DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP

KENSO AGCARE

SPEEDY 250

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 135 g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
115 g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP L HERBICIDE

For control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Can be utilized in crop establishment programs. Contains non-ionic wetter.

KENSO agcare

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
3C / 59 Oxford Street
Bulimba QLD 4171
Phone (07) 3217 9788
www.kenso.com.au

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

CONTENTS: 20 Litres APVMA Approval No.: 59333/ 61930

KENSO AGCARE SPEEDY 250 HERBICIDE

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture 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.

110L Mini Bulk Returnable Container (110L only)

Store the original sealed drum in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the non-return valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the drum with water or any foreign matter.

After each use of the product, please ensure that the non-return valve, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the drum have been used, please return the empty drum to the point of purchase. The drum remains the property of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd.

Refillable containers (1000L only):

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear:

- Cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist,
- A washable hat,
- Elbow-length PVC gloves,
- Face shield or goggles,
- Half face piece respirator or disposable respirator.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If products in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. Do not inhale spray mist. 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, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator that complies with the equipment of AS 1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting, vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs get a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd.) the refund of the price paid and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. within thirty days of delivery.

In a Transport Emergency
Dial **000**
Police or Fire Brigade

9 328666 001027

drumMUSTER eligible container

KENSO agcare

Batch No.:
Date of Manufacture:

BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE,LIQUID, TOXIC, (contains Paraquat and Diquat)

UN No. 3016

PG III
HAZHEM 2X

DANGEROUS POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
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KENSO agcare

SPEEDY 250

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 135 g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE

115g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP L HERBICIDE

For control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaved weeds. Can be utilized in crop establishment programs. Contains non-ionic wetter.

READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

APVMA Approval No: 59333/61930

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
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Use of Speedy 250 for the control of weeds during the fallow Procedure (6)

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also expose the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth holds the soil in clods.

Speedy 250 provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the label.

(a) Seedling Weeds:
Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1.0 to 3.2 litres/hectare Speedy 250 in 50 to 100 litres of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7 to 21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.
(b) Advanced weed growth:
While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of Speedy 250 many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. Speedy 250 rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material, a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of Speedy 250 preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

Use of Speedy 250 for the control of seedling weeds immediately before sowing Procedure (7)

(a) Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)
The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8 to 2.4 litres of Speedy 250 depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.

(b) Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-till planters)
A higher rate of Speedy 250 is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use Speedy 250 at 1.0 to 3.2 litres per hectare in southern Australia.; 1.2 to 3.2 litres per hectare in northern Australia (Qld, nthn NSW & NT only)

Compatibilty
Speedy 250 is compatible with any one of the following herbicides:
Ally* (metsulfuron methyl), Atradex* WG, Avadex* BW, Dicamba (200g/L), 2,4-D (amine & ester), Devrinol*, Diurex*Wg, Dual* Gold, Frenock*, Glean*(chlorsulfuron), Kenso Agcare Ox 240 (oxyfluorfen), Gramoxone*250, Logran*, Lontrel*, MCPA (amine & ester), Reglone*, Solicam* DF, Simagranz*, Spinnaker*, Stomp*, Surflan*, trifluralin, Yield*.
Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts Speedy 250 to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA. Refer to the manufacturer label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility.

Speedy 250 is compatible with any one of the following insecticides:
Ken-Tac 100, Phosmet, lambda Cyhalothrin, Omethoate, Tal-Ken 100.

Speedy 250 is compatible with Agral* and Ken-Wett1000* surfactants.
Speedy 250 is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Domestic pets and poultry –keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purpose or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture 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.

110LMini Bulk Returnable Container (110L only)
Store the original sealed drum in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the non-return valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the drum with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the non-return valve, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the drum have been used, please return the empty drum to the point of purchase. The drum remains the property of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd.

Refillable containers (1000L only):
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers.DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
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- Cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist
- A washable hat
- Elbow-length PVC gloves
- Face shield or goggles
- Half face piece respirator or disposable respirator.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If products in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. Do not inhale spray mist. 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, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the requirement of AS 1716 (Standards Associations of Australia).
- Avoid contacting, vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26). If poisoning occurs get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd.) the refund of the price paid and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. within thirty days of delivery.

