**CAUTION**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING**

Nufarm

**Glyphosate 540**

Herbicide

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:** 540 g/L GLYPHOSATE (present as the potassium salt)

**GROUP M HERBICIDE**

Non-selective herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial weeds.

**READ COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.**

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**RESTRAINT**

DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for six hours of daylight following treatment of annual weeds and seven days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless specified otherwise in critical comments.

**CONSERVATION TILLAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITUATION</th>
<th>WEEDS CONTROLLED</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>Barley grass, Brome grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats</td>
<td>340-660mL/ha pre-tilling</td>
<td><strong>Rate Selection</strong> Use higher rates for advanced weed growth or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>660-840mL/ha post-tilling</td>
<td><strong>Silver grass</strong> - When treating dense infestations of Silver grass, add Wetter TX and use water volumes of 70L/ha or more and FINE to MEDIUM spray quality to improve coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual phalaris, Annual ryegrass, Silver grass, Winter grass</td>
<td>840mL-1L/ha post- tilling</td>
<td><strong>Perennial Weeds</strong> - Glyphosate 540 will provide seasonal control and reduction in plant numbers. Control of Skeleton weed requires addition of full soil disturbance at planting. In Tasmania, for perennial weeds use 1-2L/ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calomba daisy, Capeweed, Double gee/Spiny emex, Fumitory, Volunteer lupins, Volunteer peas</td>
<td>340-660mL/ha less than 8cm dia/height</td>
<td><strong>Rate Selection</strong> Use higher rates for advanced weed growth or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>660-840mL/ha greater than 8cm dia/height</td>
<td><strong>Silver grass</strong> - When treating dense infestations of Silver grass, add Wetter TX and use water volumes of 70L/ha or more and FINE to MEDIUM spray quality to improve coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amsinckia, Dock (seedling), Paterson’s curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Wild turnip</td>
<td>660-840mL/ha less than 12cm dia/height</td>
<td><strong>Perennial Weeds</strong> - Glyphosate 540 will provide seasonal control and reduction in plant numbers. Control of Skeleton weed requires addition of full soil disturbance at planting. In Tasmania, for perennial weeds use 1-2L/ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>840mL-1L/ha greater than 12cm dia/height</td>
<td><strong>Perennial Weeds</strong> - Glyphosate 540 will provide seasonal control and reduction in plant numbers. Control of Skeleton weed requires addition of full soil disturbance at planting. In Tasmania, for perennial weeds use 1-2L/ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perennial phalaris, Skeleton weed, Sorrel, Sub. clover</td>
<td>1L/ha</td>
<td><strong>Rate Selection</strong> Use higher rates for advanced weed growth or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**nufarm.com.au**

APVMA Approval No.: 68803/60054
## Glyphosate 540 Herbicide

### SITUATION
- **Southern Australia**: To commence a fallow
- **Prior to planting a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal soil disturbance or to prior to surface seeding of pastures**

### WEEDS CONTROLLED
- Barley grass, Canary grass, Wild oats, Volunteer cereals
- Annual ryegrass, Brome grass, Capeweed, Hoary cress, Paterson’s curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silver grass, Soursob, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip, Winter grass
- Bent grass, Bathurst burr, Couch, Dock, Erodium, Flatweed, Kikuyu, Plantain, Paspalum, Perennial phalaris, Sorrel, Sub. clover, Yorkshire fog
- Annual ryegrass, Brome grass, Capeweed, Silver grass
- Calumba daisy
- Serrated tussock
- Poa tussock
- Barnyard grass, Liverseed grass or milk thistle
- Dock, Flatweed
- Kikuyu, Paspalum
- Couch, Kikuyu, Paspalum
- Dock, Flatweed
- Kikuyu, Paspalum
- Dock, Flatweed
- Kikuyu, Paspalum

