READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Smart

Triasulfuron 750WG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 750 g/kg TRIASULFURON

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

For pre-plant control of annual ryegrass, paradoxa grass and certain broadleaf weeds in wheat and for post-emergent control of wild radish in wheat, oats and barley as per Directions for Use.

APVMA Approval Number:60893/49989

Crop Smart
better crop protection

IMPORTANT:
READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY
Pre-emergent application
RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat (Pre-emergent application)	Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), Paterson's Curse, Rough Poppy, Matricaria, Wards Weed and suppression of Crassula.	30g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Applications should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. When used on Kulin wheat on very acid soils (pH 5.5 in water) or under poor fertility conditions increased stem breakage may occur. Early season crop retardation may occur where the product is used on soils with a pH greater than 8, and which are prone to zinc deficiency.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Threecornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Wireweed, and suppression of Wild Radish, and also 60-80% suppression of Soursob.	35g	
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed.	10g-15g plus 830 mL of Smart Trifluralin 480 EC Herbicide	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil: Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

Post emergent application
RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.
DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.
If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley (Post emergent application)	Wild Radish	10g-15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	**EARLY POST EMERGENT APPLICATION:** Spray prior to the crop reaching mid-tillering (Zadoks 23) and when Wild Radish is in the 2-6 leaf stage. Use rates towards the lower end of the range, when weeds are small and growing conditions ideal. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. **LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION:** Spray during early flowering. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60-69). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. **WARNING:** Application to oats may cause some yellowing.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat - 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300 mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soil moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat - 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Ball Mustard, Field Pea (volunteer)	10g + 440 mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soil moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Deadnettle	10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 13g + 600mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Australian Crassula, Doublegee or Three-cornered jack (Spiny Emex), Volunteer lupins	13g + 600 mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY
Pre-emergent application
RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Ball Mustard, Burr Medic, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce, Smallflower Fumitory, Stemless Thistle, Vetch, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), Rough Poppy, Wards Weed.	30g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Applications should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Three cornered Jack or Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wireweed, and suppression of Skeleton Weed, Wild Radish, also 60-80% control of Soursob and suppression of remaining plants.	35g	Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide will provide good control of volunteer grain legumes, however a small proportion of plants may survive and require an overspray to eliminate the potential for grain contamination. For Skeleton Weed a significant degree of control will be achieved on soil types of a predominantly sandy clay loam mixture with a pH greater than 8. Best control is observed where Skeleton Weed germinates in the very early stages of the crop. Surviving plants will be stunted.
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed.	10g-15g plus 830 mL of Smart Trifluralin 480 EC Herbicide	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil: Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

Post-emergent application

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT spray when dry conditions prevail.
DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.
If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Oats, Wheat Late Post emergent application	Wild Radish	15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	**Late Post Emergent Application:** Spray during early flowering. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60-69). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. **WARNING:** Application to oats may cause some yellowing.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat - from 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Faba Beans (volunteer), Long Fruited Turnip, Long Headed Poppy, Patersons Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/ leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soils moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Ball Mustard, Crassula, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10g + 440 mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Field Pea (volunteer), Wild Radish	10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 13g + 600mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Lupins (volunteer), Three cornered Jack or Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression	13g + 600 mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	

NEW SOUTH WALES AND ACT ONLY

Pre-emergent application

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat (Pre- emergent application)	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Sowthistle, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce, Rough Poppy, Shepherd's Purse, Smallflower Fumitory, Stagger Weed, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia) and suppression of Variegated Thistle.	30g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. For best results, for Paradoxa Grass control apply to dry soil before the sowing rain.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Paradoxa Grass, (Annual Phalaris), Wireweed, and suppression of Wild Radish and Mexican Poppy.	35g	

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat (Pre- emergent application)	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed.	(Southern NSW only) 10g-15g plus 830mL of Smart Trifluralin 480 EC Herbicide	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil: Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

Post emergent application

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.
DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.
If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley (Late Post emergent application)	Wild Radish	15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	**Late post emergent application:** Spray during early flowering. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60-69). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. **WARNING:** Application to oats may cause some yellowing.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat - from 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/ leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soils moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Wild Turnip	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Faba Bean (volunteer), Field Pea (volunteer), Medic, Shepherds Purse	10g + 440 mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Deadnettle, Mexican Poppy, Wild Radish	10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 13g + 600mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Coreopsis, Sunflower (volunteer), Vetch	13g + 600 mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	

QUEENSLAND ONLY

Pre-emergent application

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat Pre-emergent	African Turnip Weed, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, New Zealand Spinach, Prickly Lettuce, Slender Celery, Smallflower Fumitory, Turnip Weed, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia)	30g	Apply to weed free soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. For Paradoxa Grass control, apply to dry soil before the sowing rain.
	Annual Ryegrass, Common Peppercress, Double Gee or Three-cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), London Rocket, Paradoxa Grass, Stagger Weed and suppression of Wild Radish and Wireweed.	35g	

