

WARNING

Keep out of reach of children
Read label before use
Not to be used on turf

Omnia

Active Ingredient: 30g/litre aminopyralid as the triisopropanolamine salt in the form of a soluble concentrate.

Selective herbicide for the control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in pasture, forage brassicas and forage plantain.

QR code
Net: 1L-1000L



AGRECOVERY LOGO



Omnia

GHS CLASSIFICATION:



Hazardous to soil organisms.

This product must not be used for any purpose, or in any manner, contrary to this label unless authorised under appropriate legislation.

DANGER

- Very toxic to the soil environment.
Selective herbicide – very toxic to some plant species. Certain plants may be killed or damaged from root uptake of this product.
Beware: Spray drift hazard. Apply this product carefully. Spray drift may cause serious damage to other desirable plants. This product must not be applied onto or into water. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the substance does not cause any significant adverse effects to the environment beyond the application area.
- This product must not be used on turf and shall only be used as an herbicide for use in agriculture, forestry and non-crop situations.
- Do not use hay or other plant material harvested within 10 weeks of treatment with this substance for making compost or mulching susceptible crops.
- Do not use plant material that has been treated with this substance within the previous 10 weeks to make mushroom substrate.
- Do not use manure, paunch grass or dairy effluent from animals grazing areas treated with this substance within the previous 10 weeks for making compost unless the clean feed withholding period has been observed.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

The person mixing or applying Omnia must be a “Qualified Contractor” or a “Qualified Person”. The spray mixture may also be prepared by a “Qualified Loader”.

STORAGE

- Store in original container tightly closed and in a locked, dry, cool, area away from foodstuffs, seeds, and fertilisers.
- Store in accordance with NZS 8409 Management of Agrichemicals.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of spray mist. When handling, wear eye protection, waterproof gloves, boots and overalls.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while using. Remove protective clothing and wash hands and face thoroughly after handling. Store locked up.

EQUIPMENT

- Apply using well maintained and accurately calibrated spray equipment.
- Clean equipment thoroughly with clean water and detergent after use. Do not use equipment which has applied Omnia for applying other materials to desirable plants unless it has been thoroughly decontaminated using procedures recommended elsewhere on this label. Dispose of wash water onto unused land away from water sources and desirable plants.

DISPOSAL

- Triple rinse empty container and add rinsate to spray tank. Recycle empty container. Otherwise crush and bury in a suitable landfill.
- Dispose of product only by using according to the label, or at an approved landfill.



First Aid: If medical advice is needed, have the product container or label at hand. For advice contact the National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) or a doctor immediately.

Spillage: Collect spillage. Wear appropriate protective clothing and prevent material from entering waterways. Contain liquid spills and absorb with inert material. Sweep up contaminated material and dispose of safely in an approved landfill.

Record Keeping: Records of use, as described in the NZS Management of Agrichemicals (NZS8409) must be kept if 3kg or more of Omnia is applied within 24 hours in a place where the Omnia is likely to enter air or water and leave the application area.

Resistance Management:

Omnia is a **GROUP 4 HERBICIDE** and a pyridine carboxylic-acid. Naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to this chemical group become more prevalent after many years of continuous use. To delay development of or control resistant weeds, alternate with herbicides from alternative chemical groups. Consult <http://resistance.nzpps.org/> for alternative modes of action and the details of resistance management strategies (if any) for crops listed on the label.

General Information:

Omnia controls many herbaceous broadleaf weeds. Best results will be achieved by spraying weeds during the active vegetative growth stage. All spray applications should ensure complete coverage of the target weed.

APPLICATION CONTROLS: The maximum application rate of Omnia for broadleaf weeds is 2 L/ha and or brushweeds 8.6 L/ha. The maximum application frequency and minimum interval period of Omnia must not be more than once per calendar year.

APPLICATION METHOD: When applied using ground-based application methods, the nozzle must be set to a minimum medium droplet quality spray, as defined by the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers ASABE Standard (S572) or the British Crop Production Council guideline. When applied using aerial methods, the nozzle must be set to coarse droplet quality spray, as defined by the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers ASABE Standard (S572) or the British Crop Production Council guideline. The substance must not be applied when wind speeds are less than 3 km/hr or more than 20 km/hr as measured at the application site.

