

POISON

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

TERRAIN®

500 WG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/kg FLUMIOXAZIN

GROUP G HERBICIDE

For pre-emergent weed control in established lucerne, wheat, faba bean, chickpea, field pea and along fencelines and non-crop boundary areas; and to improve brown-out and weed control with knockdown herbicides as per the Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

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Grow a better tomorrow.

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by air.

DO NOT apply by misting machines.

PRIOR TO SOWING:

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced control may result. Weeds should be actively growing at time of treatment.

LUCERNE:

DO NOT apply to lucerne with more than 15 cm of growth as application may result in unacceptable crop injury.

DO NOT apply to lucerne with any adjuvant or tank mix with any products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC).

DO NOT use on mixed lucerne-grass or other lucerne-pasture stands.

DO NOT use TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide when oversowing lucerne stands.

DO NOT use on crops intended for human consumption. Use only on lucerne intended for grazing, hay or lucerne seed production.

WHEAT:

DO NOT use in wheat if intending to undersow with legumes.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINT

Spray shields should always be used when using handheld spray equipment.

DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than a **COARSE** spray droplet size category according to 'APVMA compliance instructions for mandatory **COARSE** or larger droplet size categories' located under this title in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour, as measured at the application site.

DO NOT apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site.

Users of this product **MUST** make an accurate written record of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application, and must **KEEP** this record for at least 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are:

1 date with start and finish times of application 2 location address and paddock(s) sprayed 3 full name of this product 4 amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to 5 crop or situation and weed or pest 6 wind speed and direction during application 7 air temperature and relative humidity during application 8 nozzle brand, type, spray angle, nozzle capacity and spray system pressure measured during application 9 name and address of person applying this product. (Additional record details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used.)

MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONES

DO NOT apply if there are aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers downwind from the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zones shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: No-spray zones for protection of the aquatic environment

Use situation	Downwind mandatory no-spray zone
Fencelines, non-crop boundary areas or prior to sowing (pre-plant knockdown) uses	Not required
Established lucerne that is at least 12 months old (since planting)	5 metres
Pre-emergent – Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) Faba bean, Chickpea, Field pea Wheat (except Durum varieties), except when tank-mixed with TriflurX and Avadex Xtra	5 metres
Pre-emergent – Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) Wheat (except Durum varieties), when tank-mixed with TriflurX and Avadex Xtra	120 metres

DO NOT apply if there are sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat downwind from the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zones shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: No-spray zones for protection of the terrestrial environment

Use situation	Downwind mandatory no-spray zone
Fencelines, non-crop boundary areas or prior to sowing (pre-plant knockdown) uses	Not required
Established lucerne that is at least 12 months old (since planting)	50 metres
Pre-emergent – Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) Faba bean, Chickpea, Field pea Wheat (except Durum varieties)	10 metres

