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READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Apparent



Bow Saw 600

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 600 g/kg METSULFURON METHYL

GROUP B HERBICIDE

For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereal crops and broadleaf weeds and brush species in pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas as per the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: Read the attached booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No. 65114/102717

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INTRODUCTION

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a selective systemic herbicide absorbed through the leaves and roots of weeds. Good leaf coverage is essential. If washed into the soil within four (4) weeks of application, some root uptake can also occur. Root uptake is greatest in alkaline soils. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide does not provide commercially acceptable soil residual weed control. Once absorbed Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is rapidly translocated throughout the weed inhibiting enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS). Weeds will stop growing and competing with the crop within 24 hours of spraying. First visible symptom is often wilting of new leaves. Growing points (new leaves) will then discolour and die-back in one to four weeks.

Where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions (e.g. severe weather conditions, drought, waterlogging) results may be slow to appear and weeds may be only stunted or suppressed. The duration of weed control is dependent on various environmental conditions e.g. soil pH, temperature, soil moisture and organic matter. Weed control is generally longest in dry, cold, alkaline soils low in organic matter and shortest in wet, warm, acid soils high in organic matter. Generally the duration of weed control decreases with increasing acidity, temperature moisture and organic matter.

Please read this booklet thoroughly before using this product.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP B HERBICIDE

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a member of the sulfonylurea group of herbicides. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide has the ALS inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a Group B Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide and other ALS inhibitor herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide or any other ALS inhibitor herbicide.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/ha
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Cereal Rye	African Turnip Weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungi</i>)	Qld only	5 g
	Amsinckia/ Yellow burrweed <i>Amsinckia</i> spp.	WA only	5 g
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g
	Ball Mustard (<i>Neslia paniculata</i>)	SA only	5 g
	Boggabri Weed/ Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrlocarpus</i>)	Qld only	7 g
	Colomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)	SA only	5 g
	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria</i> spp.)	WA only	
	Charlock (<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g
	Chickpeas (volunteer) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA only	
	Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g
	Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Qld only	5 g
	Clover (subterranean) (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	All States	5 g
	Common Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, Vic only	
	Cutleaf Mignonette (<i>Reseda lutea</i>)	Tas, SA only	

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

SECTION A

WINTER CEREAL CROP SITUATION

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide only – Post crop and weed emergence by ground and aerial application.
2. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide mixtures – Post crop and weed emergence by ground and aerial application.
3. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide plus Apparent Glyphosate 450 Herbicide – fallow/pre-plant knockdown weed control.

RESTRAINTS: (ALSO REFER CROP SAFETY SECTION)

DO NOT store a suspension of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.

DO NOT apply to crops under stress

DO NOT store tank mixes of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide.

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

DO NOT use on flood or furrow irrigated crops.

DO NOT apply before the three leaf stage of the crop when used for post emergent weed control.

DO NOT use Group B Herbicide (ALS inhibitor) if it has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Apply before the 6 leaf stage

Use the higher rate for larger weeds or heavy weed pressure.

Apply at cotyledon to 10 cm in height or diameter

Apply up to the 4 leaf stage

Spray large, actively growing plants up to the early flowering stage. Plants which emerge after spraying may not be controlled.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/ha
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Cereal Rye (cont)	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)	All States	5 g
	Denseflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>)	NSW, SA only	
	Dock (broadleaf) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	WA only	5 g
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g
	Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Vic, SA only	5 g
	Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g
		NSW only	7 g
	Hare's Ear/ Treacle Mustard (<i>Conringia orientalis</i>)	Vic only	5 g
	Hogweed/ Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	WA only	5 g
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g
		Qld only	7 g
	Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>)	All States	5 g
	Lincoln Weed (<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>)	SA only	7 g
	Lupins (<i>Lupinus albus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA WA only	5 g
	Mallee Catchfly (<i>Silene apetala</i>)	SA only	
	Medics (<i>Medicago</i> spp.)	All States	
	New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>)	Qld only	7 g
	Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7 g
		WA, Tas only	5 g
	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	NSW, SA only	5 or 7g
Qld, Vic, Tas, SA only		5 or 7 g	
Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	WA only	5 g	
	Qld only	5 g	
Red Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Qld only	5 g	
		7 g	
Rough Poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g	
Saltbush (<i>Atriplex muelleri</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7 g	
Shepherd's Purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g	
Skeleton Weed - suppression only (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	7 g	
	WA only	5 g	
	Qld only	5 g	
Slender celery (<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>)	SA only	5 g	
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g	

