>Boom: 2.4 – 4.8 L/ha          Handgun: 565-790mL/100L          Knapsack: 85-120mL/15L</p>	<p>Control of established perennial weeds is best obtained when plants are in the seedhead stage. In general best control of winter growing perennials is obtained with application during winter-spring. Best control of summer growing perennials is obtained with application in late summer and autumn. For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential low rate treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Prairie grass, Qld Blue grass, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Redleg grass, Papalum and Sorrel, use the higher rates only.</p>
<p>Blady grass, Bracken, Couch, Guinea grass, *Paragrass, Silverleaf nightshade, *Water couch          *Use on dry drains only</p>	<p>Boom: 7.2 L/ha          Handgun: 1L or 1.6L /100L          Knapsack: 160 or 240 mL/15L</p>	<p>For Bracken add Pulse at 200mL/100L spray mix. Best control of couch in WA and SA is obtained with Spring treatment. Most effective control of couch in eastern states is obtained with sequential treatments of 2.3-5.2L/ha for control. Only use the higher rate for handgun and knapsack for Silverleaf nightshade.</p>
<p><b>WOODY WEEDS</b>          Bamboo, Bitou bush, Boneseed, Boxthorn, Crofton weed, Gorse, Groundsel bush, Lantana, Mistflower</p>	<p>Handgun: 400 – 790 mL/100L          Knapsack: 65-120mL/15L</p>	<p>Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply to drought stressed plants. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. Bamboo- apply when foliage/regrowth is 1-2m tall, use the higher rate only. Bitou bush, Boneseed – apply higher rate on bushes greater than 1.5m Best results are obtained when treated at peak flower during winter. Boxthorn – minimum rate is 565 mL for handgun and 85 mL for knapsack. Groundsel bush apply the higher rate on bushes greater than 2m. DO NOT apply in winter. Minimum rate is 565mL for handgun and 65mL for knapsack. Gorse – always add Pulse at 200mL/100L of spray mix, use higher rate only. Lantana - use higher rate only. Addition of Pulse (200mL/100L) may improve control. Boxthorn, Lantana, Gorse – removal of bushes (after complete brown out), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/regrowth.</p>

<p>Blackberry, Chinese scrub, Eucalyptus spp. (seedlings less than 2m) Hawthorn, Pampas grass, Sifton bush, Sweet briar, Willow (less than 2m)</p>	<p>Handgun: 790 mL – 1.05L/100L Knapsack: 120mL-170mL/15L</p>	<p>Apply to actively growing plants. Removal of bushes (after complete brown out), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/regrowth. Blackberry – apply from flowering to leaf fall, use the higher rate on old infestations greater than 2m high. In Tas DO NOT treat bushes bearing mature fruit. Chinese scrub – use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. Eucalyptus spp – add Pulse at 200mL/100L spray mix. Hawthorn – apply from flowering to leaf fall, use the higher rate on bushes over 2m tall. Pampas grass –allow regrowth to reach 1m, for best results apply after flowering. Sifton bush – use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. Sweet briar – apply from late flowering to leaf fall, sue 1.2-1.6L/100L and 180-240mL/15L, use higher rates on bushes greater than 1.5m.</p>
--	---	--

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIOD:**

**PRE-HARVEST SORGHUM: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS**

**OTHER USES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

- Glister 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 tomato seedlings.
- If required, Glister 450 Herbicide can be mixed with certain other herbicides to achieve both knockdown and residual weed control (see Tank Mixtures).
- Glister 450 Herbicide 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 treatment weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Prior herbicide application may also induce stress in weeds.
- For annual weeds, it may take 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.
- Glister 450 Herbicide 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 runoff 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.
- Glister 450 Herbicide is compatible with certain herbicides, insecticides and additives (see Compatibility). The active constituent of Glister 450 Herbicide is 450g/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 Glister 450 Herbicide.
- Certain plants (eg. Soursob, 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 Weed Warning

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
-------	---	-----------

Glister 450 Herbicide is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. Glister 450 Herbicide has the inhibition of EPSP Synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Glister 450 Herbicide is a group M herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Glister 450 Herbicide and other Group M 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 Glister 450 Herbicide or other Group M herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sinon Australia Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Glister 450 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

### CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Glister 450 Herbicide is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Suitable cultivation and/or sowing operations are required to provide seed bed conditions satisfactory for crop germination and development, proceed as follows:

- Spraying early when weed are young
- If weeds are few and the soil is friable, you can start as early as one day after spraying.
- If 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 vegetation being incorporated by cultivation or sowing. This is particularly important in cold and/or wet conditions. Grazing will help reduce the weed density, and you can assist weed decay by cultivation to leave trash on the surface.
- If seedbed conditions are marginal, be careful to seed at the correct depth. DO NOT use pre-emergent herbicides if their labels indicate they may delay crop emergence.

### MIXING

Glister 450 Herbicide mixes readily with water. **Note** Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, eg. Water from ponds and unlined ditches, or if hard water containing calcium salts is used.

DO NOT mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks.

1. Ensure the sprayer is free of any residue of previous spray materials.
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 Glister 450 is being used alone go to step 5.
4. If Glister 450 is being used with insecticides. Other herbicides or additives (see tank mixtures) add these products now according to their label instructions. If using with ammonium sulphate add Nufarm Liaise first using 2L/100L of spray volume.
5. Add the required amount of Glister 450 and mix well. Mechanical agitators may cause excessive foaming and should not be used unless required by tankmix partners.
6. Add the rest of the water. Near the end, add a non-ionic wetting agent, see below.  
Placing the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution will prevent excessive foaming. Removing hose from tank immediately after the filling will prevent back siphoning into water source. Use spray solutions 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 of the following amounts of a non-ionic wetting agent per 100L of spray mix:

- 200mL of BS1000.
- 300mL of Shirwett 600, Agral Spray Activator and Spreading agent.

