

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

eChem

Dicamba 500

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L DICAMBA present as the DIMETHYLAMINE SALT

GROUP I HERBICIDE

For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereals, pastures, conservation tillage, sugar cane, turf, rice, grain sorghum and non-crop areas.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT.

eChem (Australia) Pty Ltd
ACN 089 133 095

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, herbicides, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse 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 for appropriate disposal 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.

Refillable Containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear-elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After each use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms, and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a Doctor or phone the Australian Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for eChem Dicamba 500 Herbicide is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

eChem (Australia) Pty Ltd. accepts responsibility for the consistent quality of the product however since the use and application of the product is beyond control, the company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage or other result following the use of the product whether used in accordance with directions or not other than those mandatorily imposed by statutes, the liability is limited to the replacement of the goods and is conditional upon a claim made in writing and, where necessary, a sufficient part of the goods being returned for proper examination by the company within thirty days of sale.

For specialist advice in an emergency dial 1800 638 556 / 24 hours Australia wide.

APVMA Approval No: 85704/115747

*Registered Trade Mark

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT spray when rain seems likely to occur within 4 hours.

DO NOT spray when weeds are wet with dew or rain or under stress from drought, low soil fertility, extreme cold or water logging.

DO NOT spray outside recommended crop growth as crop damage may result.