Decontamination of Spray Equipment:

Equipment should be decontaminated before and after using Omnia, especially if herbicides such as MCPA, MCPB, 2,4-D and sulphonyl urea compounds have been used prior to Omnia. Small amounts of the above herbicides can severely affect forage brassica and forage plantain crops.

- (1) **Washing:** After using Omnia or any other herbicide empty the spray tank completely and drain the system. Thoroughly wash inside the unit using a pressure hose. Drain the system and clean filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. After cleaning, quarter fill the sprayer with clean water, circulate through the pump, lines, hoses, nozzles and then drain. Repeat the rinsing process twice.
- (2) **Decontamination BEFORE and AFTER using Omnia:** Empty, wash and rinse the sprayer as above, then refill the tank and add 500g (or 500ml) of a cold-water alkaline detergent (eg Tank and Equipment Cleaner or Cold-Water Surf) per 100 litres of water. Circulate through the pump, bypass and nozzles for 15 minutes. Drain the system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Then flush the whole system with clean water and drain.

Discard rinse water onto wasteland away from desirable plants and water sources.

If a sulphonylurea herbicide has been used, use a chlorine bleach and follow the directions for decontamination on the product label.

If adding a spraying oil to Omnia AND a sulphonyl urea has been used ANY time previously through the same equipment, decontamination using the method provided on the sulphonyl urea product label MUST be undertaken before adding Omnia and spraying oil to the spray tank.



The effectiveness of decontamination should be checked by applying water from the decontaminated sprayer to sensitive plants such as beans or peas and observing these for symptoms over 10 days.

Mixing: Pour the measured quantity of Omnia into a partially filled spray tank and add the remainder of the water. Agitate thoroughly during filling. When using marker dyes follow the mixing instructions recommended on the marker dye label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

It is an offence for users of this product to cause residues exceeding the relevant MRL in the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds.

Do not apply if rain is likely within one hour.

APPLICATION METHODS – PASTURE (grass/plantain/clover mixed swards):

Knapsack: Apply as a light wetting spray to full coverage.

High volume: Apply as a light wetting spray to full coverage using either a hand lance fitted with a solid cone nozzle or a handgun fitted with a 4 tip at 500kPa.

Boom spraying: Use a minimum of 200 litres of water per hectare applied as a medium quality spray as defined by the British Crop Protection Council (BCPC) system or the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE-S572).

Aerial spraying: Use a minimum of 60 litres of water per hectare applied as a coarse quality spray as defined by BCPC and ASABE.

Carpet type weed wiper: Ensure the wiper remains saturated while in use. Two passes in opposite directions are recommended. Drain and wash the wiper with water immediately after use.

IMPORTANT: In order to select the appropriate nozzles for the required spray quality and operate the equipment to minimise spray drift, this product must be applied in accordance with the New Zealand Standard for the Management of Agrichemicals (NZS8409).

PASTURE (grass/plantain/clover mixed swards)– SPOT SPRAYING:

Weeds	Knapsack or battery powered sprayers	High volume gun and hose	Comments
	ml/10 litres	ml/100 litres	
Ragwort and thistles (except Californian thistles)	60	200	Rosette and multicrowned plants.
		250	Early flowering plants.
Californian thistle Cape weed Docks	60	300	Apply during active growth stage between full leaf and early flowering. Do not apply if frosts are imminent. For Californian thistle, follow-up treatment may be required in the following season.
Giant buttercup Hemlock Horehound Inkweed Woolly mullein	60	300	Apply during active growth and when there is no risk of frost occurring. Add a penetrant to improve efficacy.
Goats rue	60	300	Apply during active growth and when there is no risk of frost occurring.

PASTURE (grass/plantain/clover mixed swards)– BROADCAST APPLICATION:

Weeds	Rate (L/Ha)	Comments
Broadleaf dock Giant buttercup Goats rue	2	Apply during active growth and when there is no risk of frost occurring.
Ragwort, thistles Californian thistle Cape weed	2	Apply only to heavy infestations. Optimal results will be achieved from applications to weeds in active growth, before flowering, and when there is no risk of frost occurring. Respraying of Californian thistle may be necessary in the following season
NOTE: IN THESE AREAS, LEGUMES SUCH AS CLOVERS AND LUCERNE WILL BE REMOVED.		

