

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



# PYROXASULFONE 850 WG

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 850 g/kg PYROXASULFONE

**GROUP 15 HERBICIDE**

For the pre-emergence control of annual ryegrass, barley grass, annual phalaris, silver grass and toad rush and suppression of certain grass weeds in wheat (not durum wheat), triticale and certain winter legume crops as specified in the Directions for Use.

**IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE**

**4 FARMERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**

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Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

APVMA Approval No: 91294/131666

<b>In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade</b>	<b>Special Poisons Advice: 13 11 26</b>
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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE (FOR ALL STATES)

### RESTRAINTS

**DO NOT** apply with aircraft.

**DO NOT** plant durum wheat (*Triticum durum*) after the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG (refer to Crop Rotation Recommendations for further advice).

**DO NOT** apply if heavy rain has been forecast within 48 hours.

**DO NOT** apply unless incorporation by sowing (IBS) can be performed within 3 days of application.

**DO NOT** apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT allow first irrigation tailwater from land treated with 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide to enter aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers.

### SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://apvma.gov.au/spraydrift)

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boomsprayers') are observed.

### Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
Up to maximum label rate	80 metres

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>Wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale</b> <b>Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, lupins</b>	Annual ryegrass ( <i>Lolium rigidum</i> ), Annual phalaris or paradoxa grass ( <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> only), Barley Grass ( <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> ), Silver Grass ( <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> , <i>Vulpiamyuros</i> ), Toad Rush ( <i>Juncus bufonius</i> )  Suppression* of: Great brome ( <i>Bromus diandrus</i> ), Wild Oat ( <i>Avena fatua</i> )  *Refer <b>Suppression of great brome and wild oat</b> in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for further details	118 g/ha	Apply pre-sowing and incorporate by sowing (IBS) using knife points and press wheels, or narrow points and harrows. For best results apply just before sowing (refer to <b>Interval between Application and Sowing</b> in <b>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</b> ).  Avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent crop rows when sowing with knife points and press wheels.  To reduce the risk of crop effects refer to <b>Crop Safety</b> in <b>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</b> .  <i>Cultivation:</i> To optimise weed control apply directly to uncultivated soil. Weed control may be greatly reduced where weed seeds have been buried by cultivation prior to sowing.  <i>Rainfall soon after application:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weed control may be adversely affected by insufficient rainfall within 7 to 10 days after application. Adequate rainfall is necessary to facilitate uptake of the product by the germinating weed seeds, however the quantity of rainfall required will depend on many factors including stubble load, soil type, the existing soil moisture at sowing, the pattern of rainfall and other considerations.</li><li>• In soils prone to leaching, rainfall which is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone may lead to reduced weed control.</li></ul> Other factors which may adversely affect weed control include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• uneven application,</li><li>• application to ridged or cloddy soil,</li><li>• stubble, plant residue or other ground cover particularly where this exceeds 50%,</li><li>• germinated and emerged weeds that are not controlled by a knockdown herbicide.</li></ul> The factors above, when combined, may substantially reduce weed control.  Competition provided by the crop can assist with the final weed control achieved by 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide. Chickpea, field pea, lentil and lupin crops may provide less competition than cereal crops, hence weeds that survive the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide may grow taller (relative to the height of the crop), tiller more and generally give the appearance that weed control is poorer compared to weed control in wheat or triticale.

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

## WITHHOLDING PERIODS

**Harvest:**

**All crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**

**Grazing/Stockfood:**

**Wheat and triticale: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

**Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, lupins: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is a residual, soil applied, pre-emergent herbicide. It is absorbed by the roots and to a lesser extent by the shoots of germinating weeds, and works by inhibiting growth in the meristematic area. Weed control is optimised when 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is applied evenly to moist soil just prior to incorporation by sowing and there is sufficient rainfall soon after sowing to ensure uptake of the herbicide by germinating weeds. Weed control may be greatly reduced where weed seeds have been buried by cultivation prior to application. Weed control may also be reduced where there is insufficient soil moisture for herbicide uptake or in soils prone to leaching where rainfall is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone.