### RATE
- **SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA**: 380-680mL/ha
- **Pasture Topping**: 300-500mL/ha
- **Seed head Suppression**: 240-420mL/ha
- **SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA**: 240-660mL/ha
- **NORTHERN AUSTRALIA**: 660mL/ha

### CRITICAL COMMENTS
- **Rate Selection**: Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full flowering or where broadleaf weeds commence stem elongation or budding. Use higher rates in Spring and under cold conditions. In Tasmania use 1-2L/ha with the higher rate for control of perennial weeds.
- **Pasture or Crop Establishment**: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.
- **Aerial (or Surface) Seeding**: Delay seeding until trash level is reduced to allow for satisfactory placement of broadcast seed on the soil surface.
- **Bathurst burr**: For mature weeds use the higher rate.
- **Bent grass**: Use a rate of 1.7L/ha. Apply in late Spring following initiation of seed-head emergence. Follow up with full disturbance with a tyned implement 10-21 days after spraying.
- **Couch, Kikuyu, Paspalum**: Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn. Repeat applications will be required for control. For improved control, use in conjunction with cultivation.
- **Kikuyu, Paspalum**: Use the low rate for suppression, the high rate for control.
- **Dock, Flatweed**: Use the maximum rate for full control.
- **Hoary cress**: Use at a rate of 1L/ha. Treat from late roselle to early flowering.
- **Silver grass**: When treating dense infestations of Silver grass, add Wetter TX and use water volumes of 70L/ha or more and FINE to MEDIUM spray quality to improve coverage.
- **Soursob**: Use at a rate of 1L/ha. Treat at tuber emergence.

### Note:
- **For prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation**: Use a rate of 1L/ha. Treat at tuber exhaustion.
- **When treating dense infestations of Silver grass**: Use a rate of 1L/ha. Treat at tuber emergence.
- **Addition of 200mL of Wetter TX to 100L of spraying solution**: May improve control.
- **Site Preparation**: **Burning**: Use at a rate of 1-2L/ha.

### Timing
- **Pasture or Crop Establishment**: Treat fresh regrowth (at least 14 days after heavy grazing) after Autumn break and before onset of heavy frosts. Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying.
- **Pasture Topping**: Remove livestock prior to application to allow even regrowth. Use lower rate if grasses are flowering and higher rate if at the milky dough stage.
- **Seed head Suppression**: Apply to Capeweed and Calumba daisy at flowering. DO NOT add Wetter TX. DO NOT apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed production.
- **SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA**: Use at a rate of 1L/ha. Treat from late roselle to early flowering.
- **For prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation**: Use the maximum rate for full control.
- **For prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation**: Use a rate of 1L/ha. Treat at tuber exhaustion.
- **Annual ground cherry**, **Barnyard grass**, **Bathurst burr**, **Bladder ketmia**, **Button grass**, **Camo (Algar) melon**, **Caustic weed**, **Columbus grass**, **Liverseed grass**, **Mexican poppy**, **Native millet**, **New Zealand spinach**, **Noogoora burr**, **Pigweed (up to 25cm dia.)**, **Spear thistle**, **Sinking goosefoot**, **Thornapple (Datura)**, **Turnip weed**, **Wild/Prickly lettuce**, **Wireweed**

### Rate Selection
- Use the lower rates on young weeds and increase to the higher rate where weeds are dense or well developed. Dense infestations of some weeds e.g. Barnyard grass, Liverseed (Urochloa) grass may need up to treatments for complete control.
- **Tank Mixtures**: Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back and withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank-mix products. Tank mixes with atrazine may give unacceptable knockdown control of certain weeds. DO NOT apply the tank-mix for control of barnyard grass, liverseed grass or milk thistle. Nutram Liasse may enhance knockdown weed control where tank mixtures of atrazine are used.
- **Shaded Sprayers**: Apply Glyphosate 540 to weeds growing between crop rows using a shaded sprayer. DO NOT apply in cotton less than 20cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury may result.
- **Pasture or Crop Establishment**: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of sunlight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.
## PRE AND POST HARVEST USES

