



CAUTION

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

Nufarm

Kyte™ 700 WG

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 700 g/kg IMAZETHAPYR

GROUP **B** HERBICIDE

For the pre- or post-emergence control of certain weeds in *Centrosema* (Cavalcade), chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lucerne, mung beans, peanuts, serradella and soybeans as per the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

™ Kyte is a Nufarm Australia Limited trademark.

nufarm.com.au

Nufarm Australia Limited
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Tel: (03) 9282 1000
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Net Contents: 250g – 10kg

APVMA Approval No.: 69128/60030

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of 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 container to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the containers below 500mm 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. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will damage eyes. Will irritate 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 goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131126.

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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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply to very wet soils if rain is imminent or to soils prone to waterlogging.

DO NOT apply to soils of very high organic matter content.

DO NOT apply to crops or weeds under stress caused by factors such as root or foliar diseases, nutrient deficiencies, or extremes of temperature or moisture.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pre-emergence - Chickpeas	Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), White ironweed (<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	Vic, SA only	45g/ha plus 1-1.5L/ha Nufarm Flowable Simazine Liquid (500g/L)	Apply to moist, well prepared, clod and weed-free soil after planting and before crop emergence. Sufficient rainfall is required after application and prior to weed emergence to wet soil to a depth of 5cm. Use the higher rate of simazine on heavier soils, or where higher weed pressure is expected, or where wireweed is a problem. Under adverse conditions, weeds may not be totally controlled but populations will be significantly reduced and surviving plants will generally be severely retarded. Good crop growth will aid weed control. Transient yellowing or reddening of the crop may occur. The risk of crop injury may be increased under adverse growing conditions. DO NOT use this mixture on soils, and in areas, ill-suited to growing chickpeas as crop injury will be increased.
Pre-emergence - Faba beans, Field peas	Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), Stinging nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>) (NSW, Vic only), Toad rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), ‡ Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), ‡ Double gee (<i>Emex australis</i>), ‡ Paterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), ‡ Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>), ‡ Wild oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	70g/ha	Apply to moist, well prepared, clod and weed-free soil after planting and before crop emergence. Sufficient rainfall is required after application and prior to weed emergence to wet soil to a depth of 5cm. Under adverse conditions, weeds may not be totally controlled but populations will be significantly reduced and surviving plants will generally be severely retarded. Good crop growth will aid weed control. ‡ Surviving plants will generally be retarded and will not compete with the crop. A follow-up spray with another product may be required for control of wild radish under high weed pressure or high rainfall conditions. ‡ Competition from grass weeds will be significantly reduced for at least 8 weeks. A post-emergence grass herbicide application may be required. (Refer to COMPATIBILITY section of label).
	‡ Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), ‡ Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), ‡ Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>)	NSW, WA only		
	Storksbill (<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	SA, WA only		