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Use the higher rate where weed pressure is high.
Apply after the 3 node stage
Apply before the 5 leaf stage
Apply before the 4 leaf stage
Apply before the 4 leaf stage. Use the higher rate when weed populations are dense and majority of weeds are 4 leaf.
Apply when weeds are cotyledon to 3 leaf.
Heavy populations and or those suffering from moisture stress may not be completely controlled. A tank mix with MCPA is recommended.
Apply to actively growing plants from late Winter to Spring. Plants emerging after spraying may not be controlled.
Apply before the 4 leaf stage.
Apply the lower rate before the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 leaf to rosette stage.
Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure.
Use the higher rate for large weeds or heavy weed pressure.
Apply before the 6 leaf stage
Apply this rate when weed populations are dense and majority of weeds are 6 leaf stage.
Use the lower rate at the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4-6 leaf stage.
Some regeneration from underground rootstocks and new germinations may occur late in the season.
Apply after majority of soursobs have emerged and are actively growing.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/ha
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Cereal Rye (Cont)	Spiny Emex/ Doublegee Three Cornered Jacks (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only	5 g
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7 g
	Stagger weed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>)	All States	5 g
	Storksbill/ Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	
	Turnipweed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	All States	5 or 7 g
	Volunteer Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	Qld only	
		NSW only	7 g
	Wild/ Crow Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)	Vic, Tas only	7 g
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	All States	5 g

APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE MIXTURES

For the control of weeds other than those previously listed, the following mixtures with their appropriate timings are recommended. For mixing instructions refer to "Spray Preparation" section.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Cereal Rye	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	NSW, Vic only	5 g + 500 mL Diuron Flowable (500 g/L) + 500 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)
		SA only	5 g + 500 mL Diuron Flowable (500 g/L) + 350 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)
		WA only	5 g + 350 mL Diuron Flowable (500 g/L) + 400 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)
Barley, Wheat	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	5 g + 550 mL Terbutryn + 600 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)
		SA only	5 g + 550 mL Terbutryn
		NSW only	5 g + 850 mL Terbutryn
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	5 g + 1 L Agryne
		WA only	5 g + 750 mL Bromoxynil + MCPA
	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g + 1.4 L Bromoxynil + MCPA
		WA only	5 g + 1.4 L Bromoxynil + MCPA
	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas SA only	5 g + 2.1 L Bromoxynil + MCPA	

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure.
Use the lower rate at the cotyledon to 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 - 8 leaf stage. Apply at the cotyledon to 8 leaf stage. Apply at the 1 - 2 leaf stage.

CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
3 to 5 leaf (Zadoks 13 - 15) NSW only	Do not apply to Kamillaroi, Shortim, or Olympic wheat. Apply when weeds are 2 - 5 leaf.
5 leaf (Zadocks 15) Vic only	
3 to 5 leaf (Zadoks 13 - 15)	
3 to 4 leaf (Zadocks 13 - 14)	Apply when weeds are 2 - 5 leaf.
3 leaf to early tillering (Zadocks 13 - 21)	Apply when weeds are 2 - 6 leaf.
3 to 5 leaf stage (Zadoks 13 - 15)	Spray actively growing weeds at the 2 - 6 leaf stage.
3 leaf to early tillering (Zadock 13 - 21)	Apply when weeds are up to 6 leaf stage
5 leaf to full tillering (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only)	
3 leaf to full tillering (WA only)	Apply when weeds are 6 to 8 leaf stage.
5 leaf to full tillering (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only)	

