

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

Halox 520 Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
520 g/L HALOXYFOP present as the haloxyfop-R methyl ester

GROUP A HERBICIDE

For the post-emergent control of a wide range of annual and perennial grass weeds in grain legume and oilseed crops, lucerne, medic and clover pasture and seed crops, forestry, bananas, citrus, grapes, pineapples, pome and stone fruit, pyrethrum, tropical fruit and nut crops as specified in the Directions For Use.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing

- Add water to the spray tank to 10 cm above the level of agitation and ensure the agitation device is working vigorously. (There must be a minimum of 100 L of water in the tank before any pesticide is added.)
- If tank mixing, firstly, add any soluble liquid formulations (e.g. LONTREL* Herbicide) and allow agitation for approximately one minute.
- Then add Halox 520 at the point where agitation is strongest. (Do not add Halox 520 through a strainer or sieve). Allow further agitation for one minute.
- Half fill the spray tank.
- If using wettable powder or water dispersible granules, or other emulsifiable concentration formulations (e.g. LORSBAN* 750WG or Omethoate) these should be added after the Halox 520 to the half full spray tank ensuring vigorous agitation.
- Finally add Uptake* Spraying Oil or approved alternate spraying oil/wetter. (See section on spraying oils/wetters) and continue filling the tank to the required volume maintaining agitation at all times.
- Only mix sufficient solution for immediate use. Halox 520 and any other tank mixes should be applied immediately for best results.

Spraying Oils/wetters

Spraying Oils: It is essential to add an adjuvant to Halox 520. Best results will be achieved with Uptake* Spraying Oil at 0.5 L/100 L of spray solution. Alternatively, other oils plus a non-ionic wetter may also be used. When other crop spraying oils are used, mix at 1.0 / 100 L and add a non-ionic wetter (surfactant) at 200 mL/100L of spray solution. Use of oil is not always recommended. See Critical Comments for specific situation recommendations.

Non-ionic Wetters: When Uptake or other oils are not used, a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000* at 200 mL/100 L must be used along with the higher rate of Halox 520 as specified in the Directions For Use.

Where water volumes of less than 50 L/ha are used, DO NOT use less than 250 mL/ha of Uptake or 500 mL/ha for oils other than Uptake or less than 100 mL/ha of wetter.

CANOLA, LUCERNE, MEDIC AND CLOVER PASTURES AND SEED CROPS:

When tank mixing Halox 520 with Lontrel herbicides (canola only) or Broadstrike (lucerne, clover and medics), use Uptake Spraying Oil with the lower rates of Halox 520 or a wetting agent with the higher rates of Halox 520 unless otherwise specified. When mixing Halox 520 with other broadleaf herbicides on these crops, DO NOT use an oil, use a wetter instead.

FIELD PEAS AND CANOLA:

The oil recommended is Uptake Spraying Oil. Hasten is also recommended for use with tank-mixtures of Halox 520 and Select Herbicide.

For canola, Halox 520 + Lontrel 750SG + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to canola. This tank-mixture is also compatible with atrazine or simazine and selective to triazine tolerant canola.

NAVY BEANS, PEANUTS, SOYBEANS:

When mixing with Blazer or Basagran DO NOT add spraying oil to these mixtures. DO NOT use these tank-mixes on cowpea.

Compatibility:

Ground use only: Halox 520 Herbicide can be tank mixed with:

Insecticides: dimethoate
Lorsban* 500 EC Insecticide
Lorsban* 750W0 Insecticide
omethoate

Herbicides: atrazine
Basagran*
Blazer*
Broadstrike Herbicide
Lontrel* Herbicide
Lontrel* 750SG
MCPA ester (LVE) - DO NOT exceed 700 mL/ha of MCPA LVE
Oryzalin

Select* Herbicide
simazine
Starane 200 Herbicide

Fungicides: Dithane DF*
Dithane Rainshield

Trace elements: magnesium sulphate
zinc sulphate

Halox 520 Herbicide is NOT COMPATIBLE with 2,4-D or MCPA as sodium or amine salts.