CARPET TYPE WEEDWIPER: For control of ragwort and Californian thistle, dilute 1 part Omnia with 40 parts water (1:40). Ensure the wiper remains saturated while in use. Two passes in opposite directions are recommended. Californian thistle may require repeat treatment.

TANK MIXTURES WITH GLYPHOSATE FOR BROADCAST SPRAYOUT OF PASTURES (grass/plantain/clover mixed swards) OR CROP STUBBLES PRIOR TO PLANTING FORAGE BRASSICAS, RYEGRASSES, MAIZE AND CEREALS:

Tank mixing Omnia with glyphosate will provide improved control of the broadleaf weeds outlined in tables 1 and 2, as well as clovers and oxeye daisy.

Apply Omnia at 0.5 or 1L/ha in mixture with glyphosate and Pulse Penetrant.

- Use the appropriate glyphosate rate for controlling grass weeds.
- Use the higher rate of Omnia where broadleaf weed density is high, when the weed foliage to root ratio is low or when weeds are growing slowly.

Best results will be achieved when applications are made to actively growing weeds before flowering. Forage brassicas, ryegrasses, maize and cereals can be planted at any time after the application of glyphosate plus Omnia. However, to ensure herbicide absorption and translocation, it is recommended that grazing or cultivation is delayed for at least 1 day after application. If perennial weeds are present, do not graze or cultivate for 3 days.

For grazing intervals following application of glyphosate plus Omnia, refer to the withholding period and residues section of the label.

FORAGE BRASSICAS AND FORAGE PLANTAIN:

DO NOT USE ON ANY FORAGE BRASSICA SEED CROP.

See Decontamination of Application Equipment, Application Comments for Forage Brassicas and Forage Plantain, Crop Rotation and Withholding Periods sections of the label before all applications to forage brassicas or forage plantain.

Weeds	Rate (L/ha)	Comments
Susceptible: 2-4 leaf Black nightshade Willow weed Moderately susceptible: 2-4 leaf Amaranthus/Redroot Fathen Fumitory Water pepper	1.0	Clover plant back: minimum 6 months (See Crop Rotation section).
Susceptible: 2-4 leaf Amaranthus/Redroot Fathen Fumitory Susceptible: 4-8 leaf Black nightshade Willow weed	1.5	Clover plant back: minimum 8 months. (See Crop Rotation section).



Moderately susceptible: 1-2 leaf Spurrey (pre 1st whorl)		
Susceptible: 1-2 leaf Spurrey (pre 1st whorl) Susceptible: Ragwort Thistles	2.0	Clover plant back: minimum 12 months. (See Crop Rotation section). Do not apply this rate before the first grazing of seedling forage plantain (see application comments below). Thorough cultivation pre planting will improve control of Californian thistle.

APPLICATION COMMENTS: FORAGE BRASSICAS AND FORAGE PLANTAIN:

Spraying oil:	ALWAYS apply Omnia in mixture with Bonza Gold at 1L/ha.
Water rates and spray quality:	Ground broadcast application: Apply Omnia in 100-200 litres of water per hectare as defined by the British Crop Protection Council (BCPC) system or the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE – S572). Use of higher water rates will improve coverage and efficacy, especially where there is high weed density. Aerial application: Apply Omnia in 100-200 litres of water per hectare as defined by BCPC and ASABE. CDA application: Use the large (250-300 micron) droplet size and apply not less than 30 litres of water per hectare.
Compatibility:	Omnia is compatible with most insecticides and grass weed herbicides recommended for use in forage brassicas and forage plantain. Consult your Nufarm representative for more information. Do not apply Omnia in combination with other products that are known to cause injury to forage brassicas or forage plantain.
Weed growth stage:	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing seedlings, as soon as possible after weed emergence.
Crop selectivity:	Do NOT apply Omnia if crop stress is occurring, or is probable, as a result of lack of moisture, extreme temperatures, nutrient deficiencies or high pest and/or disease pressure.
Forage brassicas:	Some transient cupping of leaves and height reduction may be evident after the application of Omnia to some forage brassica varieties. Normally, forage brassica yield will not be affected if there are good growing conditions. Omnia can be used in forage brassicas following pre-emergent applications of trifluralin. Application of some other herbicides prior to Omnia may result in injury to forage brassicas and suppression of yield. Consult with a Nufarm representative prior to application of other (pre or post emergent) herbicides if Omnia is to be applied.
Forage plantain:	There can be cupping and twisting of leaves, as well as height reduction, after an Omnia application. Some crop suppression can occur in the first few weeks after application. Yield will recover in good growing conditions. Grazing prior to application will reduce initial cupping and twisting of the leaves. Grazing soon after the 7 days withholding period will increase the speed of regrowth. Forage plantain sprayed with Omnia becomes more palatable, so ensure that stock do NOT overgraze treated crops. Young forage plantain: Preferably apply Omnia a few days AFTER the first grazing. While Omnia can be applied BEFORE the first grazing, DO NOT apply before the 5 leaf stage. If spraying BEFORE the first grazing, apply Omnia (1.0 – 1.5L/ha) Established forage plantain (AFTER grazing): apply Omnia (1.0 – 2.0L/ha).
Crop competition:	Crop competition will increase control of weeds that are only moderately susceptible. Crop competition is increased under good growing conditions and where the correct rate of seed is sown into a well worked, firm seed bed that is free