DO NOT apply to crops or pastures with clover, lucerne or medics.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Triticale, Commercial Rye From 5 leaf to early tillering	Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Seedling Docks, Tares, Hexham Scent (Melilotus) Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Soldier Thistle, Mustards, Wild Radish, Capeweed, Common Ice-Plant, Charlock, Ward's Weed, Vetch, Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	All States	160 mL/ha plus 700 mL/ha of eChem MCPA 500	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are in the 2-4 leaf stage. In some instances suppression only of Wireweed (Hogweed) and Capeweed will occur.	
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Triticale, Commercial Rye From 5 leaf early tillering stage until the fully tillered stage and before jointing occurs (Z15, 21-30)	Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Vetch, Variegated Thistle, Tares, Sunflower, Hexham scent (Melilotus), Docks	SA only	280 mL/ha	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage. When weeds do not form a rosette, spray when they have not more than 8 true leaves. In some instances suppression only of Wireweed (Hogweed) and Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed) will occur.	
	Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Clover, Hexham scent (Melilotus), Docks	WA only			
	New Zealand Spinach, Climbing buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Hexham scent (Melilotus), Docks, Clover, Fat hen, Variegated Thistle, Scotch (Cotton or Woolly) Thistle, Sunflowers, Vetch, Tree Hogweed	Qld, NSW, Vic only			
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Radish, Mustards, Tares, Charlock, Capeweed, Sorrel, Saffron thistle, Chickweed, Clover, Common ice-plant, Hoary Cress, Ward's Weed, Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	SA only	280 mL/ha plus 1 L/ha of eChem MCPA 500 or 560 mL/ha of eChem 2,4-D 625		Do not use eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide plus 2,4-D in Oats in SA. If any of these weeds are found in these cereal crops as well as the above weeds, the addition of MCPA OR 2,4-D is essential. Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage. In some instances, suppression only of Wireweed (Hogweed), Capeweed and Hoary Cress will occur. A mixture with 2,4-D must not be used in Tasmania.
	Common Ice-Plant	WA only	320 mL/ha plus 640 mL/ha of eChem 2,4-D 625		
	Chickweed, Sorrel, Wireweed	WA only	400 mL/ha or 280 mL/ha plus 640 mL/ha of eChem 2,4-D 625 or 280 mL/ha plus 1.2 L/ha of eChem MCPA 500		
	Mintweed	NSW, Qld only	280 mL/ha plus 1.2 L/ha of eChem MCPA 500 or 280 mL/ha plus 560 mL/ha of eChem 2,4-D 625		
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Radish, Mustards, Tares, Charlock, Capeweed, Sorrel, Saffron Thistle, Chickweed, Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	Qld, Vic, NSW, Tas only			
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Commercial Rye From early tillering (4-5 fully emerged main stem leaves, plus one or more tillers) until fully tillered and before the start of jointing (Z21-30)	Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Deadnettle, Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wireweed, Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	NSW, Qld only	200-280 mL/ha plus 5-7 g/ha eChem	Spray when weeds have no more than 8 true leaves. Use higher rate on larger weeds. Tank mixes of eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide and eChem Metsulfuron-methyl may result in reduced control of Wireweed in some situations.	
Barley, Triticale, Commercial Rye From 5 leaf until fully tillered and before jointing occurs (Z21-30)	Volunteer Peas	SA only	60 mL/ha plus 1 L/ha of a product containing 340 g/L MCPA and 80 g/L dicamba	Apply when most peas are 5-7 cm high.	
Wheat, Oats From 5 leaf until fully tillered and before jointing occurs (Z15-30)			120 mL/ha plus 1 L/ha of a product containing 340 g/L MCPA and 80 g/L dicamba		