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CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pre-emergence - Faba beans, Field peas (cont)	Mouse-ear chickweed (<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>), ‡ Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), ‡ Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), ‡ Yellow burweed (<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>)	NSW only	70-100g/ha	(cont) § Populations will not be reduced but plants will generally be significantly stunted. Seed set will also be reduced.
	‡ Ivy leaf speedwell (<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>), § Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>)	SA only		Use the higher rates under anticipated high weed pressure and in high winter rainfall areas.
	‡ Three-horned bedstraw (<i>Galium tricomutum</i>), ‡ Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), ‡ Yellow burweed (<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>)	Vic, SA only		DO NOT use on faba beans on light, sandy soils.
	‡ Lesser loosestrife (<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>), ‡ Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), * Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), * Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>)		100g/ha	On alkaline soils, the risk of crop damage to faba beans may be increased under adverse growth conditions. Refer to the CROP SAFETY and FOLLOW CROP sections of this label regarding varietal selectivity and follow crops.
Post-emergence - Field peas (Following varieties only: Alma, Dun, Dundale, Early Dun, Wirrega)	Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Hare's ear (<i>Conringia orientalis</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Toad rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>), ‡ Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	70g/ha plus a non-ionic surfactant at 200mL/100L	Apply to actively growing weeds in the cotyledon to 3 leaf stage. Weeds may not be totally controlled but populations will be significantly reduced and surviving plants will generally be severely retarded. Good crop growth will aid weed control.
	‡ Three-horned bedstraw (<i>Galium tricomutum</i>)	Vic, SA only	70-100g/ha plus a non-ionic surfactant at 200mL/100L	‡ Surviving plants will generally be retarded and will not compete with the crop. Use the higher rate under high weed pressure. Refer to the FOLLOW CROP section of this label regarding follow crops.
Pre-emergence - Mung beans, Peanuts, Soybeans	Common sida (<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Green amaranth (<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>), Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>), Redroot amaranth (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>), Wild gooseberry (<i>Physalis minima</i>), ‡ Anoda weed (<i>Anoda cristata</i>), ‡ Bellvine (<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>), ‡ Common thornapple (<i>Datura stramonium</i>), ‡ Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), ‡ Jute (<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>), ‡ Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), ‡ Starburr (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>), ‡ Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, NT only	100g/ha	Apply to moist, well prepared, clod and weed-free soil after planting and before crop emergence. Sufficient rainfall or irrigation is required after application and prior to weed emergence to wet soil to a depth of 5cm. Where soil crusting is likely, apply post-emergence (not mung beans). Under adverse conditions, weeds may not be totally controlled but populations will be significantly reduced and surviving plants will generally be severely retarded. Good crop growth will aid weed control. ‡ Surviving plants will generally be retarded and will not compete with the crop.
	Above weeds plus Bladder ketmia (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>), ‡ Awnless barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa colona</i>), ‡ Apple of Peru (<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>), ‡ Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>), ‡ Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)		140g/ha	
Post-emergence - Peanuts, Soybeans	Common sida (<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>), Wild gooseberry (<i>Physalis minima</i>), ‡ Anoda weed (<i>Anoda cristata</i>), ‡ Bathurst burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>), ‡ Bellvine (<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>), ‡ Common thornapple (<i>Datura stramonium</i>), ‡ Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), ‡ Jute (<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>), ‡ Fierce thornapple (<i>Datura ferox</i>)		100g/ha plus Bonza® at 500mL/100L or a non-ionic surfactant at 200mL/100L	Apply to actively growing weeds in the 2 to 4 leaf stage. Weeds may not be totally controlled but populations will be significantly reduced and surviving plants will generally be severely retarded. Good crop growth will aid weed control. ‡ Surviving plants will generally be retarded and will not compete with the crop. For grass weeds, a follow-up spray with a selective grass herbicide may be required.
	Above weeds plus Apple of Peru (<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), ‡ Awnless barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa colona</i>), ‡ Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), ‡ Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)		140g/ha plus Bonza® at 500mL/100L or a non-ionic surfactant at 200mL/100L	
Pre-emergence to weeds - Lucerne (established), Serradella (established) <i>Centrosema</i> (Cavalcade pre-emergence to crop)	As for pre-emergence use in Faba beans and Field peas (Winter weeds) and in Soybeans (Summer weeds)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	70-140g/ha	Use pre-emergence to weeds in established lucerne only. Apply following cutting or grazing, if necessary in mixtures with registered knock-down products. Apply at rates as per pre-emergence use in faba beans and field peas (Winter weeds) and soybeans (Summer weeds). Note CRITICAL COMMENTS applying to weed control in those crops.
		NT only		

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Post-emergence - Lucerne, Serradella	As for post-emergence use in Field peas (Winter weeds) and in soybeans (Summer weeds)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	70-140g/ha plus a non-ionic surfactant at 200mL/100L	Apply to actively growing weeds in the cotyledon to 3 leaf stage (Winter weeds) and 2-4 leaf stage (Summer weeds). Apply at rates as per post-emergence use in field peas (Winter weeds) and soybeans (Summer weeds). Note CRITICAL COMMENTS applying to weed control in those crops. Seedling: Apply when crop is at the first trifoliolate leaf stage or later (Spring sown) and the 2 trifoliolate leaf stage or later (Autumn sown). Serradella varieties on which Kyte has been tested and found to be selective are: Avila, Elgara, Tauro. Established: Apply as above following cutting or grazing.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product can be used for either pre- or post emergence weed control depending on the crop and weeds to be controlled. When the product is applied pre-emergence, susceptible weeds may emerge but growth will be retarded and weeds will either die or remain stunted and will not compete with the crop. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum activity. When applied post-emergence, weeds will either die or remain stunted and will not compete with the crop.

A non-ionic surfactant, or an adjuvant as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, must be added to Kyte for post-emergence weed control. The addition of Liase Liquid Herbicide Adjuvant at a rate of 2L/100L water may assist in post-emergence control of Summer growing weeds.

MIXING

This product mixes readily with both hard and soft water. Fill the spray tank one half to three quarters full with clean water and then, with the agitator running, add the required amount of this product and then fill the tank with water. When tank mixing this product with other recommended compatible products, first add the other product to the tank and mix thoroughly before adding this product.

APPLICATION

Kyte should not be applied for a minimum of two hours before rainfall or irrigation.

Ground Application

Avoid overlaps when spraying. Apply in 50-100L/ha water using flat fan nozzles. The product may be applied in a band over the row in row crops. This will assist in minimising soil residue carry-over.

Aerial Application (Pre-emergence only)

Avoid overlaps when spraying. Apply in a minimum 20L/ha water in a maximum swath width of 18m using a droplet VMD of 230-280 microns. DO NOT apply Kyte under conditions (e.g., dead calm, excessive wind and/or small droplets) likely to cause spray drift onto wetlands or waterways, natural vegetation, crops other than specified on label or land to be planted with susceptible crops.

EQUIPMENT CLEAN-UP

Thoroughly flush all spray equipment with water following use of Kyte and before use with other products. Rinse water should NOT be discharged where it will reach streams, waterbodies or natural vegetation.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with Rifle®, Astound® Duo, Triflur X®, trifluralin, metribuzin, cyanazine, diuron, Roundup*, glyphosate, paraquat plus diquat, diquat, simazine, diflufenican, dimethoate and omethoate. DO NOT tank mix with selective post-emergence grass herbicides. DO NOT apply these herbicides following use of Kyte until grasses have resumed active growth.

