

CAUTION

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

Spectra Atrazine 900 WDG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900g/kg ATRAZINE

GROUP **C** HERBICIDE

For the control of weeds and grasses in sorghum, maize, sugar cane, TT canola, lucerne and for fallow area maintenance and other situations 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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APVMA Approval No.: 63398/0109

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface runoff are forecast within two days of application.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least two days after application.

DO NOT use as a pre-emergence application in Sorghum, Broom Millet or Saccaline during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia.

Soil Moisture: The product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	SOILS	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) Pre-emergence or post sowing pre-emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Gromwell, Doublegee, Fumitorias, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (Vulpia) Suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats and Wild Radish	All States		1.1 - 2.2kg	Important: This use is subject to an INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for TT-canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-canola. Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally incorporated by harrows). For best results, apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seedling or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20-30mm) to set the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding incorporate to a depth of 5cm.
Canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) post-emergence application	Annual Ryegrass (1-2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Wild Radish, Turnips			0.5 - 1.1kg	Important: This use is subject to an INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for TT-canola. See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-canola. Apply to moist soil when weeds are actively growing. The addition of 0.5% - 1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post emergence activity. Cold water: Under cold water conditions (10°C or less), use Hasten as a crop oil. DO NOT apply more than one post-emergence application.
Eucalypt/Pine plantation	Broadleaf weeds and grasses including: Capeweed, Clovers, Mouse-ear, Chickweed, Ryegrass, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Sowthistle seedlings, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog Grass			Up to 5kg Up to 8.9kg	For sandy and highly erodible soils. For loams and heavier textured soils. Preferably apply as a strip.
Fallow area, maintenance (prior to sowing wheat, peas, lupins)	Broadleaf weeds and grasses.	Vic only	All soils	0.65kg – 0.87kg	Apply late July-mid September for May-June sowing. Use the higher rate for a 14 months fallow – apply in February/April before Autumn rains.
Lucerne	Mintweed	All States		0.6kg	Apply when the first germination of mintweed seedlings are 5-8cm high and actively growing. Using the low volume boom spray apply 140-170L spray mixture per hectare. DO NOT TREAT LUCERNE STANDS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.