of trash or large clods.

Soil Residues and Crop Rotation:

Omnia can cause damage to legumes and other broadleaf plants. Soil residues may prevent their early re-establishment after spraying. Susceptible crops and plants include but are not limited to, flowers, fruit trees, legumes, ornamentals, potatoes, shade trees, squash, tomatoes, vegetables, or vine crops.

Susceptible crops and plants may be damaged by Omnia during both growing and dormant periods. For further information please consult a representative of Nufarm Ltd. The rate of decline of residues depends on many factors, including soil type and rainfall. Under low rainfall conditions (<800mm per year) or in heavy, poor draining soils, delay planting of susceptible crops for at least 2 years. To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues from the treated crop should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil. Breakdown of residues in plants or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be aided by supplemental irrigation.

Successive Crop	Comments
Clovers	To mitigate potential clover damage from soil residues, allow a minimum of 6 months after an application of 1 L/ha, 8 months after an application of 1.5 L/ha, and 12 months after an application of 2 L/ha. Deep ploughing to completely invert the soils, followed by soil cultivation is recommended before sowing clover. If over-sowing, allow a minimum of 6 months and then conduct a bioassay as described below.
Cereals, maize, annual ryegrass, perennial ryegrass and forage brassicas.	Can be sown at any time following pasture, forage plantain or forage brassica crops sprayed with Omnia.
Potatoes, peas, Lucerne, beans, cucurbits, tomatoes, vegetable crops (other than brassicas and sweetcorn), vine and tree crops and other crops which are very susceptible to Omnia.	Do not sow for at least 18 months after spraying Omnia and not until after the bioassay described below has indicated that it is safe to do so. Do not use Omnia if it is necessary to sow these susceptible crops within the above-suggested periods. Avoid repeat treatments within the same year of Omnia to pasture or repeat treatments to successive forage brassica crops as this can increase the potential for soil residues.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Pasture (grass/plantain/clover mixed swards)- Animal safety/precaution: Grazing pasture immediately after application is safe for animals. However, poisonous plants (e.g. ragwort and capeweed) may become more palatable after spraying. If there is concern that stock health may be impacted then stock should be kept out of treated area until the plants have died down.

Residues – Meat: Animals grazing pasture more than 7 days after treatment may be sent for slaughter. Animals grazing treated pasture within 7 days of treatment must be grazed for at least 4 days on clean feed. Clean feed is a paddock where there is no grazing restriction in force at the time of grazing.

Cutting for animal feed – e.g. hay or silage: Do not cut treated paddocks for animal feed for 12 weeks after application.

Milk: Do not graze animals currently being milked on areas treated with Omnia within 3 days of application.

Forage brassicas and forage plantain: Do not graze or cut for animal feed for 7 days after application. After this period, animals may graze forage brassicas or forage plantain and be sent for slaughter or used for milk production.

Environmental Protection: DO NOT use on turf. DO NOT allow spray drift onto susceptible crops. Refer to re- establishment of pastures and planting of crops section. DO NOT apply close to, or onto, areas where sprayed soil or surface water may run off to areas containing, or are to be planted with,

susceptible plants. Omnia must not be used for the treatment of crops or plants where these will be used for making compost; or where the crops will be made available for collection for, or deposited at, a municipal green waste recycling depot.