This product is compatible with non-ionic surfactants and Bonza®, Hasten* and Kwicken*.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	B	HERBICIDE
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Nufarm Kyte 700 WG Herbicide is a member of the Imidazolinone group of herbicides. Kyte has the inhibition of acetolactate synthase (ALS) mode of action. For weed resistance management, Kyte is a Group B herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Kyte and other Group B 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 weeds will not be controlled by Kyte or other Group B herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from failure of Kyte to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT spray within 50m of wetlands or waterways.

CROP SAFETY

This product may cause slight shortening of plant internodes and may in some circumstances lead to transient crop yellowing but plants soon recover and yield is unaffected. This effect may be more pronounced when the product is used post-emergence or under poor growth conditions.

DO NOT use this product pre-emergence on Collegian and Cressy Blue field pea varieties.

DO NOT use this product post-emergence on field pea varieties other than Alma, Dun, Dundale, Early Dun and Wirrega.

DO NOT use pre-emergence on serradella or seedling lucerne.

DO NOT use post-emergence on chickpeas, faba beans or mung beans.

Should re-sowing of chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lucerne, mung beans, peanuts, serradella or soybeans be necessary, DO NOT reapply Kyte.

FOLLOW CROPS

Under conditions which do not favour breakdown of this product, carry-over soil residues can affect susceptible follow crops. As environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product, rotational crop injury is always possible. The following minimum re-cropping intervals (months after application) should be observed.

Following use in Winter crops

MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION			
0	10	22	34
Imidazolinone tolerant maize varieties ONLY ; Imidazolinone tolerant wheat varieties ONLY ; Imidazolinone tolerant canola varieties ONLY ; Faba beans; Field peas; Chickpeas	Lucerne; Lupins; Pasture legumes; Vetch; ‡ Triticale; ‡ Barley; ‡ Wheat (except Imidazolinone tolerant varieties; see 0 months)	Oats; Safflower	All other crops including canola (except Imidazolinone tolerant varieties; see 0 months)

‡ The following additional requirements apply if it is intended to sow WHEAT (except imidazolinone tolerant varieties), BARLEY or TRITICALE during the next winter season.

- DO NOT apply Kyte pre-emergence later than the end of June and post-emergence later than the end of July.
- DO NOT use Kyte in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing of cereals is expected to be below 300mm.

Furthermore:

- In SA and WA DO NOT use on soils of pH 5.5 (Ca Cl₂) or less in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing of cereals is expected to be below 400mm.
- In NSW, Vic and SA DO NOT use the 100g/ha rate in areas where rainfall from spraying to sowing of cereals is expected to be below 400mm.

If expected rainfall is not received following use of Kyte, consult your local Nufarm representative before planting wheat, barley or triticale. (In calculating rainfall actually received, exclude single isolated heavy Summer and Autumn falls above 100mm).

Following use in Summer crops:-

Irrigated only:

MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION			
0	5	10	18
Imidazolinone tolerant maize varieties ONLY ; Mung beans; Peanuts; Soybeans	Chickpeas; Lucerne; Lupins; Pasture legumes; ‡ Barley; ‡ Wheat; Imidazolinone tolerant canola varieties ONLY	* Maize (except Imidazolinone tolerant varieties; see 0 months); * Sorghum	All other crops (providing rainfall and irrigation exceeds 2000mm)

‡ DO NOT plant these crops unless interim moisture (rainfall plus irrigation) from application to sowing is at least 500mm.

* DO NOT plant these crops unless interim moisture (rainfall plus irrigation) from application to sowing is at least 800mm.

DO NOT plant Sorghum if Kyte rates higher than 100g/ha were used in the previous crop.

Dryland only

DO NOT use the 140 gram rate in dryland soybeans, mung beans or peanuts unless it is intended to re crop with a leguminous crop or crop varieties with imidazolinone tolerance.

MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION				
0	10	15	22	27
Imidazolinone tolerant maize varieties ONLY ; Mung beans; Peanuts; Soybeans	* Maize (except Imidazolinone tolerant varieties, see 0 months); * Sorghum	Chickpeas; Lucerne; Lupins; Pasture legumes; ‡ Barley; ‡ Wheat Imidazolinone tolerant canola varieties ONLY	Cotton; Maize (except Imidazolinone tolerant varieties, see 0 months); Sorghum; Sunflower	All other crops (providing rainfall exceeds 2000mm)

‡ DO NOT plant these crops unless interim rainfall from application to sowing is at least 500mm.

* DO NOT plant these crops unless interim rainfall from application to sowing is at least 800mm.

DO NOT plant sorghum if Kyte rates higher than 100g/ha were used in the previous crop.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, waterways or drains with this product or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of 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 container to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the containers below 500mm 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. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will damage eyes. Will irritate 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 goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131126.

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