Post-emergent application

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.
DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.
If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Wheat from 3 leaf to early tillering stage.	Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2 to 6 leaf stage, except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Denseflower Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), London Rocket	10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Wild Radish	10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 13.0g + 600mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Coreopsis, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed or White Ironweed)	13g + 600mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	

VICTORIA ONLY

Pre-emergent application

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat (Pre- emergent application)	Annual Ryegrass, Burr Medic, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Turnip, Wireweed, (Hogweed), Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia) and suppression of Wild Radish and Skeleton Weed.	30g-35g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Applications should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate where Capeweed, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Radish and Wireweed are the problem. Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide will provide good control of volunteer grain legumes, however a small proportion of plants may survive and require an overspray to eliminate the potential for grain contamination. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. Use the lower rate (30g/ha) on sandy clay loams with a pH greater than 8.5. For Skeleton Weed a significant degree of control will be achieved on soil types of a predominantly sandy clay loam mixture with a pH greater than 8. Best control is observed where Skeleton Weed germinates in the very early stages of the crop. Surviving plants will be stunted.
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed.	10g-15g plus 830mL/ ha of Smart Trifluralin 480 EC Herbicide	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil: Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

Post emergent application

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley, (Late Post emergent application)	Wild Radish	15g plus crop oil at 1L/ha per 100L/ha of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	**LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION:** Spray during early flowering. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60-69). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. **WARNING:** Application to oats may cause some yellowing.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat - from 3 leaf to early tillering stage.	Patersons Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	Spray when weeds are in the 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soil moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5g + 300mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Crassula, Faba Beans (volunteer), Hyssop Loosestrife, Medic, Prickly Lettuce Whipthistle)	10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Deadnettle, Field Pea (volunteer), Wild Radish	10g + 440mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC to 13g + 600mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	
	Lupins (volunteer), Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression	13g + 600mL of Terbutryn 500g/L SC	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

Pre-emergent application:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Post-emergent application:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Harvest period:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES (Pre-emergent application)

Where Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is applied at the rate of 30-35g/ha:

Unless otherwise specified (see table below), wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye can be planted the following season without restrictions.

For other specified crops the Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide treated area may be replanted after the interval indicated in the table below. These recommendations are made on the assumption that Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is applied to a wheat crop that reaches maturity in the season of application.

Soil pH (1:5 Soil: Water Suspension Method)	State	Replanting Interval	Minimum Rainfall Requirements between application and sowing the following crop	Crop
6.5 or less	WA, SA, NSW, Vic, Qld only	12 months	300mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**,Subterranean Clover**,Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola.
	NSW, Qld only	15 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
		18 months	900mm	Sunflowers.
6.6 to 7.5	NSW, Qld only	12 months	500mm	Chickpeas and Canola.
		15 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
		18 months	900mm	Sunflowers.
	WA, SA, Vic only	22 months	500mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton.
7.6 and 8.5	Vic, SA only	12 months	250mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain.
			300mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops.
	NSW, Qld only	12 months	500mm	Chickpeas and Canola.
		18 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
	WA, SA, Vic only	24 months	700mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton.
8.6 and above	Vic, SA only	12 months	250mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain crops.
			300mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops.
	WA, SA, NSW, Vic, Qld only	24 months	700mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybeans and Cotton.

** Includes natural regeneration of subterranean clover and medics.

For all other crops a replanting interval of 24 months has to be observed.

Where Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is applied at 10 to 15 g/ha plus 800 mL Smart Trifluralin 480 EC Herbicide

Where the pH is less than 7.5 the following crops can be replanted from 9 months after application of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide providing 300mm of rainfall has been recorded - field peas, canola, chickpeas, medics, clover, lucerne, safflower, lupins, cereal rye, barley oats, wheat, triticale. Where less than 350mm for this period further advice should be sought from Crop Smart Pty.Ltd.

Where the pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be replanted from 9 months after application of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide -cereal rye, wheat, oats, barley, triticale.

Where the pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be replanted 12 months after application providing 350mm of rainfall has been recorded - field peas, canola, chickpeas, medics, clover, lucerne, safflower, lupins. Where less than 350mm of rain has fallen between application and sowing the crop further advice should be sought from Crop Smart Pty.Ltd.

CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES (Post-emergent application)

Soil pH (1:5 Soil: Water Suspension Method)	State	Replanting Interval	Crop
6.5 or less	WA, SA, NSW, Vic only	7 months	Canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, linseed, lucerne, lupins, medics**, subterranean clover**.
		14 months	Cotton, maize, sorghum, soybean.
6.6 to 8.0	WA, SA, NSW, Vic only	20 months	Canola, chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, linseed, lucerne, maize, medics**, sorghum, soybean, subterranean clover**.