In a Transport Emergency
Dial **000**
Police or Fire Brigade

* Not a registered trademark of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd

KENSO agcare

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
3C / 59 Oxford Street
Bulimba QLD 4171
Phone (07) 3217 9788

APVMA Approval No: 59333/61930

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT spray plants that are water logged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.
DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results.
DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.
For ground application only – DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FULL DISTURBANCE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including: **Winter** Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, rye, triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (linola) Lupins Vetch **Spring/ summer** Foddel Rape Pigeon Peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower **Pastures** Clover Grass Lucerne Medic	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	0.6 to 0.8	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	**Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1)** In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other states apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest – to kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or where narrow points are titled or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range 1.2L to 2.4L/ha. For dense mature swards over 2 months old or spring crops use rates up to 2.4L/ha. For control of Vulpia (silvergrass) add a wetter such as Agral at 160mL/100L or BS 1000 at 100mL/100L **Also refer to Crop establishment Procedure (3)** – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds are sprayed again. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release. **Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4)** – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. **TANK MIX:** see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Annual ryegrass	*Lolium rigidum*	4 leaf to early tiller	0.8 to 1.6		
	Barley grass	*Hordeum spp*				
	Brome grass	*Bromus spp*	Mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4		
	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	*Avena spp*				
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	*Vulpia spp.*	2 to 3 leaf	0.6 to 0.8*		
			4 leaf to early tiller	0.8 to 1.6*		
	Seedling Brassica weeds		1 to 5cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Bal mustard	*Nestia paniculata*	5 to 10cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Charlock	*Sinapsis arvensis*				
	Indian hedge mustard	*Sisymbrium orientale*	10 to 20cm diam	1.6 to 2.4		
	Long fruited wild turnip	*Brassica toumeforti*				
	Muskweed	*Myagrum parfoliatum*				
	Shepherds purse	*Capselia bursa-pasloris*				
	Short fruited wild turnip	*Rapistrum rugosum*				
	Ward's weed	*Carrichtera onnua*				
	Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*				
	Other seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Bedstraw	*Gallium tricomulum*				
	Bifora	*Bifora testiculata*				
	Capeweed	*Arclotheca calendula*				
	Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*				
	Ivy-leaf speedwell	*Veronica hodorifolia*	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Lincoln weed	*Diplotaxis tenufolia*				
	Medic	*Medicago spp*				
	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	*Emex australis*				
	Stinging nettle	*Urtica urens*				
	Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot)	*Erodium spp*				
	Sub clover	*Trifolium subterraneum*				
	Vetch (tares)	*Vicia spp*				
	Deadnettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Fumitory	*Fumaria spp*				
	Mellotus	*Malilotus spp*				
	Pimpemel	*Anagallis spp*				
	Poppy	*Papaver spp*				
	Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lonotus*				
	Sheepweed	*Buglossoides arvensis*				
	Paterson's curse	*Echium plantegineum*	1 to 5 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Wireweed	*Polygonum avicufare*	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Marshmallow	*Matsa parvifora*	1 to 12 leaf	0.8 to 1.2 +Kenso Agcare Ox 240 75mL		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins		1 to 6 leaf	0.8-1.2 + Kenso Agcare Ken-Met 600 WG 5g or 0.8-1.2 +dicamba 500mL		

