

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



Lontrel^{*}

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300 g/L CLOPYRALID present as the triisopropanolamine salt

GROUP I HERBICIDE

**FOR CONTROL OF A WIDE RANGE OF BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT,
BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CANOLA, PASTURES, FALLOW LAND,
FORESTS AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATIONS AS SPECIFIED IN THE
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE.

Dow AgroSciences Australia Limited A.B.N. 24 003 771 659
20 Rodborough Road, FRENCHS FOREST NSW 2086
www.dowagrosciences.com.au
CUSTOMER SERVICE TOLL FREE 1-800 700 096

**Trademark of Dow AgroSciences*

Contents: 1, 5, 20 Litres

NRA Approval No: 31635/1102
GMID: 78998 (1 L); 79119 (5 L); 79038 (20 L)

Label Back Panel

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

- Store in the closed original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.
- **DO NOT** store near feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.
- 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.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (SEE SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. (See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section). If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb as above, the wash liquid for disposal.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- **DO NOT** inhale the spray mist.
- When preparing the spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield.
- After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water.
- After each day's use, wash face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Ph.: 13 1126)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet for Lontrel Herbicide which is available from Dow AgroSciences on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096.

NOTICE:

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions for use. No warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by Dow AgroSciences, or under abnormal conditions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

(All Hours)
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN AUSTRALIA
1-800 033 882
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 000
FOR POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

Barcode
for stock
identification



NRA Approval No.:31635/GMID: 78997 (1 L); 79118 (5 L); 79037 (20 L)

D.O.M./Batch No.:

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Contents: 1 Litre

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GMID: 78998

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate to weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

Restrains:

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT sow susceptible crops (see PROTECTION OF CROPS) for nine months following any application up to 300 mL/ha or for twelve months following an application in excess of 300 mL/ha and up to 500 mL/ha. Field peas should not be sown the season following an application of 500 mL/ha. Where rates in excess of 500 mL/ha have been used, susceptible crops including field peas, should not be sown for at least two years.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 3 hours.

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley Oats Triticale Wheat	Pre-sowing	Capeweed	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	150 plus knockdown herbicide	WA only	Pre-sowing: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate.
	Post-sowing pre-emergence through to 3 leaf			150 plus diuron at 300 mL/ha		Post sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants.
			Early post-emergence (2 leaf to jointing)	Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5 cm diameter		150
	4 to 5 leaf onwards	Capeweed Soldier thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	300	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas and WA only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed. Use 75 mL/ha rate only in combination with MCPA LVE.
		Volunteer chickpeas, lentils and safflower	Up to 6 leaf	250		
		Volunteer faba beans and lupins	Up to 4 leaf			
		Volunteer field peas	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	150		
		Volunteer medics and seedling lucerne	Up to 8 leaf	150		
		Volunteer sub-clover	Up to 6 leaf			
		Volunteer vetch	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	100		
		75 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE				

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CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley Oats Triticale Wheat	4 to 5 leaf onwards	Prickly lettuce	4 to 6 leaf and maximum 8 cm diameter	150 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas and WA only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.
		Thistles including: Nodding Saffron Scotch Slender Spear Stemless Variegated	Rosettes up to 10 cm maximum diameter	50 plus 1.0 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 50 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA and Qld only	Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed. Use 75 mL/ha rate only in combination with MCPA LVE.
	5 leaf to late tillering	Skeleton weed	5 to 15 cm rosettes	500 plus 1.0 L/ha MCPA amine 500 g/L	NSW, Vic and SA only	Weeds should be a minimum 5 cm in diameter, and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season.
Canola	2 to 8 leaf	Capeweed Saffron thistle Skeleton weed Soldier thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	300	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA and Qld only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton weed will only be controlled until harvest. Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed. For the control of annual grasses, Lontrel may be tank mixed with Verdict* Herbicide.
		Volunteer chickpeas, lentils and safflower	Up to 6 leaf	250		
		Volunteer faba beans and lupins	Up to 4 leaf	250		
		Volunteer field peas	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	150		
		Volunteer medics and seedling lucerne	Up to 8 leaf	150		
		Volunteer sub-clover	Up to 6 leaf	150		
		Volunteer vetch	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	100		

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CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures and fallow land	Post-emergence	Hardhead thistle (creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed)	Actively growing plants	Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water. Boom spray: 2 or 4 L/ha	Vic only	<p>NOTE: DO NOT USE ON LUCERNE. CLOVERS AND MEDICS WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR.</p> <p>Victoria only: Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of hardhead thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250 L of water/ha.</p> <p>BOOM SPRAYING: Use the higher rates of Lontrel plus MCPA on multicrowned plants or rosettes larger than 30 cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early winter or spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing.</p> <p><i>Do not spray flowering thistles.</i></p> <p>PRE-SPRAY MANAGEMENT: The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.</p> <p>POST-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT: Response of thistles to treatment with the Lontrel plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.</p> <p>CLOVER DAMAGE: The Lontrel plus MCPA mixture can be very damaging to subterranean clover. The lower rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. The higher rate of the Lontrel plus MCPA mixture will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth.</p> <p>HANDGUN (Spot spray): Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.</p> <p>DRENCHGUN: Apply 10 mL to rosette crown. To multicrown plants, apply 10 mL to each crown.</p>
				Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water. Boom spray: 4 L/ha	Qld only	
		Thistles including: Nodding Variegated Scotch Spear Slender Saffron	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation. Treat rosette stage prior to stem elongation.	50 or 70mL/ha plus 1 to 1.5 L MCPA amine (500 g/L)/ ha Drench gun: 50 mL /1 L of water Hand gun: 250 mL/100 L of water	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	