SITUATION & CROP (cont)	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	SOILS	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lupins – Weed Free Seedbed	Capeweed, Clovers and Medics, Doublegee, Mustard, Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed. Suppression of Annual Grass Weeds	WA only	All soils	0.28 – 0.56kg plus 0.28 – 0.56kg Spectra Simazine 900 WDG	Apply to bare moist soil immediately before or at seedling. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Incorporation by the sowing operation should not exceed 5cm. Sufficient rainfall (20-30mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20-30mm) is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Apply a maximum of 0.93kg/ha of the mixture on yellow sands. Apply 1.2kg/ha on all other soil types. N.B. Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation. Caution: DO NOT use on white or grey sands.
Seed bed preparation for sorghum crop in conservation tillage system	As for sorghum weed control	Qld, NSW only	All soils	2kg or 3.3kg	Apply to moist soil or where rain is imminent and prior to the germination of weeds and grasses. If seedling weeds are present tank mix with a specific herbicide. Use lower rate when short term control of weeds is required or where crop will follow sorghum in the rotation.
Sorghum, Maize	Black Pigweed	Central Qld only		1.2kg	Pre-emergence.
	Thornapple (<i>Datura</i> spp.) and other broadleaf weeds including <i>Amaranth</i> spp., Annual Ground Cherry, Bellvine, Black Pigweed, Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Pigweed, Sesbania Pea, Wandering Jew, Wild Gooseberry	Qld, NSW only		0.35kg or 1.2kg	Post-emergence: Use lower rate for seedlings (2 true leaves). For plants up to 3cm in diameter use higher rate. Add a non-ionic surfactant.
Sorghum	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, NT only		0.83kg – 1.1kg plus 300 – 500mL Tordon 75-D	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds or when the plants are not actively growing. Spray when the crop has 4-6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed. DO NOT add surfactants or crop oil. If rotating to winter cereal crops DO not apply this tank mixture within 6 months of the expected sowing date. For other crops of situations observe plant back information on the respective product labels.
	Black Pigweed, Sesbania Pea	Qld only		1.1 – 2.2kg	Apply as a pre-emergent blanket spray. Add a non-ionic surfactant. Apply a maximum of 3.3kg/ha per annum.
Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline (Forage Sorghum) (Irrigated & Dryland)	<i>Amaranth</i> s sp., Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat-hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Paddy Melon, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Sesbania Pea, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Thornapple, Wild Oats, Wireweed	All States	All Soils	2kg	DRYLAND AREAS – Pre-plant or pre-emergence.
				2kg or 1.4kg	A further application may be required (post-emergence) under dry conditions where long term weed control is required or additional weed control is required because of heavy rainfall OR prolonged wet conditions OR
				3.3kg	because dry weather follows sowing and spraying, and weed and grass growth occurs.
			Light Soils	2.5kg	DRYLAND AREAS – Pre-emergence followed by post-emergence. Blanket application.
			Medium Soils	1.7kg	DO NOT apply to very sandy soils.
				1.4-2kg	DRYLAND AREAS – Post-emergence.
			Heavy Soils	2kg	DRYLAND AREAS – Post-emergence followed by post-emergence. Escapes of pigweed may occur at rates below 2.5kg/ha (Qld only)
Medium Soils	2.5kg 3.3kg	DRYLAND AREAS – Post-emergence for control of broadleaf weeds. Blanket application. REFER APPLICATION TABLES 1 & 2. REFER APPLICATION TABLE 1 & 2. Irrigated areas (not MIA) – POST-EMERGENCE ONLY.			
Heavy Soils	3.3kg	IRRIGATED AREAS – Pre-plant or pre-emergence followed by post-emergence. Use heavier rates where grasses are a major problem. IRRIGATED AREAS – Pre-emergence only or post-emergence (not in MIA). Use the heavier rates where grasses are a problem. For control of Parthenium Weed apply a maximum of 3.3kg/ha per annum.			
Maize & Sweetcorn	Weeds as above	All States	Light / medium soils	2.5kg	Main problem broadleaf weeds. Apply by low volume boom or aircraft. For major grass problems apply by low volume boom or aircraft.
			Medium/ heavy soils	3.3kg	
Sugar cane	Giant Sensitive Plant alone or in association with Barnyard Grass, Blue Top, Budda Pea, Cobblers Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, Pigweed, Sesbania, Side Retusa, Stinking Passion Vine, Summer Grass, Thickhead & Vines, Wild Rose	Qld only	All soils	2.2 – 3.3kg	Avoid spraying weeds under stress. Apply by ground rig only and obtain good cover of target weeds. Use high rates towards the higher end of the range where heavy soil or high trash levels are present. Use higher rates for grasses. Approximate period of weed control: 2.2kg – up to 4 weeks, 3.3kg – up to 14 weeks. A pre-emergent application is preferred for grasses.
Grass seed crops (established stands of sirocco phalaris, demeter fescue and currie cocksfoot)	Brome Grass	All States		1.0 – 1.2kg	Apply after the Autumn break where Brome grass is just emerging. Apply by low volume boom spray.

SITUATION & CROP (cont)	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	SOILS	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Seedling Signal grass & <i>Panicum Maximum</i>	Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobblers Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, Rhodes Grass <i>Setaria</i> spp., <i>Sida</i> spp., Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Woolly Top	Qld only	All soils	2.5 – 3.3kg	Pre-emergent: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lowest rate on panicum maximum seed crops and the highest rate on signal grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grasses (<i>Digitara</i> spp. and <i>Brachiaria</i> spp.) are not controlled. Warning: Damage can occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool, dry conditions. NOTE: Damage may occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool dry conditions.
Seedling ryegrass, Seed Crops	Toad Rush, Winter Grass	Vic only		0.48 – 0.55kg	Use the lower rate at 2-3 leaves and the higher rate at early tillering. Use at the tillering stage.
	Broadleaf Weeds, Toad Rush, Winter Grass			0.55kg plus 500mL MCPA 500 & 400mL dicamba (500g/L)	
Established ryegrass, seed crops	Barley Grass, Docks, Loosestrife, Sorrel, Silver Grass, Soft Brome, Toad Grass, Winter Grass	Vic only		0.83 – 1.1kg	Apply after good Autumn rains have fallen and conditions are becoming cooler – around late May to mid June. Graze heavily prior to application. Note: Some crop damage may occur on sandy soils. If crop water stressed then damage may occur. DO NOT apply Nitrogen prior to spraying.
Roadside and rights of way	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, NT only		3.3kg	Pre-emergence and Post-emergence: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants. Apply a maximum 3kg/ha per annum.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

CANOLA:

Pre-emergence application – DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Post-emergence application – DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOT FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The maximum rate of application in all crops except plantation forestry will be 3kg/ha per year. The maximum rate of application in plantation forestry will be 4.5kg/ha per year in sandy soils and those defined as highly erodible and 8kg/ ha per year in clay loams and heavier textured soils. Before opening carefully read Directions For Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions. This product can be used as a pre-emergent and post-emergent herbicide. It acts mainly through root absorption. Its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and particular weed species. Established perennial species are not satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP C HERBICIDE

