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

Apparent 

Salvo 212

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 212g/L FLUAZIFOP-P
present as the butyl ester
SOLVENT: 703g/L HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

GROUP 1 HERBICIDE

For the control of certain grasses in crops as indicated in the Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No: 67039/122778

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. Under such conditions the biological process of the weeds slow down and Apparent Salvo 212 Herbicide transport in the weed can be drastically reduced, resulting in an incomplete kill or suppression only of the weeds.

DO NOT allow annual grass weeds to reach the late tillering stage before application.

DO NOT apply at flowering stage of weeds.

DO NOT apply under conditions of high temperature, low humidity or where weeds are drought stressed.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Weed Stage	Rate/ha
Lupins	Annual Phalaris, Annual ryegrass, Barley grass, Brome grasses, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	Growing actively at 2- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250mL#
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500mL#
Canola, Linseed	Annual Phalaris, Annual ryegrass, Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	Growing actively at 2- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	250mL#
Faba Beans			300mL#
Field Peas, Chickpeas	Brome grasses		
Barrel Medic, Pastures, Snail Medic, Subterranean Clover, Vetches (<i>Vicia</i> spp.), White Clover	Annual Phalaris, Annual ryegrass, Barley grass, Brome grasses, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	500mL#
Pigeon Peas	Barnyard grass, Crowsfoot grass, Johnson grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, <i>Panicum</i> sp, Rhodes grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (Crab grass), Wild oats	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
	As above plus Innocent weed	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750mL*
	Plants of: Carpet grass, Couch grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum and Water couch re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3-6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	750mL*
		Beyond the 6 leaf stage	1L*
	Foxtail seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.) and Pigeon grass	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	
Lucerne (Seedling and established)	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Brome grasses, Crowsfoot grass, Johnson grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, Rhodes grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (Crabgrass), Wild oats	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
	Innocent weed and seedlings of Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Water couch	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750mL*
Forage Crops and Seed Crops	Barnyard grass, Crowsfoot grass, Liverseed grass, Summer grass (Crab grass), Stinkgrass, Rhodes grass	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
		As above plus Giant paspalum (seedling), Green panic (seedling)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering
White Clover, Lotus, Pinto Peanut, Shrubby Stylo, Silverleaf Desmodium, Wynn Cassia	Plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Water couch, Johnson grass, Paspalum, Giant paspalum, Kikuyu grass, re- established from seed or fragmented stems	Young vegetative growth with 3-6 leaves per shoot	2L*

State	Withholding Period		Critical Comments
	Harvest	Grazing	
All States	17 weeks	7 weeks	Apply in not less than 50L/ha. Use the higher rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions.
	17 weeks	21 days	Apply in not less than 50L/ha.
	5 weeks	7 weeks	Use the 500mL rate in dense weed populations or under less than ideal weather conditions. Canola - Do not apply to the crop beyond the 6 leaf stage.
	7 weeks	7 weeks	Volunteer Cereals – Do not apply once weed has reached the jointing stage.
	-	21 days	
Qld, NT only	17 weeks	7 weeks	Follow-up spraying will be necessary if new germinations occur.
			As above. Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
Qld, NT only	17 weeks	7 weeks	Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
			Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
All States & NT	-	6 weeks	Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Apply when lucerne is past the 2-3 trifoliate leaf stage. These rates will only control couch grass seedlings and Johnson grass seedlings, which are less than 2 months old and established from seed.
Qld only	-	7 weeks	Apply as a post-emergent application at least 3 weeks after sowing (crop seedlings with a minimum of 2-6 true leaves). Some initial chlorotic mottling of leaves may occur at high application rates in some crops.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Weed Stage	Rate/ha
Soybeans	Barnyard grass, Crowsfoot grass, Johnson grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, Summer grass (Crab grass), Stinkgrass, Panicum sp. Rhodes grass, Wild oats	Growing actively at 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
	As above plus Innocent weed	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	750mL*
	Plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum, Water couch re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3-6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	1L*
	Pigeon grass seedling (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Beyond the 6 leaf stage	
Blueberries	Barnyard grass, Crowsfoot grass, Stinkgrass, Urochloa grass	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750mL
	Plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum re-established from seed or fragmented rhizomes	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
	Established plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3-6 leaves per shoot	2 or 4L
Blackcurrants	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Barley grass, Brome grasses, Barnyard grass, Crowsfoot grass, Summer grass (Crabgrass), Wild oats	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
Hops	Pigeon grass, Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
		Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	2 or 4L*
	Established plants of Bent grass, Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Kikuyu grass, Paspalum, Water couch	Young growth (3-6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	
Broad beans, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Capsicums, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Green beans, Lettuce, Tomatoes	Barnyard grass, Crowsfoot grass, Liverseed grass, Stinkgrass	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL
	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Annual Phalaris, Barley grass, Brome grasses, Johnson grass (seedling), <i>Panicum</i> sp., Paspalum, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats Green summer grass	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L
Peas (including freezer peas)	Seedlings of Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Innocent weed, Summer grass (Crabgrass), Water couch	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750mL
Peanuts	Volunteer cereals		750mL*
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*