1. Pre-emergent weed control in wheat

CROP SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pre-emergent – Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) Wheat (except Durum varieties)	For suppression of: Black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>), Canola, volunteer (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Common chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>), Indian Hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), New Zealand spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Three-horn Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Toad rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>).	Pre-emergence	120g/ha	Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before applying TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide. Sowing (incorporation by sowing (IBS)) should occur within 7 days of application. For use in no-till/min-till Cropping Systems, Pre-Sowing or Incorporated by Sowing (IBS). Use only with knife/blade points and presswheels. Sow at speeds slow enough to ensure treated soil is not thrown into adjacent furrows excessively. Use high seed sowing rates and good fertilizer levels to encourage vigorous crops and thereby assist with weed control. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in wheat crops 3 cm. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Crop damage can occur when heavy rainfall occurs soon after application. Residual control may be reduced unless at least 25 mm rainfall occurs in the three weeks following sowing, including at least a single day of over 5 mm, to maximise activity. The period of residual activity depends on soil type, weed species and weed density. DO NOT use on lighter soil types (sand) as shorter periods of residual control and unacceptable crop safety may occur. Avoid soils which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy during sowing as they will reduce activity. Stubble coverage greater than 40 percent ground cover can reduce activity.
	For suppression of the above, and for improved and prolonged activity on: Black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>), Three-horn Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>) For suppression of Soil Surface – Bromegrass (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), Barleygrass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Three-cornered Jack (Doublegee) (<i>Emex australis</i>), Caltrop (Yellowvine & Bullhead) (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Yellow burr weed (<i>Amsinckia</i> spp), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Speedwell (<i>Veronica</i> spp) For control of: Annual ryegrass (including Group D resistant biotypes), Wireweed, Phalaris spp, Fumitory, Wild oats (including Group A resistant biotypes), Cereal oats, Sand fescue (<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>), Wintergrass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Paradoxa grass (Canary grass) (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>), Corn gromwell (Sheepweed) (<i>Buglossoides anvensis</i>), Rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>)		120g/ha, plus TriflurX at 2L/ha plus Avadex Xtra at 3.2 L/ha	Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before applying TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide. Sowing (incorporation by sowing (IBS)) should occur within 24 hours of application. For use in no-till/min-till Cropping Systems, Pre-Sowing or Incorporated by Sowing (IBS). Use only with knife/blade points and presswheels. Sow at speeds slow enough to ensure treated soil is not thrown into adjacent furrows excessively. Use high seed sowing rates and good fertilizer levels to encourage vigorous crops and thereby assist with weed control. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in wheat crops 3 cm. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Crop damage can occur when heavy rainfall occurs soon after application. Residual control may be reduced unless at least 25 mm rainfall occurs in the three weeks following sowing, including at least a single day of over 5 mm, to maximise activity. The period of residual activity depends on soil type, weed species and weed density. DO NOT use on lighter soil types (sand) as shorter periods of residual control and continued unacceptable crop safety may occur. Avoid soils which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy during sowing as they will reduce activity. Stubble coverage greater than 40 percent ground cover can reduce activity. ¹ Refer to WHP statement for information regarding clean feed requirement prior to slaughter.

2. Pre-emergent weed suppression in selected pulse crops

CROP SITUATION	WEEDS SUPPRESSED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pre-emergent – Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) Faba bean, Chickpea, Field pea	For the suppression of: Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>), Canola, volunteer (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Common chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>), Denseflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>), Flaxleaf fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>), Indian Hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), New Zealand spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>), Slender celery (<i>Ciclospermum leptophyllum</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Three-horn Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Toad rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>).	Pre-emergence	180g/ha	Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before applying TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide. Sowing (incorporation by sowing (IBS)) should occur within 7 days of application. Use only in minimum till operations using narrowpoint tynes with presswheels. Sow at speeds slow enough to ensure treated soil is not thrown into adjacent furrows excessively. Use high seed sowing rates and good fertilizer levels to encourage vigorous crops and thereby assist with weed control. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in pulse crops 5 cm. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Crop damage can occur when heavy rainfall occurs soon after application. Residual control may be reduced unless at least 25 mm rainfall occurs in the three weeks following sowing, including at least a single day of over 5 mm, to maximise activity. The period of residual activity depends on soil type, weed species and weed density. DO NOT use on lighter soil types (sand) as shorter periods of residual control and unacceptable crop safety may occur. Avoid soils which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy during sowing as they will reduce activity. Stubble coverage greater than 40 percent ground cover can reduce activity.