SPECTRA ATRAZINE 900 WDG Herbicide is a member of the Triazine group of herbicides. This product has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management ATRAZINE 900 WDG is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to ATRAZINE 900 WDG and other photosynthesis inhibitor 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 ATRAZINE 900 WDG or other inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II herbicides. However resistance should not be assumed without first viewing the method of application the coverage and the timing of application. Resistance to ATRAZINE 900 WDG cannot be predicted and may occur at any time. It is not due to a fault in the product and Spectra Pacific (Australia) Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of ATRAZINE 900 WDG to control resistant weeds.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT CANOLA

An integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT-Canola (the Strategy has been developed and funded by the Canola Association of Australia in cooperation with certain companies. The Strategy outlines recommendations, measures and options for weed management, including management of herbicide resistance in weed populations. The Strategy is available from Spectra Pacific (Australia) Pty Ltd and the Canola Association of Australia. A program has been developed that outlines sound agronomic practices and integrated weed management programs designed to optimise the performance of TT-Canola. It is advised that consultation on IWM be undertaken with an accredited agronomist prior to use of ATRAZINE 900 WDG on TT-Canola.

TO MINIMISE HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage.
- Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure:

Broadleaf Weeds and Ryegrass: Use SIMAZINE 900 WDG or ATRAZINE 900 WDG plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or ATRAZINE 900 WDG may be necessary.

Broadleaf Weeds only: Use ATRAZINE 900 WDG post-emergence.
- DO NOT use ATRAZINE 900g/kg or SIMAZINE 900g/kg if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.
- Watch for escapes, especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C herbicide use.

SITUATION & CROP (cont)	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	SOILS	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Seedling Signal grass & <i>Panicum Maximum</i>	Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobblers Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, Rhodes Grass <i>Setaria</i> spp., <i>Sida</i> spp., Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Woolly Top	Qld only	All soils	2.5 – 3.3kg	Pre-emergent: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lowest rate on panicum maximum seed crops and the highest rate on signal grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grasses (<i>Digitara</i> spp. and <i>Brachiaria</i> spp.) are not controlled. Warning: Damage can occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool, dry conditions. NOTE: Damage may occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool dry conditions.
Seedling ryegrass, Seed Crops	Toad Rush, Winter Grass	Vic only		0.48 – 0.55kg	Use the lower rate at 2-3 leaves and the higher rate at early tillering. Use at the tillering stage.
	Broadleaf Weeds, Toad Rush, Winter Grass			0.55kg plus 500mL MCPA 500 & 400mL dicamba (500g/L)	
Established ryegrass, seed crops	Barley Grass, Docks, Loosestrife, Sorrel, Silver Grass, Soft Brome, Toad Grass, Winter Grass	Vic only		0.83 – 1.1kg	Apply after good Autumn rains have fallen and conditions are becoming cooler – around late May to mid June. Graze heavily prior to application. Note: Some crop damage may occur on sandy soils. If crop water stressed then damage may occur. DO NOT apply Nitrogen prior to spraying.
Roadside and rights of way	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, NT only		3.3kg	Pre-emergence and Post-emergence: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants. Apply a maximum 3kg/ha per annum.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- DO NOT use Group C herbicides in consecutive years.
- Resistant Weeds Reporting**
- Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to atrazine and simazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.
- To avoid Triazine carry over:**
- On acid soils (pH less than 6.5)** – The maximum rate of ATRAZINE 900 WDG or SIMAZINE 900 WDG or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 2.2kg/ha.
- On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5)** – The maximum rate of ATRAZINE 900 WDG or SIMAZINE 900 WDG or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is 1.1kg/ha.
- Post-emergence use** – It is recommended that ATRAZINE 900 WDG only be used, and at rates of 1.1kg/ha or less, on both acid and alkaline soils.

MIXING

Add the required quantity of product to the partly filled tank while agitating, continue agitating while filling the tank. Agitate continuously while carrying out spraying operations. Reseal partly used container immediately after use. DO NOT mix, load or apply within 20 metres of any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream or river.

DO NOT apply within 60 metres of natural or impounded lakes or dams.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with post-emergent knockdown herbicides containing paraquat and other residual herbicides such as Diuron in sugar cane only, addition of 2,4-D will assist in short term suppression of nut-grass and other sedges.