** Includes natural regeneration of Subterranean Clover and Medics.
For all other crops a replanting interval of 24 months has to be observed.

These recommendations are made on the assumption that Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is applied to a wheat crop that reaches maturity in the season of application.

Where Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is used on soil types with pH greater than 8 (1:5 soil: water suspension method), further advice should be sought from Crop Smart Pty.Ltd regarding crop rotation guidelines, except for barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale and wheat.

Crop Rotation Guidelines (tank mixture of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide and 500g/L Terbutryn SC.

The following crops can be planted after an application of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide and 500g/L Terbutryn SC.

In areas where pH is less than 7.5

- **9 months after an application:** barley, cereal rye, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lupins, medics, oats, canola, safflower, subclover, triticale, wheat.

In areas where pH is greater than 7.5

- **9 months after an application:** barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat.
- **14 months after an application:** cotton, maize, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers. Where residual herbicides are applied following an application, the crop rotational guidelines for these products must be followed.
- **22 months after an application:** chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lupins, medics, canola, safflower, subclover.

For all other crops, advice should be sought from Crop Smart Pty.Ltd.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a water dispersible granular, herbicide for the pre-plant, incorporated by sowing, control of annual ryegrass, paradoxa grass and certain broadleaf weeds in wheat, and for post emergent control of wild radish in wheat, oats and barley.
Crops other than wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye can be very sensitive to low soil concentrations of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide, thus prior to using the product, careful consideration should be given to crop rotation plans.

MIXING

Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a water dispersible granular herbicide which mixes readily with water and is applied as a spray.

- Partly fill the spray tank with water
- Start the agitation
- Add the correct amount of product to the spray tank with the agitation system running
- Continue agitation while topping up the tank with water and while spraying.
- Use the spray mix within 24 hours of preparation.

APPLICATION

Ground Application

Apply by boom spray, applying 30 to 100L of water per hectare. Avoid overlapping of boom runs.

Aerial application

Always spray in a cross wind of less than 5 knots. Ensure good spray coverage is obtained. Apply 20 to 40 litres per hectare.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

When the sprayer is being used to spray cereal crops, rinse the sprayer thoroughly with water. Where the sprayer is being used to spray crops other than cereals:

1. Drain tank and rinse tank and spray boom with clean water for at least 10 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add to it 300mL of household chlorine bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 100L of water. Rinse hoses and boom and leave in tank for 15 minutes whilst agitating. Drain through nozzle.
3. Repeat step 2 and then rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all traces of chlorine bleach.
4. Nozzles and filters should be cleaned separately.
5. Dispose of all water used for cleaning.

COMPATIBILITY

When using a tank mix of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide and Sprayseed*, add Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide, with constant agitation, to approximately half the total volume of water to be used.
Ensure that the Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is fully dispersed. Add the Sprayseed*, fill the spray tank to full volume with water and mix thoroughly. Apply tank mix immediately, under constant agitation.
Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is compatible with Dual®, Smart Tri-Allate 500 EC Herbicide, SpraySeed*, Smart Glyphosate 450 Herbicide or Weedmaster® CT, sodium molybdate, zinc sulphate, manganese sulphate, copper sulphate, Smart 2,4-D Amine 625 Herbicide, BrushkillerTM/Smart Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide, Lorsban*, Ambush*, bromoxynil, Smart Trifluralin 480 EC Herbicide.

PRECAUTION

Some crop yellowing or crop retardation may occur where a stress factor such as water logging,
rhizoctonia, Take All, cereal cyst nematode, nutrient deficiency or trace element deficiency is already present. Crop retardation may also occur in some instances where considerable late summer/early autumn weed growth occurs. Weeds such as goosefoot Chenopodium sp can release herbicidally active compounds into the soil. In these situations crop recovery will be rapid provided the stress factors do not continue exerting a negative effect on the crops growth.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply on or near shrubs, trees, lawns or crops other than wheat, oats and barley.
DO NOT drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, where their roots may extend or in situations where by movements of soil, or seepage, absorption of the herbicide may occur.
DO NOT allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops and non-target desirable plants.
DO NOT allow spray to drift onto adjacent fallow land.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical, or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. 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 chemicals 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 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.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD

DO NOT enter treated area without protective clothing until spray has dried.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

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

RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a member of the sulfonylurea group of herbicides and has the Inhibitors of acetolactate synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a Group 2 Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide and other Group 2 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 Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide or other Group 2 herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Smart Pty.Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Smart Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide to control the resistant weeds. Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department or a Crop Smart representative.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Crop Smart Pty Ltd. ("Crop Smart") shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever, or howsoever arising through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express conditions that the purchaser does not rely on Crop Smart's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Crop Smart has any authority to alter these conditions.

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