Grain Sorghum From 3 leaf stage until 6 leaf stage Maize Post emergence until maize is approx. 90 cm high or until 15 days prior to tassel emergence	Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Bathurst and Noogoora Burrs, Parthenium Weed, Mintweed, Annual Gooseberry, Blackberry Nightshade, Fat-Hen, Sunflower, Seedling Perennial Gooseberry, Seedling Khaki Weed, Redshank, Dwarf Amaranth, Redroot Amaranth, Green Amaranth, Cobbler's Pegs, Field Bindweed, Thomapples (Datura), Bellvine, Lucerne, Annual Ground Cherry, Wireweed, Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Pigweed, Common Sow Thistle, New Zealand Spinach, Doublegee (Threecornered Jack, Spiny Emex)	All States (NOT Central Qld)	320 – 560 mL/ha	Apply when weeds have at least 3 to 5 true leaves. Do not treat weeds which are beyond the rosette stage. Method of Application: By boom spray as an overall or directed spray, by applying 100 to 250 litres of water per hectare or by aircraft applying 45 litres per hectare. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and where Amaranthus, Mintweed and Blackberry Nightshade are the major problems or where Annual and Perennial Gooseberry are present. Certain Maize varieties may develop clubfoot of the prop roots.	
Grain Sorghum From 3 leaf stage until 6 leaf stage	Thornapple (Datura), Mintweed, Amaranthus, Black (Giant) Pigweed, Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Bladder Ketmia, Noogoora Burr	NSW, Qld, NT	280 mL plus 1.8 L Atrazine 500 g/L or 320 mL plus 1.5 L Atrazine 500 g/L	Apply when weeds have at least 3 to 5 true leaves. Do not apply in hot dry conditions. Apply by boom spray as an overall spray applying 50 to 250 litres of water per hectare. Use the higher rate of eChem DICAMBA 500 where Caltrop or Bladder Ketmia are present.	
Rice - Sowing Pre - Sowing either before permanent water or until rice is at the mid tillering stage	Docks	NSW, NT only	400 mL/ha (seeding docks) 560 mL/ha (mature docks)	Pre-sowing: Apply before the end of August and do not cultivate or graze for 14 days after spraying. Post-sowing: Preferably apply before the application of permanent water. If permanent water has been applied eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide can be applied up to the mid-tillering stage, provided the docks are exposed. Use 100 L/ha for boom application.	
<i>Pinus Radiata</i> Plantations At least 10 months prior to planting pines	Sorrel (in pastures to be planted to pines)	All States	1.1 L/ha or 560 mL/ha plus 1.1 L/ha eChem 2,4-D 625	Apply in September/October period before the sorrel flowers. Add 600 g/L non-ionic wetting agent to the mixture.	
	Naturally regenerated pines	SA, Vic, NSW only	2.8 L/ha	Use the high rate where total control is essential. Apply in Spring.	
Sugarcane Post-emergence	Bathurst Burr, Bellvine, Blackberry Nightshade, Calopo, Caltrop, Cleome, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Sow Thistle, Convolvulus, Fat Hen, Green Amaranth, Khaki Weed, Noogoora Burr, Parthenium Weed, Perennial Gooseberry, Pigweed, Pink Burr, Redroot Amaranth, Sensitive Plant, Sida- retusa, Tar Vine, Thickhead, Thornapple	NSW, Qld WA, NT only	560 mL/ha	Spray when most weeds have germinated and are in the young rosette stage or when they have not more than 8 true leaves. Method of Application: By boom spray as an overall directed spray, applying 100-250 L of water per hectare or by aircraft applying 45 L per hectare.	
	Amaranthus, Black (Giant) Pigweed, Caltrop, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Pigweed, Thornapple (Datura)	NSW, Qld, NT only	280 mL/ha plus 1.8 L/ha Atrazine 500 g/L or 320 mL/ha plus 1.5 L/ha Atrazine 500 g/L	Apply when weeds have 3-5 true leaves. Do not apply in hot dry conditions Apply by boom spray as an overall spray applying 50-250 L of water per hectare. Use the higher rate eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide where Caltrop is present.	
Potatoes	Clover, Docks, Wireweed (Hogweed), Thistles, Chickweed, Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Black Nightshade, Fat Hen	Tas only	500 mL - 1.2 L/ha	Apply after haulm senescence in sufficient water to give even coverage. May be mixed with Amitrole T or 2,4-D to improve spectrum of weeds controlled. Refer to respective labels of these herbicides for application rates. Add suitable surfactant for improved coverage. Note: Do not apply when potato haulms are still green.	