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CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Nodding thistle	Rosettes up to 20 cm diameter	100	NSW only	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. DO NOT apply to thistles over 20 cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20 cm in diameter use Lontrel plus MCPA (referred to above). Clover Damage: Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage from Lontrel plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to sub-clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. DO NOT use for spot treatment.
		Californian thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	Hand gun: 250 mL/100 L of water Boom spray: 2 L/ha	Vic and Tas only	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Retreatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. NOTE: Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least one year.
Pasture, Forests, Rights-of-Way Industrial situations	Post-emergence	Groundsel bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	Hand gun: 330 or 500 mL/100 L of water	Qld and NSW only	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
Pasture and <i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations		Silver wattle	Active growth spring to summer	Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water Boom and aerial spray: 5 L/ha (weeds 30 cm to 2 m) 7.0 L/ha (weeds 2 to 4 m) 8.5 L/ha (weeds 4 to 8 m)	NSW, Vic and Tas only	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. HANDGUN: Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. Spray to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for handgun spraying. BOOM AND AERIAL SPRAYING: For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200 L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant oil such as Ulvapron. Mix Lontrel and water first and then add Ulvapron. Maintain continuous agitation. Clovers and other legumes will be eliminated for at least one year.
Forests		Cape ivy	Any growth stage	Hand gun: 3.3 L/ha	Vic and Tas only	Apply by hand held weed wiper or C.D.A. at dilutions with water at 1:3. Application may be made at any time of the year provided foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants.

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

Lontrel Herbicide

Revision of proposed compost statement

Approved Label

14-11-02

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

PASTURES: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED PASTURES FOR STOCK FEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OF RATES OF 4 L/HA OR LESS.

CEREALS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION IF RATE IS IN EXCESS OF 300 mL/HA.

DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST.

CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED EARLIER THAN TWELVE WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING:

- Half fill the spray tank with water and add the required quantity of Lontrel and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work.
- Tank mixtures: Wettable powder or dry flowable formulations should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates (Lontrel) and the emulsifiable concentrate formulations (e.g. Verdict or MCPA LVE.).

COMPATIBILITY:

- Lontrel is compatible with the following:

BROADLEAF HERBICIDES: Starane*, Ally®, bromoxynil, chlorsulfuron, diuron, glyphosate, MCPA amine, MCPA LVE, paraquat, Spray-Seed®, terbutryn, 2,4-D amine.

GRASS HERBICIDES IN CEREAL CROPS: Diclofop methyl, Grasp®+, Puma®+ (+ Grasp and Puma for wild oat control only).

GRASS HERBICIDES ON BROADLEAF CROPS: Verdict* Herbicide.

APPLICATION

BOOM SPRAYING CROP and PASTURES:

- Apply Lontrel in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20 L/ha for aerial applications.
- Hardhead thistle - Use a spray volume of 200 to 250 L/ha of water. Silver wattle - Use a spray volume of 150 to 200 L/ha of water by ground boomspray and a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha by aircraft.

HIGH VOLUME HAND GUN:

- Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense two metre high silver wattle should be 30 to 40 litres of spray per 100 m² (10 m x 10 m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 3000 to 4000 litres per infested hectare.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT:

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and water courses.

PARTIAL CLEANING (before spraying other labelled or tolerant crops):

- After using Lontrel, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

COMPLETE CLEANING (before spraying susceptible crops):

- After using Lontrel, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain.
- Quarter fill the tank again and add a liquid alkali detergent (e.g. Surf[®], Omo[®], Drive[®]) at 500 mL/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes.
- Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

Lontrel Herbicide is a member of the Pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other disrupters of plant cell growth 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 the product or other disrupters of plant cell growth herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds.

Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Dow AgroSciences representative.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

- Do not apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.
- Susceptible crops include chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sub-clover, tomatoes, vegetables, vines, wattles and white clover.
- Do not apply Lontrel Herbicide to crops or pastures, which are to be used for the production of compost or mulches for use with susceptible crops or plants. The use of straw, hay or other plant material treated with Lontrel Herbicide for composting or mulching susceptible crop may damage these crops.
- **Plant back periods:** Residues in the straw of treated crops can affect subsequent susceptible crops. Susceptible crops listed above should not be sown for: Nine months following any application up to 300 mL/ha. Twelve months following an application in excess of 300 mL/ha and up to 500 mL/ha.

Note: Field peas are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of 500 mL/ha. Where rates in excess of 500 mL/ha have been used, susceptible crops, including field peas, should not be sown for at least two years.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

- **DO NOT** graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Booklet

- Lontrel has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms.
- **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with 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.
- **DO NOT** store near feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.
- 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.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (See SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. (See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section). If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb as above, the wash liquid for disposal.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- **DO NOT** inhale the spray mist.
- When preparing the spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield.
- After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water.
- After each day's use, wash face shield and contaminated clothing.

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