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA- FALLOW/MININUM DISTURBANCE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or **FALLOWS** Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops: **Winter** Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, rye, triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (linola) Lupins Vetch **Spring/summer** Foddel Rape Pigeon Peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower **Pastures** Clover Grass Lucerne Medic	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	**Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation.** In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other states apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with narrow points. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control., use higher rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha. For dense swards or spring application use rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2L/ha. *For control of vulpia (silvergrass) add a wetter such as agral at 160mL/100L or BS 1000 at 100mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. Also refer to Crop establishment Procedure (4) – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing, but 3 days before the crop emerges. **TANK MIX**: see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Annual ryegrass	*Lolium rigidum*	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 2.4		
	Barley grass	*Hordeum spp*				
	Brome grass	*Bromus spp*	Mid to fully tillered	2.4 to 3.2		
	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	*Avena spp*				
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	*Vulpia spp.*	2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2*		
			4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 2.4*		
			Mid to fully tiller	2.4 to 3.2*		
	Seedling Brassica weeds		1 to 5cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
	Bal mustard	*Nestia paniculata*	5 to 10cm diam	1.8 to 1.4		
	Charlock	*Sinapsis arvensis*				
	Indian hedge mustard	*Sisymbrium orientale*	10 to 20cm diam	2.4 to 3.2		
	Long fruited wild turnip	*Brassica toumeforti*				
	Muskweed	*Myagrum parfoliatum*				
	Shepherds purse	*Capselia bursa-pasloris*				
	Short fruited wild turnip	*Rapistrum rugosum*				
	Ward's weed	*Carrichtera onnua*				
	Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*				
	Other seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
	Bedstraw	*Gallium tricomulum*				
	Bifora	*Bifora testiculata*				
	Capeweed	*Arclotheca calendula*				
	Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*				
	Ivy-leaf speedwell	*Veronica hodorifolia*	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8cm diam	1.8 to 3.2		
	Lincoln weed	*Diplotaxis tenufolia*				
	Medic	*Medicago spp*				
	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	*Emex australis*				
	Stinging nettle	*Urtica urens*				
	Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot)	*Erodium spp*				
	Sub clover	*Trifolium subterraneum*				
	Vetch (tares)	*Vicia spp*				
	Deadnettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10cm diam	1.2 to 3.2		
	Fumitory	*Fumaria spp*				
	Mellotus	*Malilotus spp*				
	Pimpemel	*Anagallis spp*				
	Poppy	*Papaver spp*				
	Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lonotus*				
	Sheepweed	*Buglossoides arvensis*				
	Paterson's curse	*Echium plantegineum*	1 to 5 leaf	1.8 to 3.2		
	Wireweed	*Polygonum avicufare*	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 3.2		
	Marshmallow	*Matsa parvifora*	1 to 12 leaf	1.2 to 1.8+Kenso Agcare Ox 240 75mL		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins		1 to 6 leaf	1.2 to 1.8+ Kenso Agcare Ken-Met 600 WG 5g or 1.2 to 1.8+dicamba 500mL		

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW/MINIMUM DISTURBANCE, CONTINUED

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
SOUTHEN AUSTRALIA DIRECT DRILLING With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or FALLOWS Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow	Medic	*Medicago spp*	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	1.2 to 1.8 plus 500 mL/ha Dicamba (200g/L)	Sthn NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	
	Sub.clover	*Trifolium terraneum*	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8cm diam	1.8 to 3.2 plus 5g Ally		
	Split application for:					
	Sub. clover	*Trifolium subterraneum*	1 to 8 leaf or 1 to 8cm diam	1.2L followed by 1.2L		For sub clover control without the addition of Dicamba (200g/L). In crops sown with triple disc, modified combine or sod seeder use a split application. Apply second application 7 to 15 days after first application and when green re-growth is present. For control prior to sowing with combine use a split application. Apply first application in autumn to mid winter. Apply second application 7 to 15 days later and when green re-growth is present. If there is excess leaf growth, i.e more than 10cm, split the recommended rate in half and apply second part 7 to 15 days after the first. Paddocks should be well grazed continuously from the break. The first application removes excess leaf growth; the second application is effective on residual green tissue. Green growth must be present for second application.
	Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2L followed by 1.2L		
			Mid to fully tillered	1.6L followed by 1.6L		
			Weeds higher than 10cm	2.4 to 3.2L		
	Potato weed	*Heliotropium europaeum*	1 to 15cm	1.2 to 1.6	SA only	For use in summer fallows only. Add 275g/ha Diurex WG to enhance control of larger weeds.
			15 to 30cm	1.6 to 2.4		