INCORPORATION (PRE-PLANT AND AT SOWING APPLICATION)

This product acts mainly by root absorption. Its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made immediately after application to provide appropriate weed control. Delay in activation of the product may result in some weed growth. In flood or furrow irrigation situations complete and continued activation of the product may not occur due to a thin band of dry soil on the surface during or after irrigation. Mechanical incorporation after application, using light harrows to incorporate the product into the soil not more than 4cm deep is required to ensure the irrigation water activates the product. Always apply the product to an even unridged seedbed.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

By low volume boom or aircraft. With aircraft application the need for good soil moisture at the time of application and follow up rain or irrigation within 10 days is most critical. Suggested minimum volumes of spray mixture per hectare:

Aircraft: 20 to 30 litres per hectare.

Boom: 50 to 100 litres per hectare.

Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum band width should be 30cm. DO NOT use human flaggers in aerial spraying unless protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

TT CANOLA : APPLICATION

DO NOT apply to TT canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a 60m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a 20m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where run-off may be captured by farm earthworks.

SOIL MOISTURE

This product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through weed zone should occur or be applied within 10 days after spraying.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants. DO NOT apply high rates of application to heavier soils if roots of desirable shrubs or trees are near the surface. DO NOT use in channels or drains. DO NOT use near newly planted shrubs, young ornamentals and species with shallow roots, e.g. *Prunus* species, or trees in sandy porous soils. DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 18 months following treatments of this product at rates up to 3.3kg/ha. When rates in excess of 3.3kg/ha are applied plantings may not be possible for very long periods afterwards. DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spray equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants adjacent areas, crop lands, pastures, wetlands and waterbodies or watercourses. DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil. DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause run-off are forecast within two days of application. DO NOT irrigate to the point of run-off for at least two days after application.

SORGHUM, BROOM MILLET, SACCALINE AND FORAGE SORGHUM

Heavy rains immediately following an application tend to result in excessive concentrations of herbicide in seed furrow, thus encouraging possible crop injury. This is most likely to occur when a pre-plant or pre-emergence application is made using rates in excess of 2kg/ha. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury use technique (A), (B) or (D) set out in “Method of Application Table”. In the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia do not use a pre-emergence application during the wet season. When sowing is made on the flat avoid application to ridged soil.

METHOD OF APPLICATION TABLE

For Dryland or Irrigated Sorghum, Broom Millet and Forage Sorghum, Maize and Sweet Corn.		
Type of Application	Critical Comments	Incorporation
A. Pre-plant application – followed by post-emergence application	Apply after establishment of the seed bed and up to two weeks prior to sowing. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using the technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied after the crop has emerged and developed 2-3 leaves.	If applied to dry soil, lightly harrow to incorporate this product into the soil not more than 4cm deep.
B. Pre-emergence – followed by post-emergence application	Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil. NOTE: Applying the total amount of preparation as a pre-emergence application increases the risk of crop damage.	As above.
C. Pre-emergence application	Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soils. NOTE: Applying the total amount of preparation as a pre-emergence application increases the risk of crop damage.	As above.
D. Post-emergence application	Application must be made to seedling broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not more than 1cm high. Normally the crop is then at the 2-3 leaf stage. Soil should be moist and rain or irrigation should follow application.Add a 100% non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 250mL per 100L of spray for all post-emergence application.	
NOTE: Should weeds develop after a pre-plant or pre-emergence application a shallow cultivation may assist control. Avoid deep cultivation which may throw untreated soil over the sprayed areas, as this may seriously reduce weed control.		
Eucalyptus Pinus radiata plantations.		
Type of Application	Critical Comments	
Pre-planting	Graze area heavily and apply the tank mixture no more than 2 weeks before planting.	
Post-planting	Apply tank mixture either immediately after or within one month of planting. Application must be made before the Spring commences. Avoid spraying the pine seedlings by using directed spray.	

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. DO NOT inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear elbow length PVC gloves. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day’s use wash gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

MSDS

Additional Information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for ATRAZINE 900 WDG is available from Spectra Pacific (Australia) Pty Ltd on request.

MAIZE & SWEETCORN

For post-emergence application add crop oil at the rate of 5.5 litres per hectare if grasses are the major problem. Spray mixture must be continually agitated. DO NOT apply mixtures containing crop oil to stressed crops, inbred lines or breeding stock as injury may occur. Where broadleaf weeds only are present add 250mL surfactant per 100 litres of spray mixture.

NON-CROP

It is preferable to apply the spray to the bare ground before weeds commence growth or apply to weed seedlings before they reach 15cm in size. Application should be timed with seasonal rainfall to allow movement of herbicide into the weed root zone area of the soil. Apply this product in sufficient water to ensure even application, at least 550 litres and preferably 1100 litres per hectare.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Where treating native pasture, keep stock off for 14 days while ATRAZINE 900 WDG takes effect.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Avoid spray drift. This product is very highly toxic to algae and aquatic macrophytes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake empty bag into spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture or shred and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm 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.