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per ha	High Vol Per 100L	Per 15L Knapsack	
Grass Pastures and Perennial Grass Seed Crops	Cotton (Woolly or True Scotch) Thistle, Variegated Thistle, Star Thistle, Black or Spear Thistle, Illyrian Thistle, Doublegee (Three cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Parthenium Weed, Smart-Weed (Water Pepper), Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Stemless Thistle, Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Horehound and <i>Rumex</i> spp, including Curled and Broadleaf Docks	All States	280-560 mL seedings	40 mL for seedings	10 mL for seedings	When applying by boom spray use 110 to 280 litres of mixture per hectare.
			560 mL-1.1 L for young mature plants	76 mL for young mature plants	18 mL for young mature plants	
Non-Crop Situation	Common Ice-Plant, Hoary Cress, Sorrel and Saffron Thistle		280 mL plus 640 mL of eChem 2,4-D 625	20 mL plus 50 mL of eChem 2,4-D 625	6 mL plus 12 mL of eChem 2,4-D 625	Add 600g/L non-ionic surfactant to spray mix.
			8.8 L	600 mL	130 mL	Use a minimum of 1500 L/ha water carrier. Add 600 g/L non-ionic wetting agent to the mixture. Spray Russian Knapweed at flowering. Spray Angled Onion Weed, Bladder Campion, Ox-Eye Daisy and Paterson's Curse before flowering. Spray Wild Garlic during Spring before bulbs start to form and resprout later if dormant bulbs shoot. Spray prior to flowering.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per ha	High Vol Per 100L	Per 15L Knapsack	
Non-Crop Situation <i>Continued</i>	California (Perennial or Canada) Thistle, Field Bindweed, Paterson's Curse, Prairie Ground Cherry, Ragwort, Stinking Mayweed (Foetid Chamomile)	All States	4 L	280 mL	60 mL	Use a minimum of 1500 L/ha water carrier. Add 600 g/L non-ionic wetting agent to the mixture. Spray Russian Knapweed at flowering. Spray Angled Onion Weed, Bladder Campion, Ox-Eye Daisy and Paterson's Curse before flowering. Spray Wild Garlic during Spring before bulbs start to form and respray later if dormant bulbs shoot. Spray prior to flowering.
	Afghan Thistle, Artichoke Thistle, Star Thistle		1.6 L	100 mL	24 mL	
	Horehound, Angled Onion Weed (Three cornered Garlic), Bladder Campion, Cotton (Woolly or True Scotch) Thistle, Docks, Sorrel, Stemless Thistle, Variegated (or spotted) Thistle		1.2 L	80 mL	18 mL	
	Illyrian Thistle, Parthenium Weed, Smart-Weed		600 mL	40 mL	10 mL	
	Poverty Weed	SA only		2 L	440 mL	
	Mist Flower	Qld, NT only	12 L	800 mL	180 mL	
	Blackberry Nightshade	WA only	320-560 mL		5-9 mL	
	Creeping Knot Weed		1.2-2.4 L		18-36 mL	
	Slender Ice-Plant		320 mL+ 640 mL eChem 2,4-D 625		6 mL	
	Khaki Weed		600 mL		9 mL	
Rubber Vine		1.4 L		22 mL		
Grass Pastures and Non-Crop	Rubber Vine	Qld, NT only	2.4 L plus 2.5 L of 2,4-D Ester 800 g/L	140-280 mL 175 mL of 2,4-D Ester 800 g/L	20-40 mL plus 25 mL of 2,4-D Ester 800 g/L	Apply during April or May. For application by misting machines. Add 600 mL eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide to 10 L of water.
Turf	Catsear, Cudweeds, Pennyworth, Lamb's Tongue, Fleabanes, Fumitory, Wireweed, Chickweed, Cotula, Sorrel, Dock, Clovers, Capeweed, Toad Rush, Peppercress, Dandelion, Medics, Scarlet pimpernel, Creeping Oxalis, Pearlwort, Trefoil, Yarrow, Bindy-Eye, Jo-Jo (Onehunga)	All States	1.2 L plus 3.2 L of eChem 2,4-D 625	80 mL plus 200 mL of eChem 2,4-D 625	18 mL plus 50 mL of eChem 2,4-D 625	Use a minimum of 1000 L/ha water carrier. Do not spray on Buffalo grass, Bent Grass, Lippia or Strawberry Clover. Spray when weeds are young and actively growing.
	Fat Hen, Red Flowered Mallow, Purple-Top, Stagger Weed, Swine Cress	NSW, NT, SA, Qld, WA, Tas only				
Woody Species	Moreton Bay Ash (Carbeen), Blue Gum, Bitter Bark, Brisbane Black Wattle	All States	By partial frill or tree injection technique mix 1 part eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide with 12.5 parts of water and apply 2 mL of the mixture to cuts in the softwood softwood at not more than 6 cm spacings around the circumference of each tree.			
	Mimosa (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>)	NT only	2-2.4 L	400 mL	80 mL	Apply to actively growing plants. Preferably apply during wet season. Retreatment may be necessary to control seeding regrowth (for application see General Instructions).