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA- FULL DISTURBANCE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED		GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Common name	Botanical name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING** With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including: **Broadacre Crops-Winter** Cereals (Wheat, Barley, oats, rye, triticale) Canola Chickpeas Field beans **Broadacre Crops-Summer** Cotton Maize Millet Mungbeans Navy beans Peanuts Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower	Seedling grasses (Not re-growth or rhizomes)		2 to 3 leaf	0.8 to 1.2	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	**Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (7a)** Apply in 50 to 100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results, will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6L to 2.4L/ha. **TANK MIX**: see Compatibility Section. *For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
	Barnyard grass	*Echinochloa spp*	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 1.6		
	Buffell grass	*Cenchrus ciliaris*				
	Columbus grass	*Sorghum x almum*				
	Johnson grass	*Sorghum haleponse*				
	Liverseed grass	*Urochloa panicoides*				
	Mossman river grass	*Cenchrus echinatus*	Mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4		
	Paradoxa grass	*Phalaris paradoxa*				
	Rhodes grass	*Chloris gayana*				
	Summer grass	*Digitaria ciliaris*				
	Sweet summer grass	*Brachiaria eruciformis*				
	Volunteer barley	*Hordeum vulgare*				
	Volunteer wheat	*Triticum aestivum*				
	Wild oats	*Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua*				
	Sorghum	*Sorghum bicolor*	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Stink grass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6		
	African turnip weed	*Sisymbrium thellungii**	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Annual saltbush	*Atriplex muelleri*	8 to 12 leaf	2.4		
	Australian bindweed	*Convolvulus erubescens*				
	Australian bluebell	*Wahlenbergia gracilis*				
	Blackberry nightshade	*Solanum nigrum*				
	Bathurst burr	*Xanthium spinosum*				
	Bellvine	*Ipomoea plebeian*				
	Black pigweed	*Trianthema porfulacastrum*				
	Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*				
	Caltrop	*Tribulus terrestris*				
	Caustic weed	*Euphorbia spp*				
	Climbing buckwheat	*Polygonum convolvulus*				
	Cowvine	*Ipomoea lonchophyla*				
	Cudweeds	*Gnaphalium spp*				
	Deadnettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*				
	Europena bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*				
	Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*				
	Fireweed	*Seneciomadagascari ensis*				
	Fleabanes	*Conyza spp*				
	Fumitory	*Fumaria spp*				
	Hogweed	*Zaleya galericulata*				
	Malvastrum	*Malvastrum americanum*				
	Mexican poppy	*Argemone spp*				
	Mintweed	*Salvia reflexa*				
	Mungbean	*Vigna radiata*				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING** With full combines as an aid in the establishment of crops	Seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6	QLD, Nthn NSW only	**Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (7a)** Apply in 50 to 100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6 to 2.4L/ha. **TANK MIX**: see Compatibility Section *For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1L 2,4-D amine (500g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
	Nativa Rosella	*Abelmoschus ficulneus*	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragoniodes*	8 to 12 leaf	2.4		
	Noogora burr	*Xanthium pungens*				
	Parthenium weed	*Parthnium hysterophorus*				
	Peppercress	*Lepidium spp*				
	Phyllantus	*Phylanthus spp*				
	Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca seriola*				
	Prickly paddymelon	*Cucumis myriocarpa*				
	Red pigweed	*Portulaca oleracea*				
	Rhynchosia	*Rhynchosia spp*				
	Sesbania pea*	*Sesbania cannabina**				
	Sida	*Sida spp*				
	Smooth cucumber	*Cucumis spp*				
	Soft roly poly	*Salsola kali*				
	Sowthistle	*Sonchus spp*				
	Soybean	*Glycine max*				
	Spiny ernex	*Emex australis*				
	Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*				
	Thornapples	*Datura spp*				
	Variegated thistle	*Silybum mariamum*				
	Wild gooseberry	*Physalis minima*				
	Native jute	*Corchorus trilocularis*	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Native jute	*Corchorus trilocularis*	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Annual ground cherry	*Physalis angulata*	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Turnip weed	*Rapistrum rugosum*	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Boggabri	*Amaranthus mitchellii*	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Hexham scent*	*Melilotus indicus**	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Wild carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Speedy weed	*Flaveria australasica*	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA- FALLOW/MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED Common name	Botanical name	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING** With minimum disturbance Or **FALLOWS Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing or maintaining a fallow or the establishment of crops including** **Broadacre crops – Winter** Cereals (Wheats, oats,Rye, Triticale) chickpeas Broadacre crops – Summer Cotton Maize Millet Mungbeans Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Paradoxa grass Stink grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	 Echinochloa spp Urochloa panicoides Phalaris paradoxa Eragrostis cilianensis Hordeum vulgare Triticum aestivum Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua	2 leaf to pre-tillering Early tillering	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	**Refer to Procedures (5), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation** In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control use higher rates in the range 1.6L to 2.4L/ha. Apply in 50 to 100L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions.
	Seedling broadleaved weeds Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fireweed Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea* Smooth cucumber Sunflower Thornapples Volunteer cotton (including Roundup Ready cotton) Wild gooseberry	 Xanthium spinosum Plebeia Trianthema portulacastrum Hibiscus trionum Tribulus terrestris Chenopodium album Senecio madagascariensis Fumaria spp Salvia reflexa Vigna radiate* Tetragonia tetragonoides Cucumis myriocarpa Sesbania cannabina* Cucumis spp Helianthus annuus* Datura spp Gossypium hirsutum Physalis minima	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5L to 1L 2,4D amine (500g/L)- refer to relevant label for plant-back period. **TANK MIX:** see Compatibility Section.
	Volunteer cotton (including Roundup Ready cotton)	Gossypiun hirsutum	5 to 9 leaf	2.4 to 3.2		
	Baggari Hexham scent* Wild carrot Phyllantus	Amaranthus mitchelli melilotus Indicus* Daucus glochidiatus Phylanthus spp	1 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
As an aid in post harvest weed control- after winter cereals	Volunteer barley	Hordeum vulgare	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		**Refer to Procedure 5** Do not spray under hot, dry conditions or when weeds are covered with dust and/or trash. Application is best carried out following rain.
	Volunteer wheat	Triticum aestivum	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Bladder ketmia	Hibiscus trionum	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Milk thistle	Sonchus deraceus	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	New Zealand spinach	Tetragonia tetragonoides	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		