3. Established lucerne

CROP SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Established lucerne that is at least 12 months old (since planting)	For the control of: Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Carrot Weed (<i>Cotula australis</i>), Common Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Dead Nettle (<i>Lamium alexicaule</i>), Flaxleaf Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>), Shepherd's Purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), Silver grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Winter grass (<i>Poa annua</i>) For the suppression of: Awnless barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa colona</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Clammy goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Feathertop Rhodes grass (<i>Chloris virgata</i>), Heliotrope (<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>), Small Flowered Mallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>), Stinging nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), Subterranean Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	Pre-emergence	280g/ha	DO NOT use on mixed lucerne-grass or other lucerne-pasture stands. Only use on pure lucerne stands. DO NOT use on crops intended for human consumption. Use only on lucerne intended for grazing, hay or lucerne seed production. DO NOT use TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide when oversowing lucerne stands. DO NOT apply with any adjuvant or tank mix with any products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC). TIMING: USE AFTER HEAVY GRAZING, CUTTING OR FOLLOWING KNOCKDOWN WITH PARAQUAT OR PARAQUAT + DIQUAT HERBICIDE TO REDUCE GROUND SHADING IN AUTUMN OR LATE WINTER/SPRING AND CONTROL EMERGED WEEDS. DO NOT apply to lucerne with more than 15 cm of growth as application will result in burning of treated leaves and stems and may result in unacceptable crop damage. DO NOT apply for residual weed control until the start of the main rain season when significant soil wetting rain has occurred and more rain (at least 15 mm) is likely within 3 weeks, or the soil can be irrigated with sprinklers. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. The period of residual weed control will depend on soil type, rainfall and weed species/density. Lighter soil types (sand) may experience shorter periods of residual weed control.

4. Fencelines and non-crop boundary areas

CROP SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fencelines Non-crop boundary areas#	For the control of: Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Awnless banyard grass (<i>Echinochloa colona</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Clammy goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>), Carrot Weed (<i>Cotula australis</i>), Common Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleracius</i>), Dead Nettle (<i>Lamium alexicaule</i>), Erodium (<i>Erodium botrys</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Feathertop Rhodes grass (<i>Chloris virgata</i>), Flaxleaf fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>), Heliotrope (<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>), Lesser Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>), Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Shepherd's Purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), Silver grass (<i>Vulpia spp.</i>), Toad Rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Winter grass (<i>Poa annua</i>) For the suppression of: Small Flowered Mallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>), Stinging nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>)	Pre-emergence	700g/ha	The period of residual weed control will depend on soil type, rainfall, and weed species/density. Lighter soil types (sand) may experience shorter periods of residual weed control. DO NOT apply for residual weed control until the start of the main rain season when significant soil wetting rain has occurred and more rain (at least 15 mm) is likely within 3 weeks. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before applying TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide. To maximise residual weed control; apply to fencelines or non-crop boundary areas where weed and trash levels are low to maximise herbicide contact with the soil surface. Use of TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide, or other residual herbicides, along fencelines or non-crop boundary areas may lead to soil erosion in sandy soils. DO NOT apply in areas prone to strong winds or to powdery soils or soils susceptible to wind displacement. DO NOT operate machinery such as mowers and sprayers that may blow treated dust onto crops or native vegetation. DO NOT apply to farm roads or tracks where vehicle traffic may result in dust settling onto crops or native vegetation. DO NOT disturb treated soil surface after application # - non-crop boundary areas are those around crops that are not currently in crop and will not be sown or planted in the future. Typically, these areas should be no wider than 2 metres. DO NOT use in industrial, commercial areas or rights of way.

5. Pre-plant knockdown

CROP SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRIOR TO SOWING Barley, Chickpeas, Cotton, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Lupins, Maize, Mung beans, Oats, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflowers, and Wheat	Refer to the glyphosate and paraquat/diquat product labels for details of the weeds controlled. The addition of TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide to glyphosate will increase the speed of brownout and may improve final control of the following weeds: Bellvine (<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>), Bladder ketmia (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Cow vine (<i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i>), Double gee (<i>Emex australis</i>), Erodium, False castor oil (<i>Datura stromonium</i>), Liverseed grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>), Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>), <i>Medicago spp.</i> , Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>), Paterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Seedling Lucerne (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>), Redroot amaranth (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>), Subterranean clover * (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>) If one of the above weeds is the dominant weed, and there is no specific rate for it on the glyphosate product label, consult the label's generic annual-weed rate range. Select from within this range to suit the weed-stage, weed density, conditions etc of your situation. * Suppression only	30g/ha of TERRAIN plus the label rate of tank mix partner plus an adjuvant [^]	Observe the restraints, rates, mixing and general instructions on the knockdown herbicide product labels. Addition of TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide to knockdown products will increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity (compared to the results achieved with tank mix partner products alone) and may improve the final control of certain broadleaved weeds. To ensure uptake of TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide DO NOT sow crops for at least one hour after application. Always refer to the tank-mix partner product label in case a longer sowing interval is required. ^ Always apply with Banjo® Spray Adjuvant at 0.5-1L/100L (use the lower rate on smaller, actively growing weeds).