State	Withholding Period		Critical Comments
	Harvest	Grazing	
Vic, Qld, NSW, NT only	17 weeks	7 weeks	Follow-up spraying may be necessary if new germinations occur.
			As above. Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
			Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
			Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
Qld only	4 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
			Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Use higher rates for well - established infestations where greater control is required in one season.
Tas, Vic only	4 weeks	-	For blackcurrants apply in not less than 100L/ha.
	10 weeks	-	Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
			Apply in not less than 200L/ha. Use the higher rate for well-established infestations or when greater control is required in one season.
All States & NT	5 weeks	7 weeks	Apply in not less than 100L/ha.
	6 weeks	-	
	6 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 200L/ha.
	6 weeks	-	
	11 weeks	-	
	7 weeks	-	
	6 weeks	-	
	8 weeks	-	
	5 weeks	7 weeks	
	4 weeks	-	
4 weeks	-		
Tas, WA, SA, Vic NSW only	7 weeks	7 weeks	These rates will only control perennial grass weed seedlings, which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.
Qld, NT only	6 weeks	6 weeks	Follow-up sprayings may be necessary if new germinations occur.
			Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use the higher water volumes if weeds are dense. Follow-up sprayings may be necessary if new germinations occur.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Weed Stage	Rate/ha
Peanuts, Navy Beans, Cotton	Barnyard grass, Crowfoot grass, Innocent weed, Johnson grass, Liverseed grass, Panicum sp. Rhodes grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (crabgrass), Wild oats	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750mL*
		Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
Sunflowers	Plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum, Water couch re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively with 3-6 leaves per shoot, less than 2 months old and establishing from seed or fragmented stems	750mL*
	Pigeon grass, Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)	Growing actively at 3- 5 leaf stage	1L*
Leucaena	Seedlings of perennial grasses only	-	
	Or pasture seedlings re-growing from seed or fragmented stems		2L*
Apples, Pears, Grapes, Stone Fruit, Citrus	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Brome grasses, Crowfoot grass, Johnson grass, Liverseed grass, Prairie grass, Summer grass (Crabgrass), Wild oats	Growing actively at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
	Innocent weed, Stinkgrass		1.5L*
	Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.), Pigeon grass	Growing actively at the 3-5 leaf stage only	
	Established plants of Bent grass, Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Water couch, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum	Young vegetative growth (3-6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2 or 4L*
Avocados, Bananas, Custard Apples, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Persimmons	Barnyard grass, Crowfoot grass, Giant paspalum (seedling), Green panic (seedling), Johnson grass, Para grass, Prairie grass, Rhodes grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (Crabgrass)	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
Akee, Black Sapote, Breadfruit – Caimito (Star Apple), Canistel, Casimoraa (White Sapote), Cherimoya, Durian, Feijoa, Granadilla, Guava, Jackfruit, Longan, Mamey, Mamee Apple, Mangosteин, Plantain, Pomegranate, Prickly Pear (Cactus fruit), Rambutan, Santol, Sapodilla, Sapote, Soursop, Sweetsop, Yellow Mombin	Established plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Giant paspalum, Guinea grass, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Para grass, Paspalum	Young vegetative growth (3-6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2 or 4L*