### SITUATION

**NORTHERN AUSTRALIA**  
In fallows or prior to planting a crop

**Cotton : Shielded Sprayers (cont)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITUATION</th>
<th>WEEDS CONTROLLED</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain-sorghum (pre-harvest)</td>
<td>1-1.35L/ha</td>
<td><strong>DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.</strong> Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Use the higher rate where the crop has produced significant number of late tillers or where following crops will be established without further treatment. <strong>DO NOT apply to crops intended for seed production.</strong> Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain-sorghum (post-harvest)</td>
<td>660mL-1.35L/ha</td>
<td><strong>SLASHED/GRAZED STUBBLE.</strong> Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20cm high. Use the higher rate on standing stubble or where re-growth from slashed sorghum has advanced beyond 60cm in height.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COTTON PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION

**Sorghum Control**

Grain-sorghum (pre-harvest)

**Annual ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)**

**Annual weeds**

**Annual Weeds**

**As harvest aid and weed control:**

Wheat (Triticum aestivum)

**To desiccate a crop as a harvest aid and weed control:**

Adzuki beans, Chickpeas, Cowpea, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Mungbeans, Soybean

**Application to crops intended for seed production or for spraying may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels.**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum Control</td>
<td>640mL-1.3L/ha plus 80mL Invader®/ Garlon* 600</td>
<td><strong>DO NOT add crop oil.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing buckwheat (less than 12 leaves) Couch, Johnson grass</td>
<td>1.3-2L/ha</td>
<td>Use the higher rate on plants at the flowering/seedhead stage. For Johnson grass apply to plants with a minimum of 30cm new growth. For long term control of Couch and Johnson grass, repeat applications will be required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutgrass (Cyperus rotundus)</td>
<td>2L/ha followed by 2L/ha</td>
<td>Make first application to actively growing plants when the majority of plants have reached at least the 6-8 leaf stage but preferably later. Allow for maximum re-emergence before retreating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUGAR CANE</strong></td>
<td><strong>DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or water logging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratoon spray out Qld. NSW only</td>
<td>Sugar cane ratoon regrowth</td>
<td>4-6L/ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar cane puna</td>
<td>4-6L/ha</td>
<td>Apply under good growing conditions only to actively growing ratoons 60-120cm tall. <strong>DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or water logging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SUGAR CANE

### PRE AND POST HARVEST USES

**Situation**

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<th>WEEDS CONTROLLED</th>
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<td><strong>DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.</strong> Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Use the higher rate where the crop has produced significant number of late tillers or where following crops will be established without further treatment. <strong>DO NOT apply to crops intended for seed production.</strong> Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain-sorghum (post-harvest)</td>
<td>660mL-1.35L/ha</td>
<td><strong>SLASHED/GRAZED STUBBLE.</strong> Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20cm high. Use the higher rate on standing stubble or where re-growth from slashed sorghum has advanced beyond 60cm in height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathurst burr, Noonoo burr, Winter annual weeds</td>
<td>840mL-1.7L/ha</td>
<td>Treatment may be applied alone or in a tank mix with Dropp® or Harvade®. Apply when 60% of bolls are open. When tank mixed with conditioner/defoliant treatments, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained particularly where higher rates are used and conditions are unfavourable for defoliation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual ryegrass (Lolium rigidum)</td>
<td>320-680mL/ha</td>
<td>Use lower rate if Ryegrass is flowering and higher rate if Ryegrass is at milky dough stage. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Application before this time may significantly reduce yields (in practice losses in excess of 24% can occur). Apply when the average seed moisture content is below 30%. For Faba beans, this is indicated by the presence of B. nolense in the field. Field peas may significantly reduce yields. <strong>DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application.</strong> Use lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual weeds</td>
<td>900mL-1.8L/ha</td>
<td>Apply to mature crop from late dough stage (28% moisture) onwards. The higher rate will be required when crops are heavy and leaf shading effects may occur. <strong>DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application.</strong> Use lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Weeds</td>
<td>680mL-1.8L/ha</td>
<td>Apply with boom or by air. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccations is required. Application should be made at or after crop maturity: <em>Chickpeas and Lentils</em>- apply when Physiological mature and less than 15% green pods. <em>Soybean</em>- apply only after seed pods have lost all green colour and 80-90% of leaves have dropped. <em>Mungbeans/Adzuki and Cowpea</em>- apply to mature crops when pods are brown/black. <em>Field peas</em>- apply when seeds turn yellow and average seed moisture content is below 30%. <em>Faba beans</em>- apply when pods turn black and average seed moisture content is below 30%. <strong>DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of crop desiccation is dependant on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Weeds</td>
<td>500mL-1.1L/ha plus 5g/ha Associate® Herbicide</td>
<td>Apply by boom or by air. Application rates will vary depending on the crop stage and the desired level of desiccation. Application should be made at or after crop maturity: <em>Chickpeas and Lentils</em>- apply when Physiological mature and less than 15% green pods are present. Higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. <strong>DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of desiccations is dependant on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.</strong></td>
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</table>
## Directions for Use