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

Knockdown spike rate (30 g/ha rate only)

GRAZING: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE VEGETATION PRESENT AT TIME OF TREATMENT FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Barley, Cotton, Lentils, Lupins, Maize, Mung beans, Oats, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflowers, Wheat (except when tank mixed with Avadex Xtra and TriflurX):

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT CROPS PLANTED FOLLOWING TREATMENT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Chickpeas, Faba beans, Field peas:

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT CROPS PLANTED FOLLOWING TREATMENT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Wheat – when tank mixed with Avadex Xtra and TriflurX:

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. Following observation of the 12 week withholding period, DO NOT send animals to slaughter that have consumed treated forage, hay and failed crops UNLESS they are first placed on clean feed for 28 days before leaving the farm. The clean feed interval does NOT apply to grazing of post-harvest stubble.
HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Lucerne:

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT CROPS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Fencelines and non-crop boundary areas:

GRAZING: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE VEGETATION PRESENT AT TIME OF TREATMENT FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Avoid sites that water log or where furrow walls may collapse as crop establishment and vigour may be reduced.

INCORPORATION BY SOWING (IBS)

Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) with knife or blade points. Use press wheels to avoid dragging treated soil back into the seed furrow. Maintain slow to moderate speed to ensure that soil throw is not into adjacent furrows. NOTE:

- Knife or blade point systems can result in poor weed control in the seed furrow as herbicide displacement from this zone occurs. Stubble coverage above 40% ground cover can reduce weed control below acceptable levels.
- A knife or blade point is 12 mm or less, has no wings, inverted T or blade and is generally placed on a minimum 8 inch tyne spacing.
- DO NOT use with disc openers/planting equipment.

MIXING

TERRAIN 500 WG is a water dispersible granule formulation and is contained within a water soluble bag. The water soluble bags dissolve readily in water. **DO NOT** handle water soluble bags or expose to moisture because this may cause breakages. **DO NOT** touch bags with wet hands or place on wet surfaces. **DO NOT** damage foil Sachets that contain the water soluble bags. Protect unused Sachets by keeping them in the original container. Open Sachets only as needed. To ensure even mixing, half-fill the spray tank with clean water. Tear open the necessary number of sachets and drop the water soluble bags contained in them into the spray tank **without touching the bags**. Keep the agitation system engaged. Mix thoroughly until fully dissolved. Add the knockdown herbicide and remaining water. Mix thoroughly. Add spray additive near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

APPLICATION

Knock down and control of weeds when mixed with glyphosate or paraquat/diquat - Apply in a minimum of 80L spray solution per hectare.

Refer to the Directions for Use and General Instructions of the knockdown herbicide label.

Fencelines and non-crop boundary areas - Apply in a minimum of 100L spray solution per hectare. Use low drift nozzles delivering a COARSE to EXTREMELY COARSE spray quality.

Established lucerne - Apply in a minimum of 80L spray solution per hectare. Use low drift nozzles delivering a COARSE to VERY COARSE spray quality.

Pre-emergent – Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) - Wheat, chickpeas, faba beans and field peas - Apply in a minimum of 80L spray solution per hectare. Use low drift nozzles delivering a COARSE to VERY COARSE spray quality. When tank mixing with other herbicides, also adhere to additional advice given on the labels of these products. Consult your Nufarm Australia representative for clarification if required.

CROP TOLERANCE

All crops

Crop safety may be compromised where compounding crop factors such as insect pressure, water logging and nutrient deficiency may occur.

Lucerne

Warning

Use only in established lucerne that is at least 12 months old since planting. Terrain 500 WG should only be applied to established lucerne crops which have been heavily grazed, recently cut or desiccated following knockdown with paraquat or paraquat+ diquat.