State	Withholding Period		Critical Comments
	Harvest	Grazing	
Qld, NSW, NT only	6 weeks	6 weeks	Follow-up sprayings may be necessary if new germinations occur.
	5 weeks	7 weeks	
All States	14 weeks	14 weeks	As above. Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use the higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
			Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Use the higher water volumes if weeds are dense.
			Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
Qld only	17 weeks	7 weeks	Does not control blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>). Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
All States	-	-	Apply in not less than 200L/ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/vine.
	-	-	Crop Safety
	4 weeks	-	Stone fruit, especially peaches and nectarines: Apply as a directed spray avoiding contact of spray with foliage of trees. Do not spray over the top of young trees.
	-	-	Suppression only beyond the 5 leaf stage.
			As above. Use the higher rate for well-established infestations or when greater control is required in one season.
NSW, Qld, NT, WA only	-	-	Apply in not less than 200L/ha. Direct the spray to the base of the tree/vine. Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.
	-	-	
	14 days	-	
	14 days	-	
	14 days	-	
	14 days	-	
Qld, NT, WA only	14 days	-	As above. Use the higher rate for well-established infestations or when greater control is required in one season.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Weed Stage	Rate/ha
Onions	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Brome grasses, Crowfoot grass, Johnson grass (seedling), Liverseed grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	Growing actively at the 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
	Innocent weed, Stinkgrass Summer grass (Crabgrass), Seedlings of: Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Water couch		750mL*
	Foxtail (Tas) seedlings (<i>Setaria</i> spp.), Pigeon grass		1.5L*
	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Brome grasses, Crowfoot grass, Innocent weed, Liverseed grass, Summer grass (crabgrass), Wild oats Seedlings of: Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Johnson grass, Water couch	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	
Potatoes (15cm or less in height)	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Annual Phalaris, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Brome grasses, Crowfoot grass, Liverseed grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (crabgrass), Volunteer cereals, Wild oats, Seedlings of: Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Johnson Grass, Water couch	Growing actively at the 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
		Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
	Plants of Bent grass, Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum, Water couch re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Growing actively at the 3-6 leaves per shoot	2L*
Cucurbits: Cucumber, Rockmelon, Gherkin, Honeydew Melon, Pumpkin, Squash, Watermelon, Zucchini	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Brome grasses, Crowfoot grass, Guinea grass, Liverseed grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (crabgrass), Volunteer cereals, Wild oats, Seedlings of: Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Johnson grass, Water couch	Growing actively at the 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL
		Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L
Strawberries	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Annual Phalaris, Barnyard grass, Crowfoot grass, Liverseed grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (crabgrass), Volunteer cereals, Wild oats, Seedlings of: Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Johnson grass, Paspalum, Water couch	Growing actively at the 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
		Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
Pineapples	Barnyard grass, Crowfoot grass, Liverseed grass, Rhodes grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (crabgrass)	Growing actively at the 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
	As above plus seedlings of Giant paspalum, Green panic	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
	Plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Giant paspalum, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum, Water couch, re-established from seed or fragmented stems	Young vegetative growth with 3-6 leaves per shoot	2L*

State	Withholding Period		Critical Comments		
	Harvest	Grazing			
All States & NT	5 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 100L/ha	These rates will only control couch and Johnson grass seedlings, which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.	
			Apply in not less than 200L/ha		Suppression only for pigeon grass and foxtail (Tas) seedlings beyond the 5-leaf stage.
All States & NT	10 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 100L/ha.	These rates will only control perennial grass seedlings, which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed or fragmenting stems.	
			Apply in not less than 200L/ha. Use the higher water volumes if weed growth is dense or where crop is shielding weeds.		These rates will only control perennial grass seedlings, which are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed or fragmenting stems.
			Do not apply before the 5 true leaf stage of the crop.		
All States & NT	21 days 5 weeks 21 days 5 weeks 21 days 5 weeks 21 days	-	Do NOT apply in water volumes higher than 200L/ha. These rates will only control couch, Johnson grass and paspalum seedlings that are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.		
			Apply in not less than 100L/ha.	These rates will only control couch, Johnson grass and paspalum seedlings that are less than 2 months old and are establishing from seed.	
	4 weeks	-	Apply in not less than 200L/ha.		
Old, NT only	14 days	-	Repeat spray may be necessary if grasses are more advanced.		
			As above.		
			Apply in 100 – 500L/ha. For spot spraying rates see separate sections.		