**Critical Comments**

Read Application Checklist Before Using. See Annual, Perennial and Woody weeds sections below for most appropriate rate.

### General Weed Control

**For General Weed Control In Domestic Areas (Home Gardens), Commercial, Industrial And Public Service Areas, Agricultural Buildings And Other Farm Situations.**

For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds.

**Rate:** 7mL per litre of water

Apply when weeds are actively growing. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage. Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop.

### Agricultural Areas

Glyphosate 540 may be used for control of annual, perennial and woody weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.

### Dry Drains And Channels Only

Do NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. Do NOT spray across open bodies of water, and Do NOT allow spray to enter the water. Do NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.

### Forests

Established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. Do NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. Do NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.

### Non-Agricultural Areas

**Around Buildings, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic And Public Service Areas, Right-Of-Ways.**

Glyphosate 540 does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, Glyphosate 540 may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/Compatibility.

### Tree And Vine Crops

Apply as a directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. Do NOT apply as spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. Do NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or plant.

**Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards** DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit.

**Hops** Apply in Winter, prior to crop emerging from dormancy.

**Tea** Apply a maximum of 2.7L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 340mL/100L by directed hand-gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop.

**All other crops** DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. CAUTION Where split bark on Kiwifruit or green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required.

### Weeds Controlled

#### Annual Weeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Type</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Critical Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, Balinth burr, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobbler’s peg, Dead nettle, Double gee, Fumitory, Ground cherry, Hedge mustard, Lesser swimness, Liverseed grass, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Paraodoxa grass, Peterson’s curse, Pigweed, Potato weed, Ryegrass, Saffron thistle, Silver grass, Sow thistle, Spear thistle, Spiny burrgrass, Spurge, Sub. clover, Thrommapple, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle, Volute cereal</td>
<td>Boom: 1.35-2L/ha</td>
<td>Apply to weeds wherever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost. Use higher rate on weeds over 15cm in height or diameter or where dense weed cover limits spray coverage. Use higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 5L spray per 100sqm. Glyphosate 540 does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds Glyphosate 540 may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures in the General Instructions for directions. DO NOT use an atrazine tank-mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handgun: 330-480mL per 100L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knapsack: 50-70mL per 15L</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Perennial Weeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Type</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke thistle, African lovegrass, Bent grass, Carpet grass, Cockspoot, Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass (Cyperus rotundus), Passalum, Phalaris, Plantains, Poa tussock, Prairie grass, Qld blue grass, Redleg grass, Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Sorel, Soursob, Yorkshire fog</td>
<td>Boom: 2-4L/ha</td>
<td>Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seedhead stage. In general best control of Winter growing perennials is obtained with application during Winter-Spring. Best control of Summer growing perennials is obtained with application late Summer and Autumn. For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential low rate treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use the higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Prairie grass, Qld blue grass, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Redleg grass, Passalum and Sorel, use the higher rates only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handgun: 470-680mL per 100L</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knapsack: 70-100mL per 15L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Woody Weeds