The tolerance of lucerne varieties to TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide can vary with soil type, crop health, stage of growth and degree of moisture and temperature stress. TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide may result in transient crop yellowing and suppression of growth with a resultant initial reduction in biomass. For this reason we recommend application to established, dormant lucerne during Autumn or Winter before lucerne shoot growth has started or between cuttings prior to 15 cm of regrowth. However, under normal growing conditions subsequent growth and seed yield should not be affected. Crop damage may be increased if rates higher than 280g/ha are used and in areas where spray overlapping has occurred. Consult your local Nufarm representative for advice on specific varieties.

Pre-emergent – Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) - Wheat, chickpeas, faba beans and field peas

TERRAIN 500WG can be applied up to a week before sowing. For best results, apply to moist soil immediately before sowing and incorporate with a combine or air-seeder preferably fitted with knife points or blades less than 12mm wide and generally placed on 20cm tyne spacing. While this may impact weed control in the furrows it improves crop safety. Maintain slow to moderate speed during sowing to avoid leaving deep furrows and avoid throwing soil into adjacent furrows. Sowing with disc seeders may lead to unacceptable crop damage in crops. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in wheat crops 3 cm, in pulse crops 5 cm. In wheat and pulse crops avoid over-lapping sprays and spraying out corners. Heavy rain after application onto ridged soil in particular may cause damage to crops from TERRAIN 500WG washing into the seed furrow. TERRAIN 500WG can cause leaf burn, vigour loss and stand and biomass reduction. These effects are minor and transient with no yield penalty.

DO NOT plant oilseed poppies when a detectable residue of Trifluralin is present in the soil. Levels as low as 0.02 ppm may interact with other unfavourable factors (moisture, stress, disease etc.) to reduce poppy growth and vigour.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying Terrain 500 WG at the registered label rates. Planting earlier than the recommended plant back or recropping interval may result in crop injury. For crops not specified below, plant back or recropping intervals are unknown. Contact Nufarm Australia Limited for guidance prior to sowing.

MINIMUM PLANTBACK OR RECROPPING INTERVAL (MONTHS)				
25mm of irrigation or rain is necessary, in addition to the plant back period, after application and before planting the following winter crop species (except faba beans) to improve crop safety.				
Crop species - Winter crops	Terrain 500WG rate (g/ha)			
	30	120	180	280
Barley, Lupins, Oats, Triticale	0	1	2	3
Canola	5	9	9	9
Chickpeas, Field pea	0	0	0	1
Lentils	0	2	3	4
Lucerne (Seedling), Medic, Sub clover	0	3	4	6
Wheat	0	0	1	2
Durum wheat	0	1	1	3
Vetch	0	1	1	2
Faba beans	0	0	0	0

The following plant back or recropping intervals apply to crops that may be grown during the winter period on rotation with the summer crops, where up to 280g of Terrain 500WG have been applied.

MINIMUM PLANTBACK OR RECROPPING INTERVAL (MONTHS)	
15mm of irrigation or rain is necessary, in addition to the plant back period, after application and before planting the following summer crops (except peanut, soybean, pigeon pea) to improve crop safety.	
Crop species - Summer crops	Terrain 500WG rate (g/ha)
	Up to 280
Cotton, Maize, Sorghum, Navy beans	1
Sunflower, Mungbean	2
Peanut, Soybean, Pigeon Pea	None required

SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour (ground application) as measured at the application site. USE ONLY COARSE or larger spray quality according to the ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.

Checklist:

- Have you cleaned/decontaminated your boom sprayer?
- Have you contacted your neighbour prior to spraying?
- Is your sprayer set-up correctly for the particular application?
- Check
 - boom calibration
 - at nozzle - nozzle choice
 - low drift/what spray quality
 - coarse or larger spray quality
 - boom height - speed of intended application
 - water volume
- You must check, determine and record the weather conditions immediately prior to, and immediately after the spray application is made.
- Record
 - Temperatures
 - Relative Humidity
 - Delta T

- Wind speed

- Is there a temperature inversion?