Animal Waste – Pasture (grass/plantain/clover mixed swards):

Animals will become free of residue after grazing for 4 consecutive days on clean feed. Clean feed is a paddock where there is no withholding period or grazing restriction for Omnia or any other product in force at the time of grazing.

DO NOT apply animal waste such as manure or slurry from animals which have grazed pastures treated with Omnia within the previous 12 weeks to susceptible crops, or to land which is used for growing susceptible crops (see the Crop Rotation section).

Unless fed on clean feed for 4 days, the purchaser of animals grazing on pasture treated with Omnia in the last 12 weeks must be advised that manure, slurry and paunch grass from these animals may contain residues and therefore the purchaser must follow the relevant Protection for the Environment restrictions on this label. This restriction is no longer required once 12 weeks has elapsed from treatment to grazing.

DO NOT plant any susceptible crop in paddocks treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed treated pasture within 12 weeks of application until a field bioassay indicates that the residue concentration in the soil is at a level that is not injurious to the crop that is to be planted – see the Crop Rotation section. To promote herbicide decomposition, manure should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil. Breakdown of residues in plants or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Dairy and feed pad effluent: Effluent from animals grazing treated pasture within 12 weeks of spraying may contain residues. Effluent from these animals may contain residues for 4 days after removal of the animals from the Omnia sprayed pasture. Disposal of the effluent by irrigation may cause damage to clover and other sensitive crops during these 4 days period.

Animal waste – forage brassicas and forage plantain:

Unless fed on clean feed (see above for clean feed explanation) for 4 days, the purchaser of animals grazing on forage brassicas or forage plantain sprayed with Omnia within the last 10 weeks must be advised that manure, slurry and paunch grass from these animals may contain residues and therefore the purchaser must follow the relevant Protection for the Environment restrictions on this label. This restriction is no longer required once 10 weeks has elapsed from treatment to grazing.

Dairy and feed pad effluent: Effluent from animals grazing forage brassicas or forage plantain sprayed with Omnia within the last 10 weeks may contain residues. Effluent from these animals may contain residues for 4 days after removal of the animals from the Omnia sprayed crops. Disposal of this effluent by irrigation may cause damage to clover and other sensitive crops during this 4 days period.

DO NOT plant a susceptible crop in fields treated in the previous year with animal waste that may contain Omnia residues until a soil bioassay shows soil residues are not harmful (see Crop Rotation section).

Soil Bioassay

A simple bioassay can be conducted by collecting at least 10 spade spits of soil to a depth of 20cm from around the paddock and thoroughly mixing the soil together. Place some of this soil in a shallow container to a depth of 3-5cm and sow 100 seeds of the susceptible crop to be grown (subterranean or white clover is a good indicator plant where it is not practical to use the susceptible crop) into the soil. Keep in a warm situation with good light and ensure adequate soil moisture. After crop emergence, check the number of plants that have germinated and seedling vigour. Symptoms of Aboten residues include low or non-germination and emergence, leaf cupping, leaf whitening and elongation and twisting. If these symptoms occur, do not plant the susceptible crop. Repeat the bioassay again after a further time interval.



CONDITIONS OF SALE:

CAUTION: READ THIS NOTICE BEFORE OPENING THE CONTAINER

If you open this container you will be deemed to have accepted the conditions below.

The results from use of this product may be affected by factors beyond Nufarm's control, including mixing, use, climatic conditions, time of application, crop or crop stage and the possible development of resistance to the active ingredient, even though the product is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in this label, and even though label directions are followed. Nufarm will replace, free of charge, any product which is found to have a manufacturing defect. To the extent permitted by law, all other warranties, guarantees, representations and conditions, whether expressed or implied by law, trade, custom or otherwise are expressly excluded.

When you use this product, you agree that neither Nufarm Limited nor any manufacturer of any component of the product will be liable for any damage, injury or loss including consequential loss which arises in any way from the storage, handling, or use of the product. This exclusion of liability includes loss caused by negligent acts or omissions of Nufarm Limited or any supplier or manufacturer of the product or any of their employees and agents.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. P10449

See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions.

Approved pursuant to the HSNO Act 1996, Approval code HSR001686

See www.epa.govt.nz for approval controls.

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