#### Boom spraying

When spraying annual ryegrass, slivergrass (*Vulpia*) or perennial grasses, addition of 200mL of BS 1000 per 100L of spray mix may improve control.

For boom and high volume application of certain perennial and brush/woody weeds such as bracken, gorse, lantana

addition of an organosilicone wetter such as Pulse Pentetrant at 200mL per 100L 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**

Glister 450 Herbicide 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. Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly washing with water.

### **BOOM EQUIPMENT**

Application of Glister 450 Herbicide in spray volumes of 25-100 L/ha is recommended. Use nozzles that produce a MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality at target (ASAE S572). Environmental conditions, including delta T wind speed, and the size and density of the target weeds, should be taken into consideration when selecting nozzles. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

### **AERIAL EQUIPMENT**

Aerial equipment may be used to apply Glister 450 Herbicide only in pasture or fallow situations prior to establishment of field crops, fodder crops, or new pasture, and for pre-harvest application to sorghum crops. Do NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Use recommended rates of Glister 450 Herbicide specified in this label up to a maximum limit of 3.2L/ha. For Micronair equipment, apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 20L/ha. Use nozzles that produce a MEDIUM to COARSE spray quality (ASAE S572) at the target are recommended. Swath width may need to be adjusted to take into account the aircraft type, wind conditions, target height and density.

DO NOT apply Glister 450 by aircraft in temperatures above 30°C and increase spray output to at least 30L/ha if temperatures rise above 25°C. Avoid application if humidity falls below 35%. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

### **Application on hilly terrain**

Spraying height may vary. Increase water volume to 30-80 L/ha and use nozzles that produce a COARSE spray quality at the target (ASAE S572).

### **Application under hot conditions**

High temperatures and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperature reaches 25°C, increase water volume to at least 30L/ha, and nozzles that produce a COARSE spray quality at the target (ASAE S572).

DO NOT apply Glister 450 Herbicide by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C.

### **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, Glister:Water". For example, a 1:9 mixture equals one part Glister plus 9 parts water.

### **WIPER EQUIPMENT**

Wiper Equipment (eg. ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applications) may be used to apply Glister onto weeds growing in oilseed crops, sugarcane, cotton, seed and pod 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 10cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should be no greater than 8km/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 1L Glister with 2.5 litres of clean water to prepare a 29% solution.

Glister 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 (4km/h) is recommended.

DO NOT add oils to Glister/water mixture, otherwise difficulty in application and reduced weed control may occur.

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

## TANK MIXTURES/COMPATIBILITY

Glister 450 Herbicide may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and additives. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.

### TANK MIXTURES – HERBICIDES

Atrazine, flowable or granular, (Do not apply the tank mix for control of Barnyard grass or Liverseed grass), 2, 4-D ester, dicamba, Express, triclopyr 600, trifluralin, fluroxypyr, chlorsulfuron, simazine flowable or granular, Yield, pendimethalin, metsulfuron methyl, triasulfuron, clopyralid, LVE MCPA and oxyfluorfen.

### TANK MIXTURES – INSECTICIDES

Glister 450 Herbicide is compatible with the following insecticides: Dimethoate, Imidan, omethoate Chlorpyrifos 500 and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion.

### TANK MIXTURES – ADDITIVES

Spraymate Liaise (ammonium sulphate), Shirwett 600/BS1000 (non ionic wetting agents), Pulse Penetrant (organosilicone penetrants) and LI700 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.**

Hi-Load Atrazine 600 can be added. Use with Spraymate Liase to overcome antagonism.

- DO NOT spray by air. This mixture does not control Barnyard grass.
- **In fallow or in crop.** Chlorsulfuron can be added.
- **Prior to sowing lupins.** Flowable Simazine can be added. Use with Spraymate Liase 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 75mL of Hammer (carfentrazone-ethyl 400g/L) per hectare.
- **To improve and accelerate knockdown symptoms prior to planting wheat or barley.** Add 75mL of oxyfluorfen per hectare.
- **To improve control of certain broadleaved weeds.** Add LV Ester 680. 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 200mL of Wetter TX per 100L of spray mix. Use only if recommended.
- **To compensate for adverse growing conditions such as cool or cloudy weather.** Control of annual

weeds by Sinon Glister Herbicide alone may possibly be improved by adding 2L of Spraymate Liase per 100L of spray mix.

- **To improve control on Couch.** Add 500mL/100L LI700.

#### **PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**

Avoid contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since 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, cropping lands or pastures.

#### **PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT**

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container.

DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water.

DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

#### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Do not contaminate seed, feed or foodstuff. Do not re-use container for any purpose.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any *drumMUSTER* collection point or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the empty containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

For REFILLABLE containers (1000L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply.

#### **SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Product will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield or goggles.

#### **FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 1126.

#### **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)**

Additional information is listed in the MSDS, which is available from the supplier.

#### **NOTICE TO BUYER**

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions.

In a Transport Emergency Dial <b>000</b> Police or Fire Brigade	<b>SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE</b>
--	--