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale (cont)	Wild Radish (<i>Rhaphanus raphanistrum</i>)	Qld only	5 g + 700 mL – 1 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)
		NSW only	
		SA only	5 g + 1.4 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)
		WA only	5 g + 1.2 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish (<i>Rhaphanus raphanistrum</i>)	WA only	5 g + 250 mL Diflufenican + MCPA
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye and Triticale	Wild Radish (<i>Rhaphanus raphanistrum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 1.1 to 1.6 L LVE MCPA
	Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)		5 g + 1.1 L to 1.6 L LVE MCPA
Wheat, Barley and Triticale	Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 300 mL Clopyralid
	Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	Tas only*	5 g + 1.5 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)
		NSW only	5 g + 700 mL to 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)
		Qld only	5 g + 1.1 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)
	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 840 mL LVE MCPA Amine	
Wheat	Slender thistle (<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> and <i>C. pycnocephalus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 2.1 L LVE MCPA
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale		NSW only	5 g + 1 L to 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)
		Tas only*	5 g + 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)
Wheat, Barley and Triticale	Black bindweed/ Climbing Buckwheat (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>)	Qld, NSW only	5 or 7 g + 1 L Picloram + MCPA

CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Early tillering to before boot (Zadocks 21-39)	Apply the lower rate to seedling weeds (3 - 6 leaf) and the higher rate to well developed weeds up to rosette stage.
Apply 700 mL after the crop has reached the 5 leaf stage. Use the higher rates after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	
Early tillering to before boot (Zadocks 21 - 39)	Apply when weeds are seedling to rosette.
5 leaf to tillering (Zadocks 15 - 30)	
Wheat: 3 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 13 - 20) Barley: 5 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 15 - 30)	Apply up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 10 cm in diameter.
5 leaf to commencement of flag leaf (Zadocks 15 - 37)	Apply up to 2 - 3 leaf stage only.
5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Spray young rosettes before leaves become spiny.
4 to 5 leaf stage (Zadoks 14 - 15)	Spray when weeds are young and actively growing. DO NOT apply Clopyralid to a cereal crop if field peas are to be sown the following season unless cereal stubble is to be burnt.
5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15 - 21)	Apply to weeds at seedling to rosette stage.
Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well developed weeds.
Mid tillering to before boot (Zadocks 23 - 39)	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage.
Apply from 5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Spray at pre-cabbage stage.
Apply from 5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Moderately susceptible. Spray young rosettes.
Apply after the first node can be felt in the base of the tiller and before the swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well developed weeds.
5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15 - 21)	Apply to weeds at seedling to young rosette stage.
Apply from early tillering (when the main shoot has 4 to 5 leaves plus 2 or more new tillers have formed) to start of jointing (first node).	For best control apply at early tillering as this weed becomes more difficult to control as it becomes larger.

* In Tasmania 2,4-D can only be applied from 15 April to 15 September to minimise damage to grapevines through spray or vapour drift.

**APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE AND MIXTURE WITH GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE FALLOW/
PRE-PLANT KNOCKDOWN WEED CONTROL.**

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/ha
Wheat	Refer to Post Crop and Weed Emergence Section of this label and Glyphosate 450 Herbicide Directions for Use	All States except WA	5 or 7 g + Glyphosate at labelled rates
		WA only	5 g + Glyphosate at labelled rates
Barley, Cereal Rye or Triticale		All States except WA	5 or 7 g + Glyphosate at labelled rates
		WA only	5 g + Glyphosate at labelled rates

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE ONLY: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE MIXTURES – TANK MIXTURES WITH AGTRYNE, MCPA, 2,4-D, TIGREX AND TORDON 242 OR TERBUTRYN: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION.

TANK MIXES WITH BROMOXNYL + MCPA: DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION.

TANK MIXES WITH DIURON FLOWABLE: DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION.

CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Refer to Post Crop and Weed Emergence Section of this label and Glyphosate Directions for Use	DO NOT apply at less than 10 days before sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly if conditions are dry and cold. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to critical comments and General Instructions of the respective labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed spectrum.
	DO NOT apply at less than 6 weeks before sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly if conditions are dry and cold. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to critical comments and General Instructions of the respective labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apply early post crop emergence (3 leaf to before booting) when weeds are small (i.e. no greater than 5 cm in height or diameter) and actively growing. Best weed control is obtained when rainfall wets the soil to a depth of 5 to 7.5 cm within 4 weeks of application. Where treatment is delayed or where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions, results may be slow to appear and weeds may be only stunted or suppressed.