•Night Spraying - Extra care is required to ensure that inversion conditions are not present. Use smoke generator to determine wind direction and presence of inversion conditions.

For further information refer to nufarm.com.au/spraywise



spraywisedecisions.com.au is an online weather forecasting program and is recommended for use when planning your pesticide application

APVMA compliance instructions for mandatory COARSE or larger droplet size categories

Important information

These instructions inform those using this chemical product how to lawfully comply with the requirement of a COARSE or larger spray droplet size category for spray application.

Spray droplet size categories are defined in the ASAE S572 Standard (newer name may also be shown as ASABE) or the BCPC guideline. Nozzle manufacturers may refer to one or both of these documents, to identify droplet size categories; however, for a nozzle to comply with this requirement, the manufacturer must refer to at least one.

Complying with the label requirement to use a specific droplet size category means using the correct nozzle that will deliver that droplet size category under the spray operation conditions being used. The APVMA has approved only the following specific methods for choosing the correct nozzle. Use one of the methods specified in these instructions to select a correct nozzle to deliver a COARSE or larger droplet size category.

Instructions for ground application—for COARSE droplet size or larger categories

Mandatory instructions for ground applications

USE ONLY nozzles that the nozzles' manufacturer has rated to deliver a COARSE, a VERY COARSE or an EXTREMELY COARSE droplet size category, as referenced in ASAE S572 or BCPC. Choose a nozzle that is specified to provide the droplet size category required in the label Spray Drift Restraints.

DO NOT use a higher spray system pressure than the maximum the manufacturer specifies for the selected nozzle to deliver the droplet size category required in the label Spray Drift Restraint.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

In Crop Use:

GROUND SPRAYER APPLICATION - Use 80-250L/ha of water.

Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

A 50 mesh primary filter and 80 mesh secondary filter(s) are recommended.

The use of in-line nozzle filters is not recommended.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

When cleaning spraying equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.

After TERRAIN 500 WG is applied the following steps must be taken to clean the spray equipment.

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Add 1L of 3% household ammonia for every 100L of water, circulate through sprayer for five minutes, then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of fifteen minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for two minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Equipment with TERRAIN 500 WG residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	G	HERBICIDE
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TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide is a member of the N-phenylphthalimide group of herbicides. The mode of action of TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide is to inhibit protoporphyrinogen oxidase. For weed resistance management, TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide is a Group G Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide and other Group G 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 TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide or other Group G Herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant or local Department of Agriculture.

COMPATIBILITY

TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide is compatible with:

Herbicides: weedmaster® DST® or weedmaster® ARGO®, Revolver®, Shirquat®, Estercide® Xtra 680, Estercide® 800, Amicide® Advance 700, Bromicide® 200, Diurex®, Kyte®, Rifle® 440, Atradex®, Simagranz®, TriflurX®, Avadex® Xtra, Tomahawk®, Terbazine.

Adjuvants: Banjo®

Insecticides: Astound® Duo, Chlorpyrifos 500, Dimethoate, Fenitrothion 1000, Hy-Mal®, Imidan*

PRECAUTIONS**RE-ENTRY**

DO NOT enter treated areas until the spray has dried unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

WARNING: CONTAINS FLUMIOXAZIN WHICH CAUSES BIRTH DEFECTS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. WOMEN OF CHILD BEARING AGE SHOULD AVOID CONTACT WITH FLUMIOXAZIN

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide under weather conditions (e.g. wind) or from spray equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible crops/plants, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the product or used containers. **DO NOT** apply TERRAIN 500 WG Herbicide if wind is likely to cause drift onto natural and impounded lakes, waterways, streams or rivers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. **DO NOT** store in or expose product to wet conditions. Rough handling of product may cause breakage of water soluble bags, especially at low temperatures.

DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Break, crush or puncture sachets and containers and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. **DO NOT** burn empty containers or product.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (see Storage and Disposal).

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. May irritate the eyes, nose and throat, and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Open sachets only as needed. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, and face shield. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves, face shield, and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS (WHS REGULATIONS 2011)

May damage fertility or the unborn child.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or from 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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