SUGAR CANE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED Common name	Botanical name	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA **SUGAR CANE ESTABLISHMENT AND FALLOWS PRIOR TO SUGAR CANE PLANTING** Cultivated or non-cultivated **As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane**	Seedling grasses (not re-growth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Stink grass	 Echinochloa spp Urochloa panicoides Eragrostis cilianensis	2 leaf to pre-tillering Early tillering Mature annual grasses*	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2*	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	SUGAR CANE prior to planting or for establishing or maintaining a fallow-refer to Procedure (6) and following Cultivated fallow-where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10cm high use rates of 1.6 to 2.4L/ha in a spray volume of 150 to 200L water/ha plus a wetter such as BS 1000 at 120mL/ha or Agral at 200mL/100L. *Non-cultivated fallow – to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2L/ha in a spray volume of 400L water/ha plus a wetter such as BS 1000 at 120mL/100L or Agral at 200mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Diurex (500g to 1kg/ha)and if vines are present add 2,4-D amine. A split application of Speedy 250 to 12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110º flat fan nozzle equipment of Spraying Systems 03 for 200L/ha and 04 for 250 to 400L/ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. **TANK MIX:** See Compatibility Section
	Seedling broadleaved weeds Barthurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea Smooth cucumber Thornapples Wild gooseberry	 Xanthium spinosum Ipomoea plebia Triantherna portulacastrum Hibiscus trionum Tribulus terrestris Chenopodium album Fumaria spp Salvia reflexa Vigna radiate Tetragonia tetragonoides Cucumis myriocarpa Sesbania cannabina Cucumis spp Dature spp Physalis minima	1 to 4 leaf Mature broadleaf weeds*	1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2*		
	Phyllanthus	Phylanthus spp	1 to 8 leaf Mature broadleaf weeds*	1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2*		