Aerial use: No product other than a recommended crop oil or wetter should be mixed with Halox 520 Herbicide when applied by air except for addition of Lontrel Forestry Herbicide for use in forestry and Lontrel 750SG for use in canola only.

Application

Apply Halox 520 Herbicide in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft delivering droplets with a VMD of 200-300 microns.

The following spray volumes are recommended.

Ground application 50-150 L/ha

Aerial application 30 L/ha minimum

Use higher water volumes in orchards and in dense crops where the weeds may be shielded by the crop canopy.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

If broadleaf herbicides, particularly sulfonylureas have been used in the spray equipment at any time prior to Halox 520, particular care should be taken to follow the directions on the relevant broadleaf herbicide label for equipment cleaning, or damage to susceptible crops may occur.

After using Halox 520, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean any filters in the tank, pump, line and nozzles.

(Cont'd next page)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (waterlogged or drought affected), poor nutrition or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely to occur within one hour.

Table 1a. Winter crops - Canola, Chickpeas, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linola, Linseed, Lupins, Lucerne, Vetch, Medic and Clover pastures or seed crops.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (mL/ha)		CRITICAL COMMENTS
		With Uptake Spraying Oil	With a non-ionic wetter	
Annual ryegrass	2 to 4 leaf	75	100	See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section. FIELD PEAS AND CANOLA : The only oil recommended for use with Halox 520 is Uptake* Spraying Oil. Halox 520 + Lontrel* 750 SC + Uptake* Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to canola. This tank-mix is also compatible with atrazine and selective to triazine tolerant canola.
	early tillering	100	100	
Barley grass, Brome grass, Paradoxa grass, Volunteer cereals	2 to 4 leaf	50	75	LUPINS AND FIELD PEAS : Mixtures with Brodal* or simazine may cause crop yellowing and separate applications are recommended.
	early tillering	75	100	
Wild oats	2 to 4 leaf	37.5	50	CHICKPEAS, FABO BEANS, LENTILS AND VETCH, LINOLA, LINSEED : Broadleaf herbicides should not be added to Halox 520. Apply Halox 520 and broadleaf herbicides at least a week apart. LUCERNE, CLOVER OR MEDIC PASTURES : If grazed or cut for hay immediately prior to treatment delay application until all grasses have fully expanded leaves. Use 75 mL + spraying oil or 100 mL + wetter/ha. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying Oils/wetters section). If silver grass (Vulpia spp.) is present in pasture, simazine should be tank mixed with the higher rate of Halox 520 plus a non-ionic wetter.
WA, SA, Vic, Tas, Southern and Central NSW	early tillering	50	75	
Wild oats	2 to 4 leaf	50	75	
Northern NSW & Qld	early tillering	75	100	

Table 1b. Winter crop growth stage application windows.

Crop	Crop growth Stage
Lucerne, Medic and Clover pastures or seed crops	Apply from 2nd trifoliolate leaf onwards. For Erodium spp. Spraying, apply from cotyledon crop stage onwards.
Canola, Linola, Linseed	Apply from 2nd leaf to prior to bud formation and stem elongation. DO NOT apply after the commencement of stem elongation. This means that application must not occur after the 8 leaf stage, or if elongation commences before the 8 leaf stage, application must not occur after stem elongation has commenced.
Chickpeas, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, lupins and vetch	Apply from 2nd leaf, 2nd node or 2nd branch to prior to flowering.