ADDITIONAL RESTRAINTS FOR CONSERVATION TILLAGE

- When grass and broadleaf weeds are present, use a mixture of eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide and eChem Glyphosate 450 Herbicide.
- DO NOT** disturb treated weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds.
- DO NOT** treat weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.
- DO NOT** apply if rainfall is likely within 6 hours of application.
- Observe plant back periods listed under General Instructions.
- When applying to dry soil surfaces, at least 15 mm rainfall is required before the plant back period begins.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Seed Bed, Salvage, Conservation tillage, Direct Drilling For weed control in fallow, stubble or pasture prior to sowing with a full disturbance implement	Amaranthus (Red shank), Native Amaranth, Sow Thistle, Volunteer Cereals, Turnip Weed, Wireweed (Hogweed), Medics, Variegated Thistle, Wild Oats, Wild Mustard, Docks, Paterson's Curse	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT only	160-240 mL/ha plus eChem Glyphosate 450 at 400-600 mL/ha or eChem Glyphosate 360 at 500-700 mL/ha	If excessively wet conditions occur shortly after application or sowing some retardation of crop establishment may occur in certain broadleaf crops. Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette or pre-tillering stage. Use the lower rate when weeds are prior to tillering or seedlings. Increase to the higher rate as weeds reach tillering or are 10-15 cm diameter/high. In grazed situations if heavy grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm high before spraying. Visible symptoms of weed control may not be apparent for 10-21 days.
	Barnyard grass, Liverseed Grass	NSW only		
	Apple of Peru, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Yellow Vine (Caltrop), Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), (Black Bindweed), Barnyard Grass, Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris), Thornapple, Wild or Prickly Lettuce	Qld, NSW, NT only		
	Annual Ryegrass, Volunteer Field Peas, Tree Hogweed, Capeweed	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		
	Barnyard Grass, Liverseed Grass	Qld, NT only	160-240 mL/ha plus eChem Glyphosate 450 at 800 mL-1.2L/ha	
	Sorrel	WA, SA, Vic, NSW only	160-240 mL/ha plus 650-800 mL/ha eChem Glyphosate 450 or 800 mL-1 L/ha eChem Glyphosate 360	
Direct Drilling, conservation tillage, no-till fallow, minimum tillage, and all between cropping applications	Clover	All States	200 mL/ha	Add Glyphosate or paraquat/diquat as required (mixtures of paraquat/diquat plus eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide must not be used in Tas). Follow label recommended rates. Spray when most weeds have germinated and are still in the young rosette stage, when they have not more than 8 true leaves. Apply when weeds have at least 3-5 true leaves and are actively growing. Do not treat weeds which are beyond the rosette stage. Use higher rate on large weeds.
	Doublegee (Three Cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed, Vetch, Docks, Tares, Sunflower, Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Variegated Thistle	SA only	280 mL/ha	
	Doublegee (Three cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Docks	WA only		
	New Zealand Spinach	Qld, NSW, NT only		
	Climbing Buckwheat (Black Bindweed), Doublegee (Three cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Wireweed (Hogweed), Hexham Scent (Melilotus), Docks, Fat Hen, Variegated Thistle, Scotch (Cotton or Woolly) Thistle, Sunflowers, Vetch, Tree Hogweed	Qld, NSW, Tas, Vic, NT only		
	Chickweed, Sorrel, Wireweed	WA only	400 mL/ha	
	Common Ice-Plant, Hoary cress, Sorrel, Saffron Thistle	All States	280 mL/ha plus 640 mL/ha eChem 2,4-D 625	
	Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Datura, Bathurst and Noogoora Burrs, Parthenium Weed, Amaranthus, Mintweed, Annual Gooseberry, Blackberry Nightshade, Fat Hen, Sunflower, Seedling Perennial Gooseberry, Seedling Khaki Weed, Bellvine, Cobbler's Pegs, Star Thistle, Black or Spear Thistle, Illyrian Thistle, Doublegee (Three cornered Jack, Spiny Emex), Smart-Weed (Water Pepper), Stemless Thistle, Horehound and Rumex spp including Curled and Broadleaf Docks	All States	320-560 mL/ha for seedlings	
	Convolvulus, Sida-retusa, Sensitive Plant, Pink Burr, Cleome, Centro, Thickhead, Tar-Vine	Qld, NSW, NT, Vic, Tas, WA only		

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Spray when weeds are young and actively growing, and unless stated otherwise, before the 3-5 true leaf stage.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP 1 HERBICIDE

eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide is a member of the Benzoic acid group of herbicides. eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide has the Disruptor of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide is a Group I Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide and other Group I 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 eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide or other Group I Herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, eChem (Australia) Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

MIXING

Add the required amount of the product directly to the spray tank and mix well.

APPLICATION

For Boom Application: Apply by a properly calibrated boom spray using not less than 50 L of water/ha unless indicated otherwise in Critical Comments column.