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blady grass, Bracken, Couch, Guinea grass, *Paragras, Silverleaf nightshade, *Water couch</td>
<td>Boom: 6L/ha</td>
<td>For Bracken add Pulse® at 200mL/100L spray mix. Best control of couch in WA and SA is obtained with Spring treatment. Most effective control of couch in eastern states is obtained with Summer and Autumn treatments. In cultivated situations use sequential treatments of 1.9-4.3L/ha for control. Only use higher rate for handgun and knapsack for Silverleaf nightshade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handgun: 870mL or 1.35L per 100L</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knapsack: 130 or 200mL per 15L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply to drought stressed plants. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.

**WOODY WEEDS**

- Bamboo, Bitou bush, Boneseed, Boxthorn, Crofton weed, Gorse, Groundsel bush, Lantana, Mistflower

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<tr>
<td>Bamboo, Bitou bush, Boneseed, Boxthorn, Crofton weed, Gorse, Groundsel bush, Lantana, Mistflower</td>
<td>Handgun: 330-680mL per 100L, Knapsack: 50-100mL per 15L</td>
<td>- Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply to drought stressed plants. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. - Bamboo, apply when foliage/regrowth is 1-2m tall, use higher rate only. - Bitou bush/Boneseed, apply higher rate on bushes greater than 1.5m. Best results are achieved when treated at peak flower during Winter. - Boxthorn minimum rate is 470mL for handgun and 70mL for knapsack. - Groundsel bush, apply higher rate on bushes greater than 2m. DO NOT apply in Winter. Minimum rate is 470mL for handgun and 70mL for knapsack. - Gorse, always add Pulse® at 200mL/100L of spray mix, use higher rate only. - Lantana, use higher rate only. Addition of Pulse® (200mL/100L) may improve control. - Boxthorn, Gorse, Lantana: Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Blackberry, Chinese scrub, Eucalyptus spp. (seedlings less than 2m), Hawthorn, Pampas grass, Sifton bush, Sweet Briar, Willow (less than 2m)</td>
<td>Handgun: 660-870mL/100L, Knapsack: 100-140mL/15L</td>
<td>- Apply to actively growing plants. Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. - Blackberry, apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rate on old dense infestations greater than 2m high. In Tasmania, DO NOT treat bushes bearing mature fruit. - Chinese scrub, use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. - Eucalyptus spp., add Pulse® at 200mL/100L of spray mix. - Hawthorn, apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rates on bushes greater than 2m. - Pampas grass, allow regrowth to reach 1m, best results-apply after flowering. - Sifton bush, use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. - Sweet briar, apply from late flowering to leaf fall, use 1-1.35L/100L, and 150-200mL/15L, use higher rates on bushes greater than 1.5m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIOD**

**WHEAT AND LEGUMES:**

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**ALL OTHER USES:**

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide is a non-volatile, non-selective, water soluble liquid herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in a wide range of agricultural and non-agricultural use situations. Glyphosate 540 may be used for weed control on agricultural land prior to planting any edible or non edible crop but not prior to transplanting tomatoes. When applying this product prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product from the plastic prior to transplanting. Residues can be removed by 20mm of natural rainfall or by applying water via a sprinkler irrigation system.

Glyphosate 540 is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated on clay and organic matter in soil and does not provide residual weed control. Glyphosate 540 moves throughout the plant from the point of contact and into the root system. Initial visible effects on annual weeds take 3-7 days but may not be noticeable for 2 to 3 weeks under cool cloudy conditions or on some perennial weeds.

**RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING**

**GROUP M HERBICIDE**

Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide is a Group M herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide and other Group M 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 Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide or other Group M herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

**CROP ESTABLISHMENT**

Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Cultivation and/or planting operations which provide conditions suitable for crop emergence and establishment are required following herbicide application. Where heavy weed growth is present or soil conditions are unsuitable, planting should be delayed to allow for decay of weeds and/or development of more favourable soil conditions for the formation of a suitable seedbed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation may retard crop emergence under cold, wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface.

**MIXING**

Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide mixes readily with water. Reduced results may occur if water is used containing; suspended clay or organic matter e.g. from dams, streams and irrigation channels, or high levels of calcium, magnesium or bicarbonate ions.

DO NOT mix, store or apply this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned with clean water following application. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residue of other spray solutions prior to mixing. Use spray solutions promptly as a gradual loss of activity may occur over a period of days following spray preparation.

**Mixing Instructions : General Uses**

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. If adding Liase (ammonium sulphate), use a 2% v/v and mix thoroughly.
3. If tank-mixing, add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Glyphosate 540 and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Add Pulse® Penetrant or Wetter TX, if required, near the end of the filling process.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

Clean all equipment after use by washing thoroughly with water.
TANK MIXTURES
Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide, may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plantback and withholding periods, and safety directions for the tank-mix products. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application/spraying is occurring.

TANK MIXTURES – HERBICIDES
Nufarm Estercide® 800, Nufarm Esterfield® Xtra 680, Nuarm LV Esterfield® 600 (2,4-D ester), Nufarm Surpass® 475, Ally®, Associate®, Affinity®, Hammer®, Nu-trazine 600, Nu-trazine 900 DF, Avadex® Xtra, Flowable Simazine, Nufarm Simazine 900 DF (simazine flowable or granular), Nufarm Kamba® 500 (dicamba), Express®, Eclipse®, Spark®, Flame®, Flandor®, Garfon® 600, Invader®, Clean*, Lusia®, Striker®, Logran® 750WG, Nugran*, Logran B Power (ensure fully dispersed prior to addition of Glyphosate 540), Archer®, Lontrel®, Nufarm LVE MCPA (MCPA LVE), MONZA®, Oust*, Rifle®, Comet® 400, Starane® 200, Romper®, Stomp®, Surflan, TriflurX®, Triflur Xcel® (trifluralin) and Yield*. Other brands have not been tested.

The addition of Striker® at 75mL/ha to recommended rates of Glyphosate 540 prior to planting Winter cereals will improve knockdown of certain weeds.

TANK MIXTURES – INSECTICIDES
This product is compatible with the following insecticides. Imidan*, Le-Mat®, Lorsban® 500, Karate*, Sumithion ULV, Talstar® and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

Adjuvants - Nufarm LI 700® Surfactant
At rates of 300-500mL per 100L, LI 700 may modify the droplet spectrum produced by CP and flat fan nozzles. This may reduce the proportion of FINE droplets produced by these nozzles.

Adjuvants - Wetter TX
Wetter TX is recommended for the control of silver grass and annual ryegrass in late Winter and Spring. Wetter TX is not a general purpose surfactant and should only be used where recommended. Rate: 200mL/100L spray solution.

Adjuvants - Pulse® Penetrant
Pulse Penetrant is recommended for the control of Bracken and many woody weeds. Rate: 200mL/100L spray solution.

Adjuvants - Nufarm Liase (ammonium sulphate)
Liase may be used as an adjuvant to alleviate the adverse effects of high levels of calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate ions in water. Rate: 2L/100L spray solution.

APPLICATION
Boom Equipment (Broadacre)
For boom application, a spray volume of 80L/ha or less is recommended for optimum performance. Nozzles and pressure settings should be selected to deliver a MEDIUM or MEDIUM-COARSE size droplet at the target (BCPC-British Crop Protection Council Standard). The use of nozzles and/or pressure settings that produce VERY FINE or FINE droplets should be avoided as these are prone to loss or drift. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application is occurring.