Table 2a. Lucerne, Medic and Clover seed crops and pastures.
See table 1b for crop stages.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE(mL/ha) with Uptake Spraying oil	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Prairie grass (Bromus catharticus)	Up to early tillering	100	See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section. Use lower rate when growing conditions and crop or pasture competition are good and when weed populations are below 100 plants/m ² . Use the higher rate when weed populations are above 100 plants/m ² or when crop or pasture competition is poor. NOTE: Storksbill may not be controlled if simazine or Broadstrike are tank-mixed with Halox 520.
Musky or ferny leaf Storksbill (Erodium moschatum) Common Crowsfoot or Common Storksbill (Erodium cicutarium)	Up to 6 leaf or 5 cm diameter	50 - 75	LUCERNE, CLOVER OR MEDIC PASTURES: If grazed or cut for hay immediately prior to treatment delay application until all grasses have fully expanded leaves. Use 75 mL + spraying oil or 100 mL + wetter/ha. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying Oils/wetters section). If silver grass (Vulpia spp.) is present in pasture, simazine should be tank mixed with the higher rate of Halox 520 plus a non-ionic wetter.
Long or shiny leaf storksbill (E. botrys).	Up to 8 leaf or 5 cm diameter	75 - 100	

Table 2b. Lucerne, Medic and Clover seed crops only - not to be used for stockfeed.
See table 1b for crop stages.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE(mL/ha) with Uptake Spraying oil	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Couch grass (suppression), Rhodes grass (control)	Tillering seedlings	150 + 150	For best suppression of couch or control of Rhodes grass, make 2 applications of Halox 520 2-4 weeks apart. Time second application to coincide with tillering stage of weeds and just after irrigation or significant rain.
Couch grass (control) Rhodes grass (control)	Established stands	400 - 800	Only treat actively growing weeds which are not moisture stressed. Use these rates for control of couch and Rhodes grass

Table 3a. Summer crops - Cotton, Cowpea, Lucerne, Mung bean, Navy beans, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sunflowers.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE(mL/ha) with Uptake Spraying oil	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Australian millet	2 leaf to tillering up to 15 cm	150	See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section. NAVY BEANS, PEANUTS, SOYBEANS: For broadleaf weed control, Halox 520 at 150 mL/ha plus wetter may be tank mixed with Blazer* (except on navy beans) or Basagran* Tank mixtures may cause transient Leaf spotting on the crop but do not normally affect yield. DO NOT tank mix broadleaf herbicides with Halox 520 if grasses have begun tillering or if the grasses are under moisture stress. DO NOT add Uptake Spraying Oil when mixing with Blazer* or Basagran*. DO NOT use Blazer or Basagran* tank-mixes on cowpea.
Barnyard grass	2 to 5 leaf	100	
	tillering up to 15 cm	150	
Crowsfoot grass, Green panic, Johnson grass (rhizome)	2 leaf to tillering up to 15 cm	150	
	2 to 5 leaf	100	
Johnson grass (seedling), Liverseed grass (seedling), Mossman river grass	tillering and up to 15cm	150	
	2 leaf to tillering up to 15 cm	150	
Volunteer cereals	2 to 4 leaf	100	
	tillering up to 15 cm	150	

Table 3b. Summer crop growth stage application windows.

Crop	Crop growth Stage
Lucerne	Apply from 2nd trifoliolate leaf onwards.
Cowpea, Mung beans, Navy Beans, Soybeans	Apply from 2nd leaf to flowering.
Peanuts	Apply from 2nd leaf to pegging.
Cotton	Apply from 2nd leaf to before the onset of flowering.
Sunflowers	Apply from 2nd leaf to head initiation.

Table 4. Annual and Perennial grasses and Erodium spp. in Orchard, Vine and Plantation crops, forestry and pyrethrum.