After application for post-emergent weed control, Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide will remain in the soil for a period of time. The persistence of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide in the soil is dependent on various environmental conditions, e.g. soil pH, temperature, soil moisture and organic matter. Wet, warm, acid soils low in organic matter favour breakdown of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide in the soil. It should be noted that Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide does NOT provide soil residual control. Crops other than wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide residues in the sprayer or in the soil. See "Sprayer Clean-up" and "Crop Rotation Recommendations."

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT use in winter cereal crops undersown with legume pasture species, e.g. medics, clovers. DO NOT apply to wheat varieties King, Jacup, Milling and Harrier. Care should be taken if it is intended to apply Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide in the same season to a crop already treated with another Sulfonylurea herbicide, e.g. Tackle, as crop damage may occur. Consult your local agronomist. Use of this product on land having a soil pH of 5.5 or less may result in some crop retardation, particularly if the crop is stressed - see comment in point below.

DO NOT apply to crops that are stressed by any cause (such as severe weather conditions, drought, waterlogging, excessive soil acidity or alkalinity, poor nutrient status, disease, nematode or insect damage) as crop injury may result. When treatment is followed by severe stress (such as drought, prolonged cold, waterlogging or frosty conditions) crop yellowing and growth retardation may occur. Crops normally recover without loss in yield. Disease, nematode or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops, cropping lands or pastures.

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations. This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly reagituate before using.

GROUND SPRAYING

Use a boom spray properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery to ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may result. Apply a minimum of 50 L prepared spray/ha.

AERIAL SPRAYING

Apply in a minimum of 20 L/ha water. Application in a higher water volume of 30 L/ha will improve the reliability of weed control efficacy. Avoid spraying in still conditions and in winds likely to cause drift

onto adjacent sensitive crops or fallow areas likely to be planted to these crops - see Crop Rotation recommendations. Turn off spray boom whilst passing over creeks and dams. DO NOT apply when a temperature air inversion is likely to occur. Use of Micronair equipment is not recommended due to greater drift potential.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

Always add a non-ionic surfactant/wetting agent at a rate of 0.1% (active constituent) of final spray volume e.g. Wetspray 1000 100 mL/100 L. The use of spraying oils is NOT recommended.

NOTE: DO NOT add a surfactant/wetting agent when Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is tank mixed with Terbutryn or Diuron.

COMPATIBILITY (Physical)

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is physically compatible with most commonly used broadleaf herbicides including Agryne*, Bromoxynil + MCPA, LVE MCPA, MCPA Amine, MCPA Ester, 2,4-D Amine, Terbutryne, Diflufenican + MCPA, Picloram + MCPA, Tordon 50-D*, Metribuzin, Chlorypralid, Dicamba, Fluroxypyr, Diuron and Glyphosate. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is also compatible with most commonly used insecticides, Strike Out* (chlorypyrifos) and LeMat* (omethoate). Temporary crop yellowing may occur when Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is applied as a tank mix with these insecticides.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Apparent Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Biological compatibility varies between compatible mixtures and weed species. When using mixtures of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide plus one of the following herbicides: Puma*, Diclofop-methyl, Tristar*, Grasp* or Mataven L*, some reduction in grass weed control can be expected to occur (All States). In heavily weed infested areas control may be inadequate (Victoria and Tasmania only). Significant reduction in grass weed control should be expected (WA and SA only) and/or crop damage may occur (WA only). Mixtures of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide and Diclofop methyl/Tristar* are not recommended (WA only). For further information on physical and biological compatibility consult your local agronomist.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Minimum re-cropping intervals for crops are listed below. DO NOT rotate crops other than those mentioned below to land previously treated with Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide, or other metsulfuron-methyl formulations. Crop tolerance (to maturity) should be determined on a small scale before sowing into larger areas. Also refer Crop Safety.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL				
Soil pH*	10 days	6 weeks	9 months	14 months
5.6 - 8.5	Wheat	Barley Cereal Rye Triticale	Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Oats, Peas, Rapeseed, Safflower, Subterranean, Clover**	Japanese Millet, Maize, Panorama, Millet White, French Millet, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower
8.6 and above	Tolerance of crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing into larger areas.			

*Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:5, Soil: water suspension method.

**Involves natural regeneration of subterranean clover and medics

SECTION B ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION**DIRECTIONS FOR USE****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply to newly sown pastures as severe damage may result.

DO NOT use on pasture seed crops.

DO NOT apply to weeds under stress or that are not actively growing.

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

DO NOT store tank mixes of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide.

DO NOT store a suspension of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED
NOTE: Always add a non-ionic surfactant (1000 gac/L) eg. Wetspray 1000 at 200 mL/100 L water (0.2% volume/volume)	
ESTABLISHED PASTURES TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES - Perennial phalaris and Perennial Cocksfoot (Stands must be older than 1 year) OR PASTURE RENOVATION Use to reduce weeds in established pastures before sowing a new pasture the following season	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria</i> sp.) One and Two leaf
	Annual Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> sp.) Docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)
	Doublegee/Spiny Emex/Three Cornered Jack(s) (<i>Emex australis</i>) Erodium/ Storksbill/ Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium</i> spp.)
	Annual Medics (<i>Medicago</i> sp.) Onion Grass/ Guildford Grass (<i>Romula rosea</i>)
	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)
	Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)
	Wild Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

STATE	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5 g	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July/ early August. More than one year of application may be required to obtain control.
Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Tas only	5 g 5 g - seedlings 10 g - established	Apply before flowering Best results apply in spring prior to bolting.
WA only	5 or 10 g	Apply up to the 6 leaf stage. Use the higher rate on dense populations.
Vic, SA, NSW, Tas only		Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply before flowering.
Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5 g 15 g	For best results apply before flowering Apply at bulb exhaustion usually late June/July before the onset of browning off caused by <i>Helminthosporium</i> fungus. When mixing with Glyphosate use 10 g/ha.
Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Tas only	10 or 15 g	Apply lower rate on small plants. Apply higher rate before bolting/ flowering.
Vic, SA, NSW, Tas only	15 g	Apply to actively growing plants at the rosette to cabbage stage.
Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5 g - seedlings 10 g - established	Best results when applied in spring prior to seed heads appearing.
	5 or 10 g	Use the higher rate on dense stands. Spray before flowering for best results.
	15 g	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July to early August. . More than one year of application may be required to obtain control.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide used on established Perennial Phalaris and/or established Perennial Cocksfoot may cause temporary yellowing and some stunting. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide can severely damage Annual and Perennial Ryegrass. Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide does not control/damage Silvergrass (*Vulpia* spp.), Barley Grass (*Hordeum* spp.), Brome Grass (*Bromus* spp.) or Winter Grass (*Poa* spp.).

Allow weeds to recover from grazing before application. Docks and Sorrel in particular require fresh leaf growth for adequate uptake of chemical. Sorrel seedlings may germinate after the break in the following year, particularly after cultivation.

Where treatment is delayed or where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions, results may be slow to appear and weeds may only be stunted or suppressed.

Legumes are extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide. Ensure that the procedures outlined in the "Sprayer Cleanup" section are followed.

The ungerminated clover seed bank is not affected by Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide application. Clover vigour is often increased in the year following application where seed banks are reasonable.

The seed set of clover in the year of application of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide will be significantly reduced particularly from a Winter-Spring application.

This effect may impact on the clover seed bank therefore re-sowing may be necessary. Where clover seed banks are high re-sowing is not necessary. For pasture topping situations a combination of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide plus ROUNDUP HERBICIDE (glyphosate) can be used, however the Crop Rotation recommendations should be observed. Refer to the Directions of Use section of each product for the appropriate rate and critical comments for the target weed spectrum.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops, cropping lands or pastures.

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations. This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

COMPATIBILITIES

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is compatible with the commonly used pasture herbicides MCPA Amine, MCPA Ester, 2,4-D Amine, Lontrel* and the non-selective herbicide glyphosate.

Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is compatible with the commonly used pasture insecticides chlorpyrifos (eg. Strike Out*) and omethoate (e.g. Le-Mat*).

SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

Always add a non-ionic surfactant (1000 gac/L) eg. Wetspray 1000 at 200 mL/100 L of final spray volume (0.2% volume/volume).

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide treated area may be replanted to any of the specified pasture species after the interval indicated in the following table

Soil pH*	Pasture Species	Rate g/ha	Minimum rainfall	Minimum re-crop interval
5.5 and below	Sub Clover (a) and Haifa White Clover	5	150 mm	12 weeks
		10		20 weeks
		15		20 weeks
	Cocksfoot spp. And <i>Phalaris</i> spp.	5		8 weeks
		10		8 weeks
		15		16 weeks
	Perennial Ryegrass spp. and Fescue spp.	5	100 mm	16 weeks
		10		16 weeks
		15		20 weeks
5.6-6.5	Sub Clover (a), Haifa White Clover, Perennial Ryegrass spp. and Fescue spp.	Bioassay (b)		
		5, 10	175 mm	12 weeks
6.6 and above	Cocksfoot spp. and <i>Phalaris</i> spp.	15	Bioassay (b)	

a) Varieties Junee, Karridale, Seaton Park and Trikkala.

b) Tolerance of pasture species should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing into larger areas.

* Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:5, Soil water suspension method.

SECTION C BRUSH CONTROL IN PASTURES, RIGHTS OF WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT store a suspension of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide for more than two (2) days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.

DO NOT store tank mixes of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide when mixed with other materials.

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 4 hours.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE*		
			GROUND BOOM (g/ha)	HANDGUN (g/100 L)	GAS GUN (g/L)
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Alligator Weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	NSW, WA, Qld only	80	10	
	Apple Box (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>), Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Blakely's Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>), Yellow box (<i>E. melliodora</i>)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA only		10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)	1 + an Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)
	Australian Blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, WA only		10	
	Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>)	NSW, WA only		5 or 7.5	
	Bellyache Bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Qld & WA only		10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)	
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	All states		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)
	Bitou Bush/ Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA, Vic, SA only		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)
	Bridal Creeper (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	SA, WA only		5	
	Common Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	All States		60	10

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply in terrestrial situations only. Follow-up applications over at least two seasons are essential for complete control.
Apply to plants up to 4 m high. Ensure thorough coverage. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed. Results cannot be guaranteed where suckers originate from large lignotubers.
Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed. Handgun – spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off.
Apply to actively growing plants up to early flowering. Use the higher rate when plants are beyond early flowering. Plants under moisture stress will not be controlled.
Apply when bushes are actively growing. (Tas only: Apply after petal fall.) (Vic only: Apply between December and April). Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and canes. Ensure peripheral runners are sprayed.
Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Minimise contact with desirable species.
Apply during mid-June to late August. Follow-up applications over at least 2 seasons will be required for complete control. Water volumes of 500-800L/ha are recommended to minimise the risk of damage to native vegetation.
Spray after full frond expansion. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. For boom application - adjust boom height to ensure complete spray overlap. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed or in conditions of prolonged dry weather when soils are dry.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE*		
			GROUND BOOM (g/ha)	HANDGUN (g/100 L)	GAS GUN (g/L)
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas (cont)	Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA only		15	
	Darling Pea (<i>Swainsona</i> spp.)	NSW, WA only	10		
	Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	NSW only		10	
	Golden Dodder (<i>Cuscuta australis</i>)	SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Vic only		1	
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, NSW, WA only		10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)	
	Great Mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	NSW, WA only	20 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100L)		
	Harrisia Cactus (<i>Eriocereus</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only		20	
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp)	NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only		10	
	Inkweed (<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only		5	
	Japanese Sunflower (<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>)	NSW, WA only		10	
	Kangaroo Thorn (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>)	NSW, WA only		10	
	Lantana (<i>Lanata camara</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only		10	2 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)
	Mistflower (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only		5	
Nogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>)	NSW, WA only		7.5		
Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	7	5		