For shielded applications a spray volume of 80L/sprayed ha is recommended using nozzle types and pressure settings to deliver a COARSE (BCPC) size droplet at the target. Crop damage may result if spray drift occurs through incorrect nozzle and/or pressure selection, inadequate shielding and/or wind strength, high evaporation rates or excessive ground speed.

High Volume Application (eg Knapsack, Handgun Equipment)
The dilution rate varies depending on the use situation and weeds controlled - see Weeds Controlled tables for specific rates and use recommendation. Adjust equipment to achieve an even spray pattern with a COARSE spray quality at the target. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage.

Wiper Equipment
Wiper equipment (eg. Ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applicators) may be used to apply Glyphosate 540. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Operate wiper equipment a minimum of 10cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should be no greater than 8km/h. Best results are achieved at lower speeds and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass). Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary.

RATE: Mix 700mL Glyphosate 540 with 2.3L clean water. Adjust flow rate to suit equipment.

Aerial Equipment
Nufarm Glyphosate 540 Herbicide may be applied by aircraft for control of weeds in forests, cropland or pasture prior to establishment of crops, new pastures or new forest plantings and for pre-harvest applications, up to a maximum rate of 2.7L/ha where specified by this label. DO NOT apply treatments by aircraft in situations where drift onto sensitive crops and pastures is likely to occur.

Apply treatments using boom or Micronair equipment using a spray volume not less than 20L/ha and using settings to produce a COARSE to VERY COARSE spray quality (as defined by ASAE S572). In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important. Swath width should be set to take into account aircraft type, wind conditions and target height. Swath width will need to be reduced to avoid striping under light wind conditions and/or application to tall, dense targets eg, preharvest application, treatment in heavy crop stubble. Thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

Application on hilly terrain
Increase water volume to 30-80L/ha and increase median droplet diameter of output to at least 300 microns to optimize deposition of spray output onto weeds.

Air temperature and relative humidity
DO NOT apply Glyphosate 540 by aircraft at temperatures above 30°C. Increase spray output to at least 30L/ha when temperatures rise above 25°C. Avoid application when relative humidity falls below 35%.
AVOID DRIFT
DO NOT apply treatments with spraying equipment or under weather conditions which are likely to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible crops, pastures or other sensitive plants. DO NOT apply treatments under very light winds (less than 4km/hr) or inversion conditions or where wind speeds exceed 12km/hr.

APPLICATION CHECK LIST
- DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing conditions due to moisture stress, waterlogging, severe frosting, insect damage etc. Reduced performance may also occur where weeds are covered with dust or silt.
- DO NOT add surfactants, adjuvants or other pesticides except as specifically directed on this label.
- Rain within 1 hour of application which causes runoff may require re-treatment. Rainfastness is reduced if weeds are not actively growing, under stress or conditions of low light intensity/darkness. The addition of Wetter TX may improve rainfastness on Winter annual weeds.
- A withholding period for grazing is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed to ensure herbicide uptake. Certain plants such as Soursob, Variegated thistle, Sorghum and Johnson grass may be naturally toxic to stock when eaten in large quantities under certain conditions. Where plants are known to be toxic, grazing should be delayed until complete desiccation of treated plants has occurred.
- Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.
- If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rates recommended.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
Avoid contact with foliage, green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, exposed non-woody roots, flowers or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.
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 CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
(15L)
Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse inner bladder before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean packaging to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and trees, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

(20L)
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, triple rinse, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal at an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and trees, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Empties and product must NOT be burnt.

Refillable containers (60L, 110L, 500L-Bulk)
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Will irritate eyes and skin. May irritate the nose and throat. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length PVC or nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or the Nufarm website - www.nufarm.com.au

In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498 Ask for shift supervisor. Toll free 24 hours.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
"Any provisions or rights under the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or relevant State legislation which cannot be excluded by those statutes or by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies, expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, use or application of this product, are excluded. Nufarm Australia Limited and/or its affiliates ("Nufarm") shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss), or howsoever arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute.”

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