SUGAR CANE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED Common name	Botanical name	GROWTH STAGE	RATE L/ha	STATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SUGAR CANE PLANT & RATOON	Most seedling broadleaf weeds including Sickle pod Blue top Phyllantus Calopo And Most seedling grasses including Awnless barnyard grass Summer grass Guinea grass Hamil grass Green summer grass	 Senna (Cassia) obtusifolia Ageratum houstonianum Phyllanthus spp. Calapogonium muconoides Echinochloa colona Digitaria ciliaris Panicum maximum Panicum maximum cv Hamil Brachiaria miliiformis	Up to 5cm high Up to 50cm high Up to 15cm high Up to 15cm high 3 to 5 leaves Up to 5cm high	1.2 to 1.6 1.2 to 1.6 1.2 to 1.6 1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.0 1.2 to 1.6 + Diurex	Qld, NSW & WA only	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leavers will appear in 7 to 10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspaces spray. The Irvin spray room is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem which is resistant to Speedy 250, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher ate for dense, more mature weeds. Speedy 250 can be mixed with Atradex WG Herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. It may also be mixed with high rates of Diurex WG for residual control. To enhance activity of Speedy 250 under favorable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions add 275g/ha Diurex WG. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5cm high use a minimum of 250L spray solution/ha, increase to 350L/ha for weeds up to 10cm high. Use a spray volume of 400L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Agral at 200mL/100L or BS1000 at 120mL per 100L of water.
	All above grasses		Up to 10cm high	1.2 to 1.6 + Diurex		
	All above grasses		> 10cm high & seeding	1.6 to 2.8 + Diurex		

COTTON

CROP/ SITUATION	USE	STATES	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	Qld, NSW only	1.2 to 1.6	Apply by rounding only. Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50 to 100L of water per hectare. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. Speedy 250 can damage immature green bolls.

LUCERNE

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
LUCERNE – Established (at least 1 year old) - for improved grazing or over sowing - for improved grazing, hay or seed production or over sowing - for enhanced control of some broadleaf weeds - for short term residual weed control	Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium	All States	1.6L	Spray in autumn after weeds germinates. Graze the Lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or Lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
	Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium		2.4L	Spray in winter. Graze the Lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or Lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE HIGH Volume or power sprayer Per ha	RATE HIGH Volume or power sprayer Per 100L (Spot Spray)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Public Service Areas, Rights of way, Market Gardens and nurseries Orchards (including Bananas), Vineyards, and Forests-Ring weeding around trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	**All States**	2.4 to 3.2L (a) see below	240 to 320mL (b) see below	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Kenso Agcare Ox 240 at 250mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Kenso Agcare Ox 240. Refer to the Kenso Agcare Ox 240 label. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rates as below: Water volume 250L/ha: use 960 to 1280 mL/100L Water volume 500L/ha: use 480 to 640 mL/100L Water volume 750L/ha:use 320 to 430mL/100L OR Measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 24 to 32mL of Speedy 250 in this volume.
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germination occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See **Note** on spot spray rate above.
Long term weed control					Speedy 250 can be mixed with soil residual herbicides Diurex WG, Atradex WG, Simagranz. (For further information see General Instructions) **See Note on Spot spray rate above.**
Potatoes – weed control					After planting and hilling up, wait until 10 to 25% of potato shoots are emerged then blanket spray with Speedy 250. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See **Note** on Spot spray rate above
- weed destruction prior to digging			3.2L (a) see below	320mL (b) see below	Spray 3 to 7 days before digging after all tops have died down. See **Note** on Spot spray rate above. **Note:** DO NOT use Speedy 250 for Potato haulm desiccation.
Avocados, Custard apples, Lychees, mangoes	Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses	All States	-	**120 to 240mL (b) see below**	Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from summer to autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See **Note** on Spot spray rate above. **WARNING:** Avoid spray drift onto trees.

Wetting agent:
(a) if volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200mL Agral or 120mL BS 1000 per 100L of additional water
(b) Add 170mL Agral or 100mL BS 1000 per 100L