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Extra care should be taken to get good spray coverage when spraying bushes situated in thickets. Apply up to actively growing weeds up to early flowering. Best results are obtained on younger plants. If regrowth occurs, re-treat in the subsequent growth period. Spray during spring.
Apply to actively growing plants.
Apply to actively growing plants. Apply as a spot spray to point of run-off. Ensure correct coverage of infested area. Apply pre-flowering.
Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Ensure thorough spray penetration and coverage of the whole plant.
Regrowth may occur if growing conditions are not good. Apply during Spring at times of good soil moisture to rosettes before stem elongation
Spray to thoroughly wet using water volumes of 1,000 - 1,500 litres per hectare. A follow-up treatment may be necessary.
Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
Apply to bushes up to 2.5 m high when actively growing.
Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and stems. Spray should penetrate throughout the bush. Should regrowth occur, re-treatment will be necessary.
Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Apply to actively growing weeds up to early flowering.
Apply to actively growing plants. Plants under moisture stress will not be controlled.
Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Boom – (Pastures only) - Apply up to the rosette stage. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Adjust boom height to ensure thorough spray overlap.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE*		
			GROUND BOOM (g/ha)	HANDGUN (g/100 L)	GAS GUN (g/L)
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	All States	15	5	
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, WA only		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	Vic, Tas, NSW, WA only	15	5	
	Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Qld, WA only		15	
	Smartweed (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	NSW, Qld, WA only	10	10	-
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	NSW, Tas, SA, Vic, WA only		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)
	Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	NSW, WA only			As above
	Wait-A-While (<i>Cesalpinia decapeltata</i>)	Qld, WA only		10	
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	NSW, WA only		5	

** WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURE.

AERIAL APPLICATION BY HELICOPTER

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE g/ha
Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	NSW, Tas, Vic, WA only	160 g/ha
Flood plains	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	NT, WA only	50 or 60 g/ha

** WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURES

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Boomspray - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Adjust boom height to ensure correct overlap.</p> <p>Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.</p> <p>WA only: Spray plants at early flowering stage (August – September).</p>
<p>Apply to bushes up to 3 m high. Complete foliar spray coverage is essential for control: partial spray coverage will result in recovery.</p> <p>DO NOT spray when bushes are stressed</p> <p>Apply to actively growing plants at the rosette to cabbage stage.</p>
<p>Apply to bushes up to 3 m tall. Apply from October through April when bushes are actively growing. Ensure thorough spray coverage of all foliage and leaders. Incomplete coverage will result in regrowth</p>
<p>Apply to actively growing plants.</p>
<p>Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed, when leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February.</p> <p>Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off.</p> <p>Vic only: Gas Gun - Apply to bushes less than 2 m high as application to bushes in excess of 2 m may produce variable results.</p> <p>Apply with shots of 25 mL of dilute product</p>
<p>Apply to actively growing plants.</p>

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Apply when bushes are actively growing.</p> <p>(Tas only: Apply after petal fall).</p> <p>(Vic only: Apply between December and April). Use not less than 100 L prepared spray/ha.</p>
<p>Use the higher rate when air temperature exceeds 35°C. Apply in at least 60 L/ha of clean water. Use D6 or D8 nozzles with 45 swirl plates pressurised to 210 kPa to give large droplet size. Add a non-ionic surfactant. Apply when plant is actively growing. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed.</p>

APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE + GLYPHOSATE 360 TANK MIX

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE – AERIAL OR BOOM	RATE HANDGUN OR KNAPSACK
Pastures**, Forests, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Rights of Way, Domestic and Public Service Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus spp.</i>)	8 L Glyphosate 360 + 60 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per ha	400 mL Glyphosate 360 plus 3 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per 100 L water
	Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	4 L Glyphosate 360 + 30 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per ha	400 mL Glyphosate 360 plus 3 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per 100 L water
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>) St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>) Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)		400 mL Glyphosate 360 plus 3 g Apparent Bow Saw 600 per 100 L water

CRITICAL COMMENTS
For Blackberries, apply from flowering until prior to leaf yellowing. Due to widespread picking of Blackberries by the public, it is not recommended that the product be applied to bushes bearing mature fruit. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L water
For Bracken, apply when fronds are fully unfurled but prior to first frosts. For boom application, refer to Boom application section. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water.
For Gorse, apply when actively growing at any time of year, except Spring. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water. For Lantana, apply when actively growing. DO NOT apply during periods of Summer drought stress. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water. For St John's Wort, apply when actively growing from Spring to Summer. Use Pulse Penetrant at 100 mL per 100 L of water. For Sweet Briar, apply when in full leaf, prior to leaf fall. Use Pulse Penetrant at 100 mL per 100 L of water.

** WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURES

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apply when bushes/plants are actively growing. Where treatment is delayed or bushes/plants are not actively growing due to adverse conditions (such as a period of prolonged dry weather) or if partial spray coverage occurs, results may be slow to appear and subsequent regrowth may occur. Should regrowth occur, re-treatment at the recommended rate is advised. Re-treatment of blackberries should only be undertaken once regrowth has reached one (1) metre tall - this may not be until two (2) years after the initial application. For control of bushes previously sprayed with other brush control herbicides or for berries which may have been burned or slashed ensure two (2) years have elapsed. Legumes will be removed from pasture if over-sprayed with Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide. Some crops are extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product. See "Sprayer Clean-up" section. Due to widespread picking of blackberries by the public, it is recommended that the product is not applied to bushes bearing mature fruit.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENTS

ALWAYS ADD a 1000 gac/L (100%) Non-Ionic Surfactant Wetting Agent e.g. Wetspray 1000, at a rate of 0.1% Volume/Volume i.e. 100 mL/ 100 L prepared spray mixture. Use the surfactant Spraymate Freeway when recommended in the Directions for Use table and with all gasgun applications (0.2% v/v, i.e. 10 mL/5 L).

HANDGUN APPLICATION

Spray foliage and canes until wet. Ensure coverage is uniform and complete. Use pressures of 550 - 750 kPa (80 - 100 psi) depending on target species and size of bush. Use larger nozzles and higher pressures for larger bushes. For example:

- Size No. 4 or 5 spray nozzles: small individual bushes or broadleaf weeds - less than 1 m high.
- Size No. 5 or 6 spray nozzles: medium sized bushes 1 - 2 m high.
- Size No. 7 or 8 spray nozzles: large bushes 2 - 3 m high or of a large diameter.

Use: Use large spray nozzles/high volume for blackberry regrowth. Spray using a wide cone setting as much as possible. Use even, side-by-side pattern moving up from the base to the top of the bush as leaves are wet. For blackberries, do not ignore runners to the side or the top of the bush and ensure spray penetrates larger bushes to wet foliage and canes.

GAS GUN APPLICATION

Apply to ensure good coverage of all foliage is achieved. The use of a suitable marker dye is recommended. e.g. Agmurph White Lighting.

BOOM SPRAY APPLICATION

Use a boom spray properly calibrated to a constant speed or rate of delivery to ensure coverage and uniform spray pattern. Adjust boom height to ensure correct spray overlap.

Avoid spraying where drift can move onto crops, areas likely to be, planted to crops and non target pastures as injury may occur. Apply in a minimum of 150 L prepared spray/ha. Increase to 200 L prepared spray/ha for more dense stands of bracken.

AERIAL APPLICATION - (BY HELICOPTER ONLY)

Apply in a minimum of 100 L per ha on Blackberries or 60 L per ha on *Mimosa pigra* and up to a maximum of 200 L prepared spray/ha. Higher water volumes may be necessary to ensure adequate coverage where bushes are large and terrain is steep. Spray with a properly calibrated helicopter using the half overlap opposite pass technique. Avoid spraying in still conditions and where conditions favour temperature inversions. Avoid spraying where drift can move onto crops, areas likely to be planted to crops and non target pastures as injury may occur. Turn off spray booms whilst passing over creeks and dams.

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and the emulsifiable concentrate formulations. This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE USE OF APPARENT BOW SAW 600 HERBICIDE IN ALL SITUATIONS

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops or pasture, immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water then add 60 mL household chlorine bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 20 L of water. Flush through boom and hoses then allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation engaged, then drain.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

CAUTION: DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odour which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

A nil withholding period is applicable for Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide. It is recommended, however, not to graze treated areas for 3 days to ensure product efficacy.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved

waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. If applying by hand wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Apparent Bow Saw 600 Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by Apparent Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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