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide will not reliably control emerged weeds. A knockdown herbicide should be used to control emerged weeds at sowing.

### Crop Safety

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide generally shows good crop selectivity when used as directed. The following directions will help minimise the risk of crop effects.

- Do not plant durum wheat after the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide as it may be severely damaged. Refer to **Crop Rotation Recommendations** for further advice.
- When incorporation is by sowing with knife points and press wheels avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent crop rows.
- Do not use a combination of both press wheels and a covering device such as harrows or chains when sowing.

The potential for crop damage is increased when there is substantial rainfall after the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide, especially where this leads to temporary waterlogging. Situations which

lead to concentration of herbicide in the planting row, or movement of herbicide to the depth of the crop seed, may also increase the potential for crop damage. This includes the following scenarios;

- Where deep furrows are formed by the sowing operation, soil movement into the crop row may occur due to wind or heavy rainfall soon after sowing resulting in concentration of herbicide in the crop row.
- Where soil has a high potential for leaching, heavy rainfall between application and crop emergence may result in movement of herbicide into the crop seed zone.

Other circumstances which may increase the potential for crop damage include where 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is applied in tank mixes with other herbicides, where crop vigour is reduced due to factors such as frosts, insect attack or crop disease, when weather damaged seed is used and/or with the use of some fungicide seed treatments especially in conjunction with crop varieties with short coleoptile length. A combination of individual factors which increase the potential for crop damage may increase the extent of crop damage.

### Chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins:

- 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide may occasionally delay emergence or flowering of winter legume crops.
- Luxor variety of albus lupin has been identified as potentially more sensitive to 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide than other lupin varieties, particularly in situations of late sowing and/or wet conditions around the time of sowing.

### Incorporation by Sowing

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide should be applied prior to sowing, and incorporated by sowing using knife points and press wheels, or narrow points and harrows. When incorporation is by knife points and press wheels, weeds germinating in the seed row may not be controlled. Weeds germinating from depth, weeds just about to emerge, or weeds

that have emerged which are not controlled by a knockdown herbicide at sowing may not be controlled by 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide.

#### Interval between Application and Sowing

Incorporate by sowing as soon as practicable after the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide, but no later than 3 days after application.

#### Sandy Soils

Weed control may be reduced in soil prone to leaching where rainfall after application and sowing is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone.

#### Suppression of great brome and wild oat

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is most effective when grass weed seeds are present on or very close to the soil surface at the time of application. For this reason, it is recommended that 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is applied to uncultivated soil. As the depth of weed seeds increases, control from 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide tends to decrease. It is rare that all great brome and wild oat weed seeds will be on the soil surface at the time of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide application, especially considering that these seeds may remain viable in the soil for several seasons. Plants may germinate from seeds buried by the sowing operation in previous seasons, by livestock or by weed seed self-burial mechanisms particularly in some soil types (e.g. cracking clays and sand). **Therefore only partial control or suppression of the great brome or wild oat population should generally be expected.** In these situations, a follow up application with a suitable post-emergent herbicide may be required to control remaining plants.

#### Mixing

Ensure sprayer and nozzle filters are clean before preparing the spray mixture. Half fill the spray tank with water and, with the agitators in motion, add the correct amount of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide directly to the spray tank. Complete filling the tank with agitators in motion. Agitation must continue before and during spraying. When other products are to be applied in addition to 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide, always add 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide to the spray tank first and ensure it is fully dispersed in the spray tank before adding other products.