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Weed Stage	Rate/ha
Potted and open grown ornamental shrubs and trees in: roadside, farm and fenceline plantings, nurseries, parks and gardens	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Annual Phalaris, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Brome grasses, Crowfoot grass, Guinea grass, Liverseed grass, Stinkgrass, Summer grass (crabgrass), Volunteer cereals, Wild oats, Seedlings of: Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Johnson grass, Paspalum, Water couch	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	750mL or 1L
	Established plants of Bent grass, Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Johnson grass, Kentucky blue grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum, Water couch	Growing actively	2 or 4L
Plantations of <i>Pinus caribaea</i> (Caribbean Pine), <i>Pinus elliotti</i> (Slash Pine), <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Barnyard grass, Crowfoot grass, Stinkgrass, Urochloa grass	Growing actively at the 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	750mL*
	Plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum re-established from seeds or germinated rhizomes	Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	1L*
	Established plants of Carpet grass, Couch grass, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum	Growing actively and have 3-6 leaves per shoot	2 or 4L*
Bushland	Veldtgrass	Growing actively and unstressed	2 to 4L
Tea-Trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Annual grasses (except <i>Poa annua</i> and <i>Vulpia</i> spp.)	Apply to actively growing weeds	1 to 2L
Oilseed Poppies	Annual ryegrass, Brome grass, Wild oats, Barley grass, Volunteer cereals, Summer grass (Crabgrass)	Growing actively at the 3-5 leaf stage before tillering commences	500mL*
Duboisia	Established plants of Couch grass, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum, Water couch	Young vegetative growth (3-6 leaves per shoot) when growing actively	2L*

Spot spraying

Crop	Weeds Controlled
Apples, Broad Beans, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Blackcurrants, Blueberries, All Cucurbits, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicums, Carrots, Celery, Grapes, Green Beans, Hops, Lucerne, Lettuce, Onions, Pears, Potted and open grown ornamental shrubs and trees, Strawberries, Stonefruit, Tomatoes, Tropical fruit as per label.	Annual (Wimmera) ryegrass, Barley grass, Barnyard grass, Brome grasses, Crowfoot grass, Wild oats Perennial grass seedlings, including Bent grass, Couch grass, Green summer grass, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Paspalum Established plants of perennial grasses, Bent grass, Carpet grass, Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Giant paspalum, Guinea grass, Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass, Para grass, Paspalum, Water couch Plants of Bent grass, Carpet grass, Couch grass, English couch (Rope twitch), Johnson grass, Kikuyu grass Paspalum, Water couch re-established from seed or fragmented stems

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

Note: Apparent Salvo 212 Herbicide does NOT control winter grass (*Poa annua*), silver grass (*Vulpia bromoides*), nutsedge (*Cyperus* spp.) and broadleaf weeds.

* ALWAYS ADD 350mL AGRAL OR 200mL BS1000 PER 100L OF SPRAY SOLUTION UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ADD 2L DC-TRATE OR 200mL BS1000 PLUS 2L ULVAPRON PER 100L SPRAY SOLUTION

State	Withholding Period		Critical Comments
	Harvest	Grazing	
All States & NT	-	-	Use the higher rates for more established weed infestations.
			These rates only control perennial grass seedlings that are less than 2 months old and are established from seed. Apply in not less than 100L/ha. Do NOT apply over the tops of <i>Protea</i> , <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> , <i>Browallia</i> and <i>Verbena</i> species, apply only as directed sprays. Use the higher rates for well-established weed infestations or where greater control is required in one season. Apply in not less than 200L/ha. Do NOT apply over the tops of <i>Protea</i> , <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> , <i>Browallia</i> and <i>Verbena</i> species, apply only as directed sprays.
Qld only	-	18 months	Apply using sprinkler sprayers in 50L/ha. Use subject to Queensland Forest Service Code of Practice.
WA only	-	-	Use the higher rate in dense undergrowth or on older less vigorous weeds. Where Veldtgrass is dense, 250L water per ha should be applied.
NSW only	-	-	Use the higher rate where grasses fully tillered.
Tas only	12 weeks	-	Apply in 100 – 200L/ha. Do not tank mix with Reglone as severe crop injury may occur. Annual ryegrass re-growth may occur if sprayed beyond the early tillering stage.
Qld only	-	-	Apply in not less than 200L/ha. Direct the spray towards the ground under the tree canopy.

Weed Stage	Rate/10L	States	Critical Comment
Growing actively seedlings at 5 leaf to early tillering	12.5mL or 25mL	As for the main section of this label	Use the higher rate for more established weed infestations.
Established and growing actively	50mL or 100mL		Thoroughly wet target weeds.
	25mL or 50mL		Always follow critical comments for specific crops.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST

Custard Apples, Kiwi Fruit, Lychee, Mangoes, Passion Fruit, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pineapples:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Cucumber, Gherkin, Squash, Zucchini: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Blueberries, Blackcurrants, Grapes, Lettuce, Strawberries, Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Cucurbits (Honeydew, Rock and Watermelon, Pumpkin), Onions, Broad Beans, Green Beans, Faba Beans, Navy Beans: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Brassicac (Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage), Peanuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Chickpeas, Field Peas, Green Vegetable Peas, Carrots: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Celery: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Hops, Potatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Capsicums: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 11 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Oilseed Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Cotton, Sunflowers: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Lupins, Canola, Soybeans, Pigeon Peas, Linseed, Leucaena: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 17 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Stone Fruit, Pome Fruits, Citrus: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING

Broad Beans, Forage Crops, Green Beans, Leucaena, Peas (Including Freezer Peas), Pulses (Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lupins, Navy Beans, Pigeon Peas, Soybeans) Seed Crops:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER TREATMENT OR REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 7 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE

Canola, Clover, Linseed, Medics, Vetches: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 7 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE

Lucerne, Peanuts: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION OR REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 7 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE

Sunflowers: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION OR REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 7 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI)

AFTER OBSERVING THE GRAZING WITHHOLDING REQUIREMENTS, LIVESTOCK THAT HAS GRAZED OR BEEN FED TREATED CROPS SHOULD BE PLACED ON CLEAN FEED FOR 7 DAYS PRIOR TO SLAUGHTER.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apparent Salvo 212 Herbicide is rapidly absorbed by leaves and green stems (is rainfast within one hour) and translocated throughout the plant. It accumulates at growing points, both above ground and in the roots, rhizomes and stolons of grass weeds. Weed growth and hence competition with the crop stops within 48 hours. First symptoms are not evident for at least a week after application. Growing points turn brown and rot; shoot tips can be easily pulled out after 2-3 weeks. Young leaves turn yellow or reddish soon after, but more mature leaves may remain green for extended periods. Weed control is usually complete 3-5 weeks after spraying.

If treated area is to be grazed following application with Apparent Salvo 212 Herbicide, allow 7 days to elapse before introducing stock to ensure maximum weed control.

MIXING

Add the required amount of product to the spray tank, which should be 50 – 75% full. The agitation system should be running during mixing and spraying. If agitation ceases and settlement occurs, agitate thoroughly before spraying.

APPLICATION

Time of Application

To obtain the maximum benefits of this product, weeds should be sprayed when young and actively growing. Grasses establishing from seed should be sprayed before tillering occurs. Higher rates will be necessary once tillering commences. For annual grass weeds, spraying must take place before the late tillering stage if a complete kill is desired.

Method of Application

Good spray coverage is essential for maximum results. Spray equipment must be checked and calibrated accurately prior to application.

Boom Spraying: Check height of boom above the target weeds to ensure the spray is evenly distributed and a double overlap pattern is obtained. When spraying grass weed targets, an even distribution of droplets with no less than 50% of the spray volume in the 150 – 300 micron range is desirable.

Broadacre use: Water volumes per hectare will depend on nozzle selection and should be in the range of 50 –100L/ha. 110° fan nozzles are preferred for use with this product. Use higher volumes of spray to achieve full coverage of dense, vigorous weed infestations.

Band Spraying: Ensure sufficient coverage by using two nozzles (one either side of the plant row) when the crop is beyond the two-leaf stage.

Aerial Spraying: Flying height, pressure, nozzles size and positioning of the aircraft should be such to minimise spray drift. Avoid spraying in high winds or under temperature inversion conditions. Special care must be taken to avoid drift onto adjacent crops such as cereals, maize or sorghum. Apply in not less than 30L/ha.

Spot Spraying: On smaller areas use a knapsack sprayer suitably calibrated.

Cleaning Up: After use, clean equipment thoroughly and rinse several times prior to re-use.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with Agral, BS1000, DC-Trate, Ulvapon, Sertin, Imidan, Karate and Pirimor. Do not tank mix with other pesticides without prior reference to AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP 1 HERBICIDE

Apparent Salvo 212 Herbicide is a member of the aryloxyphenoxypropionate group of herbicides. This product has the inhibition of acetyl-coA carboxylase mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group 1 Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to this product and other Group 1 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 this product or other Group 1 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

Stress Conditions

Moisture stress is a particular problem, whether caused by drought or short-term stresses, resulting from a combination of high temperatures and low humidity or by prior use of pre-emergence herbicides resulting in stunted root growth of weeds. An irrigation or an effective rainfall must occur immediately before or after spraying if these conditions exist. Other stress situations to avoid include frost, waterlogging and extended cold conditions. Do not spray if any stress conditions are present just prior to application.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment, which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops cropping lands or pasture. DO NOT plant cereal crops for a period of 12 weeks after application.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Moderately hazardous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area and away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seeds and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing spray and using the product wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. 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, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on AIRR APPARENT's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.