CROP/ SITUATION	SITUATION/ WEEDS	STATES	RATE per ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Rice Do not apply if Rice has emerged	Annual weeds	NSW only	1.6-3.2L	Refer to Direct Drilling Procedure – Rice (2)
	Annual weeds including barnyard grass		1.7-2.2L	On rice stubbles after burning
	Clover control		2.2L Plus 500mL Dicamba(200g/L) as tank mix	Well grazed clover dominant pastures
	Annual Pasture		3.2L	Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pastures	To suppress growth to over sow winter feed	NSW only	2.4L	Spray in autumn after grazing or slahing to 2-4cm
			3.2L	For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed.
Established Pastures Perennial grass crops, cocksfoot, perennial ryegrass Phalaris and emeter fescue	Control of annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production.	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	1.6L	Spray in autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12 months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2.4cm. (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage)
			2.4L	Spray in late winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12 months old. Continuously graze pastures to maintain length 2-4cm.
Pasture Improvement	To increase perennial grass and/or the sub-clover or white clover content of the pasture	Vic, NSW, Tas, SA & WA only	1.2L	Spray in winter. Sub-clover should be past 6 true leaf stage. Only suppresses annual weeds. (All States except Western Australia) and perennial weeds (Western Australia).
Grasses (particularly annual ryegrass)	To control grass seed set (Spray Top technique)	WA & SA only	Boomspray: 800mL/ha in a minimum of 50L clean water	Apply at the end of growing season. HEAVILY GRAZE paddocks during the spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. REMOVE all stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to emerge evenly. Set boomspray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern AT THE TOP of the pasture being sprayed.
			1.5L	HAY FREEZING for maximum retention of protein for summer grazing.
Tea-trees (Melaleuca alternifolia)	Grasses and broadleaf weeds	NSW only	1.6-3.2L	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

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

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.
COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
Speedy 250 quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and do not leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds which germinate after spraying.
Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticide treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing.
Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with Speedy 250 to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of Speedy 250 with other herbicides.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP **L** HERBICIDE
Speedy 250 Herbicides is a member of the bipyridyls group of herbicides. Speedy 250 has the inhibitors of photo-synthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management Speedy 250 is a Group L Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Speedy 250 and other Group L herbicide may be 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 Speedy 250 or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd accepts no liability for any loss that may result from the failure of Speedy 250 to control resistant weeds.

Mixing
The recommended rate of Speedy 250 should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

Water Volume
It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2cm	50 to 100L/ha	Small plants (2 to 5 leaf) and well separated.
Plant height up to 2 to 5 cm	100 to 150 L/ha	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30-50% ground cover.
Plant height up to 6 to 10cm	150 to 200L/ha	Advanced growth, dense and/or tall weed stands.
Above 10cm	Use split application to remove excess growth. Use 150 L/ha	Very dense and tall weed growth.

Note:
(1) If the volume is increased above 100L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200mL of Agral ®/100L or 120mL BS1000* per 100L of additional water.
(2) Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roots, bore water and water from creeks may be used.

Application
(1) Boomspray
Use only through a properly calibrated boomspray which should be fitted with flat fan jets and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. Spraying pressures should be in the range of 240 to 280kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 10 km/hr. It is essential that a good marking system be used. If a disc marker is used it must be mounted so as to turn the soil back on the area sprayed.

Direct Drilling Procedure (1)

Use of Speedy 250 in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

Step	Critical Comments
1. Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation-optional	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2cm. This will encourage early even germination of weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepare the paddocks for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots which will assist seed bed formulation.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Speedy 250. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions For Use.
6. Sow 3 to 5 days spraying	A rigid tyne spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3 to 5 cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertilizer rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Direct Drilling (Sod Seeding) Procedure – Rice (2)

Step	Critical Comments
1. graze pasture heavily	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about 1 week. Watering may be required. Where rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
2. Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6 to 3.2L Speedy 250 per hectare. Use 1.7 to 2.2L/ha for weeds, particular Barnyard grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2L/ha for well-grazed pastures plus 500mL Dicamba (200g/L) 300/ha as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100L clean water/ ha per cm growth.
3. Direct drill rice	Drill at 2 to 3 cm depth within a few hours of spraying. Do not delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

Crop establishment with a Cultivation AFTER Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (3)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seedbed formation.
2. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allows the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Speedy 250. Spraying can take place immediately after tock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for Use".
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 3 to 5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertilizer rates and depth.

Crop Establishment with a Cultivation BEFORE Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (4)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4 to 6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seedbed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seed bed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4 to 6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Speedy 250.
5. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for Use".
6. Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertilizer rates and depth. Note: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

NOTE: For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer or Kenso Agcare Representative.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON- CULTIVATED FALLOWS – NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY

Use of Speedy 250 for weed control after cereal harvest Procedure (5)

New Zealand spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6 to 2.4 litres/hectare of Speedy 250 in at least 100 litres of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy.
The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.