#### Application

Ensure complete and even spray coverage of the soil is achieved. Poor spray coverage may result from application to ridged or excessively cloddy soil or in situations of high stubble, plant residue or other ground cover. A significant reduction in weed control may result where stubble, plant residue or other ground cover exceeds 50%, and in situations where a ‘cold’ or incomplete burn of stubble results in a mass of material which can act as a physical barrier between the herbicide and germinating weeds - this can be exacerbated in header trails where there may be greater weed seed numbers and higher levels of plant residue. Weed control can be particularly affected where 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is applied to a barrier of stubble, plant residue or other ground cover and there is insufficient following rainfall to transfer 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide to the soil surface and the germinating weed seeds.

#### Equipment

**Ground Sprayers** – Standard boom sprayers only are recommended and must be fitted with by-pass or mechanical agitation. It is recommended that 50 to 100 L water/ha is applied with spray droplets of a COARSE droplet size category. In some situations (e.g. high stubble loads) high water volumes may give higher levels of weed control.

**Aircraft** – DO NOT apply 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide by aircraft.

## COMPATIBILITY

Crop damage seen in adverse conditions, particularly wet or waterlogged conditions (refer **Crop Safety** above) may be exacerbated when 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is used in conjunction with other herbicides that may also cause crop damage in such conditions.

***Always refer to the crop tolerance, plant back restrictions, rate recommendations and other directions for use on the label of the tank mix partner.***

Refer to **Mixing** section above for advice on preparing tank mixtures with 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide. Mixtures with products containing paraquat (e.g. 4Farmers Paraquat 250 and 4Famers Brown Out 250) require particular attention to these instructions, including ongoing agitation to ensure 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide remains in suspension in the spray tank.

For advice on compatibilities not listed below, contact 4Farmers Australia Pty Ltd.

*For application prior to planting wheat or triticale*

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide 850 WG is compatible with any one of the following herbicides;

4Farmers Metsulfuron-methyl 600, 4Farmers Triallate 500 EC, 4Farmers Dicamba 500, 4Farmers Diuron 900, 4Farmers S-Metolachlor 960, 4Farmers 2,4-D LV Ester 680, 4Farmers Chlorsulfuron 750 WG, glyphosate, 4Farmers Paraquat 250, 4Farmers Carfentazone 240 EC, 4Farmers Triasulfuron 750 WG, 4Farmers Sulfosulfuron 750, 4Farmers Brown Out 250, 4Farmers Oxyfluorfen 240 EC, 4Farmers Trifluralin 480.

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide 850 WG is compatible with mixtures of glyphosate with any one of the following herbicides; 4Farmers Metsulfuron-methyl 600, 4Farmers Dicamba 500, 4Farmers 2,4-D LV Ester 680, 4Farmers Oxyfluorfen 240 EC, 4Farmers Carfentazone 240 EC, 4Farmers Sulfosulfuron 750.

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide 850 WG is compatible with any one of the following insecticides; Alpha-cypermethrin 100, 4Farmers Omethoate 290.

*For application prior to planting chickpeas, field peas, lentils or lupins*

Knockdown herbicides, some “spike” herbicides and insecticides shown to be compatible with 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide prior to planting cereals, should also be suitable prior to planting chickpeas, field peas, lentils or lupins e.g. glyphosate, 4Farmers Oxyfluorfen 240, 4Farmers Paraquat 250, 4Farmers Carfentrazone 240 EC, 4Famers Brown Out 250, Alpha-cypermethrin 100, 4Farmers Omethoate 290.

Note that plantback restrictions may render some herbicides unsuitable for mixing with 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide where legume crops are to be planted.

Limited studies have shown that the following residual herbicides appear to be compatible with 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide when used according to label directions:

Chickpeas: 4 Farmers Trifluralin 480 EC, 4Farmers Simazine 900 WG, Trifluralin + Simazine, 4Farmers Terbutylazine 750 WG

Field peas: 4Farmers Trifluralin 480 EC, 4Farmers Pendimethalin 440 EC, 4Farmers Cyanazine 900 WG, 4Farmers Terbutylazine 750 WG

Lentils: 4Farmers Pendimethalin 440 EC, 4Farmers Terbutylazine 750 WG

Lupins: 4Farmers Trifluralin 480 EC, 4Farmers Simazine 900 WG, Trifluralin + Simazine, Simazine + 4Farmers Atrazine 900 WG, 4Farmers Pendimethalin 440 EC, 4Farmers Terbutylazine 750 WG.