For Aerial Application: Apply at least 25 L total spray volume/ha. The aircraft

NSW, VIC, SA, WA, TAS

Rate/ha	PLANT BACK PERIOD (DAYS)									
	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Rye	Lupins	Clover/Medics	Mung Beans	Sunflower	Safflower
200 mL	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	5	1	14
280 mL	7	7	7	7	7	14	14	5	7	21
560 mL	14	14	14	14	14	21	21	10	14	28

NSW, VIC, SA, WA, TAS

Rate/ha	PLANT BACK PERIOD (DAYS)									
	Pigeon Peas	Soybeans	Millet	Cotton	Sorghum	Maize	Rapeseed	Field Peas	Chick Peas	
200 mL	5	5	1	7	1	1	7	N.D.*	N.D.*	
280 mL	5	5	3	7	3	3	10	14	21	
560 mL	10	10	7	14	7	7	14	21	28	

QLD, NT ONLY

Rate/ha	CROP	PLANT BACK PERIOD
160-240 mL	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Commercial Rye, Sorghum, Maize, Millet, Sunflowers	1 day
	Soybeans, Mung beans, Pigeon peas	5 days
	Cotton, Canola (Rapeseed)	7 days

NOTE: FOR QLD, NT ONLY: FOR ALL CROPS AND RATES ABOVE 240 mL/ha – PLANT BACK PERIOD 21 DAYS.

FOLLOWING POTATO HAULM DESTRUCTION IN TAS: FOR RATES AND CROPS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE, A PLANT BACK PERIOD OF 6 WEEKS APPLIES GENERALLY AND 8 WEEKS FOR SEED CROPS

COMPATIBILITY

eChem DICAMBA 500 Herbicide is compatible with Terbutylazine 500 SC Herbicide, Roundup[®] Max, eChem Glyphosate 450, Weedmaster[®] Duo, eChem Chlorsulfuron 750WG Herbicide, eChem Metsulfuron 600WG Herbicide, eChem 2,4-D 625, LV Estericide[†] 600, 2,4-D Ester 800 g/L, Ordram[†] (Molinat), LVE MCPA. Also compatible with Atrazines but when used in combination with these products some temporary visible effects in the crop growth may be observed.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may

should fly as practical under the prevailing conditions to minimise drift.

For High Volume Application: Apply minimum 1500 L/ha.

For Knapsack Application: A 15 L knapsack treats 150 m².

MIMOSA CONTROL

Broadacre application: Apply 2-2.4 L/ha in 60 L water/ha. Helicopter application preferred.

High Volume application: Apply 400 mL in 110 L water using ground equipment. Thoroughly wet all leaves and stems of the plant.

Basal Bark application: Apply 60 mL in 15 L water to plants of less than 5 cm basal diameter. Spray liberally all around the base and 25-40 cm up the stem.

Cut Stump application: Apply 60 mL in 15 L water on plants up to 10 cm basal diameter. Cut trees as close to ground level as is possible and spray the freshly cut surface before the sap dries.

Note: A temporary wilting may be evident in crops after application. If seasonal conditions are late or dry seek further advice before spraying as damage may result from spraying crops under these conditions. Growers should seek advice before spraying recently released cereal varieties. Certain maize varieties may develop clubfoot of the prop roots.

PLANT BACK PERIODS for Conservation Tillage

Wait for the following periods before planting the following crops into soils sprayed with the product. If applied to a dry soil, at least 15 mm of rainfall is required before the Plant Back Period begins.

Note: If water-logging occurs shortly after sowing, the product may cause some reduction in crop vigour. Use as directed only in the States indicated.

cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Spray equipment must be calibrated accurately prior to working on pastures. Keep container sealed (airtight) when not in use. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals. Minimise spray drift by using low pressure and nozzles which DO NOT give a fine droplet size. DO NOT apply this product on or near desirable trees or plants or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. DO NOT use in high wind. All spray equipment must be thoroughly washed out after use and must not be used for spraying horticultural crops. DO NOT use at higher rate than recommended.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT use container for any other purpose. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.