CROPS	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (mL/ha) with Uptake Spraying Oil	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Orchard, vine and plantation Crops including: Apples, Avocado, Banana, Blueberry, Citrus, Custard apple, Feijoa, Grapevines, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi (Lychee), Logran, Mango, Nashi, Nut trees, Passionfruit, Paw paw, Pear, Persimmon, Pineapple, Rambutan, Stone fruit.	All growth stages	Perennial grasses: Couch, Rhodes grass, Slender rats tail grass Buffel grass, Green panic, Johnson grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum spp, Setaria spp Annual grasses: Annual ryegrass, Barley grass, Bar yard grass, Brome grass, Crowsfoot grass, Lesser canary grass, Liverseed grass, Mossman river grass, Paradoxa grass, Summer grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats.	Established stands	400 - 800	See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section. Spray should be directed to the base of the free or vine avoiding contact with fruit and foliage. Spot spray: Use 25 mL to 50 mL/100L of water. Use higher rate on late tillering mature grasses. Annual Grasses: Where treated in association with perennial grasses, these annual grasses will be controlled. Forestry: For annual grasses apply lowest rate to newly emerged grasses, increasing the rate as they develop.	
			Vegetative to early tillering	200		
			Late tillering	400		
Forestry: Pinus radiata Eucalyptus spp.				2 leaf to tillering	200	
Forestry: Pinus pineaster		Annual grasses as above	Vegetative to tillering	125 - 250		
Pyrethrum		Barley grass, Brome grass, Rope twitch, Bar yard grass, Erodium spp., Volunteer cereals.	Vegetative to tillering	100 - 250	Pyrethrum Tasmania only: For Erodium spp apply 75-100 mL/ha if the main weed is E. botrys. Use 50-75 mL/ha if either E. cicutarium or E. moschatum are the main weeds.	

Table 5. Halox 520 and Select* Herbicide tank-mixes — Canola, Chickpeas, Faba beans Field peas, Lupins, Lentils.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (mL/ha)		CRITICAL COMMENTS
		Halox 520	Select herbicide	
FOP/DIM susceptible Annual ryegrass + Volunteer barley, Volunteer wheat, Brome grass, Wild oats, Barley grass, Phalaris.	2 to 4 leaf	25	150	See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, Spraying oils/wetters section. Use Uptake* Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100L or Hasten* at 1 L/100L. Apply at the same crop growth stages as those in Table 1b Winter Crops. Lentils: Apply up to 7 node-early branching crop growth stages only. Lupins: Not for Qld.
	Early tillering	38	150	
FOP resistant Annual ryegrass + Volunteer barley, Volunteer wheat, Brome grass, Wild oats, Barley grass, Phalaris.	2 to 4 leaf	25	200	
	Early tillering	38	250	

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

HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Canola, chickpeas, cotton, cowpea, faba beans, field peas, lentils, linola, linseed, lupins, mung beans, navy beans, orchard crops, peanuts, plantation crops, soybeans, sunflowers or vetch or vine crops.

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Medic and clover seed crops:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

STOCK FOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Medic and clover pasture:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Lucerne:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Canola chickpeas, cotton, cowpea, faba beans, field peas, lentils, linola, linseed, lupins, mung beans, navy beans, peanuts, soybeans, sunflowers and vetch:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

COTTON GIN TRASH MUST NOT BE FED TO ANIMALS.

To rinse. After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

To decontaminate. Before spraying cereals, maize, sorghum or other sensitive crops, wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. SURF[®], Cold Water SURF Concentrate[®], DynamoMatic Concentrate[®], OMO[®] or DRIVE[®]) at 500 mL/100L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L of water, and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Chlorine based cleaners are not recommended.

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

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP **A** HERBICIDE

Halox 520 Herbicide is a member of the aryloxyphenoxy propionate group of herbicides. The product has the acetyl CoA carboxylase inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management Halox 520 Herbicide is a Group A herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other inhibitors of acetyl CoA carboxylase herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by the product or other inhibitors of acetyl CoA carboxylase.

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 the product to control resistant weeds.

Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local eChem (Australia) Pty Ltd representative.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

- Halox 520 Herbicide damages cereals and grasses.
- 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.
- Cereal crops or grasses planted within twelve weeks of application may be damaged by the residual effects of Halox 520 Herbicide¹ particularly on light and red soils.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under withholding periods.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Halox 520 Herbicide is toxic to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsate to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. When preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing. Wash hands after use

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone: 13 1126). If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed on the Material Safety Data Sheet for Halox 520 Herbicide.

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.

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