#### Sprayer clean-up

Following the use of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide, the spraying equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before it is used for application of other products.

Cleaning should occur immediately following application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide. The spray unit should first be completely emptied. The sprayer, including all filters and lines, should be thoroughly rinsed with water, to remove all traces of product.

Ensure that the sprayer clean-up is carried out in an area that is clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. If using 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide with a tank-mix partner, refer to the sprayer clean-up instructions for the other product, which may be more rigorous than those for 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide.

#### Crop Rotation Recommendations

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide breaks down by microbial degradation, which is favoured by warm, moist aerobic soil.

Minimum recropping intervals (months after 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide application) have been established for 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide to minimise the risk of damage to following crops (see table below). However, environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risk and therefore the potential for damage to following crops exists.

Rainfall of less than the minimum interim rainfall required (see table below) may result in extended recropping intervals. Interim rainfall is the total rainfall between the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide and planting of the particular following crop. For recropping with winter crops, where a minimum of 250mm of interim rainfall is required, if rain from application to the end of spring is less than 125mm and isolated heavy summer and autumn falls and break rains are required to achieve the 250mm interim rainfall, then extended recropping intervals may apply.

Crops	Recropping recommendation	
	Minimum recropping interval	Minimum interim rainfall
Wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale	0 months	0 mm
Cotton, maize, mung beans, sorghum, soybeans and sunflowers	5 months	150 mm
Barley, canola*, chickpeas**, faba beans, field peas**, lentils**, lupins**, vetch and subterranean clover	9 months	250 mm
Durum wheat, oats, lucerne and medic	21 months	550 mm

\*For canola sown the year after the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide there may occasionally be some crop stunting but no yield reductions have been measured.

\*\*Chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins can be sown immediately after the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide where 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide has not already been incorporated. However, where 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide has been incorporated into the soil, for example, by a previous sowing operation for a subsequently failed crop, these legume crops should not be sown for at least 9 months after the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide.

For advice on crops and situations not listed above, contact 4Farmers Australia Pty Ltd.

## RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

### GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is a member of the isoxazoline group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of very long chain fatty acids (VLCFA inhibitors) mode of action. For weed resistance management 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide is a Group 15 herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide, and other Group 15 herbicides, may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. These resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide or other Group 15 herbicides.

Do not rely exclusively on 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide for weed control. Use as part of an integrated weed management program involving herbicides with other modes of action and non-chemical methods of control. CropLife Australia resistance management strategies are available from your local agricultural chemical supplier or at the CropLife Australia website (www.croplife.org.au). Refer to these strategies for details of how to manage the build-up of resistant weeds on your farm.

Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use 4Farmers Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

## PRECAUTIONS

### Re-entry Period

Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day’s use.

## PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

### Very toxic to aquatic life.

DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers. DO NOT apply if heavy rain has been forecast within 48 hours.

DO NOT apply unless incorporation by sowing (IBS) can be performed within 3 days of application. DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

## PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto non-target plants, cropping lands or pastures.

### Undersown Pasture Species

DO NOT undersow with pasture species (legumes or grasses) following the application of 4Farmers Pyroxasulfone 850 WG Herbicide.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Triple-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 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

Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow length chemical-resistant gloves. Wash hands after use.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from the supplier. For a copy phone 08 356 3445 or visit our website www.4farmers.com.au

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

This product complies with the specifications in its statutory registration. Implied terms and warranties are excluded. 4Farmers’ liability for breach of the express or any non-excludable implied warranty is limited to product replacement or purchase price refund. The purchaser must determine suitability for intended purpose and take all proper precautions in the handling, storage and use of the product including those on the label and/ or safety data sheet failing which 4Farmers shall have no liability.