

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



Metsol 600 Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 600 g/kg METSULFURON-METHYL

GROUP	B	HERBICIDE
--------------	----------	------------------

For the Control of Certain Brush and Broadleaf Weeds in Native Pastures, Rights-of-way, Commercial and Industrial Areas and for the Control of Certain Broadleaved Weeds in Winter Cereal Crops, Grass Pastures and Pasture Renovation as per the Directions for Use

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval No.: 67482/105320



Crop Culture Pty Ltd
ACN: 142 860 473
43 Gap Road
Sunbury Vic 3429
Ph: 1300 11 2767
(Ph: 1300 11 CROP)
www.cropculture.com.au

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints

DO NOT apply to crops under stress

DO NOT store the prepared spray for more than 2 days.

DO NOT store tank mixes with other products.

DO NOT apply to crops before the 3-leaf stage when used post emergent.

DO NOT use on flood or furrow irrigated crops.

DO NOT apply to weeds under stress (from waterlogging, drought etc.) or that are not actively growing.

1) CEREAL CROPS - METSOL 600 HERBICIDE ONLY

Post Crop and Weed Emergence by Ground and Aerial Application

Additional Restraint

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate (g/ha)	Weed Growth Stage at Application	Critical Comments
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale, Wheat	African Turnip Weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>)	Qld only	5	Apply before the 6 leaf stage.	General: Where 2 rates are specified, use the higher rate for heavy weed pressure or for larger weeds. Where growth stage is not specified in the adjacent column, apply when weeds are small (i.e. no greater than 5 cm in height or diameter) and actively growing. Refer to General Instructions and Crop Safety Directions for further application instructions.
	Amsinckia / Yellow Burrweed (<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>)	WA only	5		
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7		
	Ball Mustard (<i>Neslia paniculata</i>)	SA only	5	Apply at cotyledon to 10 cm in height or diameter.	
	Boggabri Weed/ Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>)	Qld only	7		
	Colomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)	SA only	5		
	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria spp.</i>)	WA only	5		
	Charlock (<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5		
	Chickpeas (volunteer) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA only	5		
	Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5		
	Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Qld only	5		
	Clover (subterranean) (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	All States	5		
	Common Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, Vic only	5		
Cutleaf Mignonette (<i>Reseda lutea</i>)	Tas, SA only	7	Apply up to the 4 leaf stage.		

Spray large, actively growing plants up to the early flowering stage. Plants that emerge after spraying may not be controlled.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate (g/ha)	Weed Growth Stage at Application	Critical Comments
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale, Wheat continued	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)	All States	5		
	Denseflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>)	NSW, SA only	5		
	Dock (broadleaf) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	WA only	5		
	Dock (broadleaf) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7		Use the higher rate where weed pressure is high.
	Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Vic, SA only	5	Apply after the 3 node stage.	
	Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5		
		NSW only	7		
	Hare's Ear/ Treacle Mustard (<i>Conringia orientalis</i>)	Vic only	5	Apply before the 5 leaf stage.	
	Hogweed/ Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	WA only	5	Apply before the 4 leaf stage.	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7		Use the higher rate when weed populations are dense and majority of weeds are 4 leaf.
		Qld only	7	Apply when weeds are cotyledon to 3 leaf.	
	Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>)	All States	5		Heavy populations and or those suffering from moisture stress may not be completely controlled. A tank mix with MCPA is recommended.
	Lincoln Weed (<i>Diploaxis tenuifolia</i>)	SA only	7		Apply from late winter to early spring. Plants must be actively growing. Plants emerging after spraying may not be controlled.
	Lupins (<i>Lupinus albus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	5		
	Mallee Catchfly (<i>Silene apetala</i>)	SA only	5		
	Medics (<i>Medicago spp.</i>)	All States	5		
	New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>)	Qld only	7	Apply before the 4 leaf stage.	
Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7	Apply the lower rate before the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 leaf to rosette stage.		

Crop	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate (g/ha)	Weed Growth Stage at Application	Critical Comments
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale, Wheat continued	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	WA, Tas only	5		Use the higher rate for large weeds or heavy weed populations.
		NSW, SA only	5 or 7		
	Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7		
		WA only	5		
	Red Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Qld only	5	Apply before the 6 leaf stage.	
			7	Apply this rate when weed populations are dense and the majority of weeds are 6 leaf stage.	
	Rough Poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5		
	Salt bush (<i>Atriplex meulleri</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7	Use the lower rate at the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 - 6 leaf stage.	
	Shepherds Purse (<i>Capsella bursa- pastoris</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5		
	Skeleton Weed - suppression only (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	7		
		WA only	5		
	Slender celery (<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>)	Qld only	5		
	Smallflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>)	SA only	5		
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5		Some regeneration from underground rootstocks and new germinations may occur late in the season.
	Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5	Apply after a majority of Soursob have emerged and are actively growing.	
	Spiny Emex/ Doublegee/ Three Cornered Jacks (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only	5		Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure.
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 or 7		
Stagger weed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>)	All States	5			
Storksbill/ Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium spp.</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5			
Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	All States	5			

Crop	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate (g/ha)	Weed Growth Stage at Application	Critical Comments
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale, Wheat continued	Volunteer Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7	Use the lower rate at the cotyledon to 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 - 8 leaf stage.	
		NSW only	7	Apply at the cotyledon to 8 leaf stage.	
	Wild / Crow Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)	Vic, Tas only	7	Apply at the 1 - 2 leaf stage.	
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	All States	5		

Note: For wetting agent/surfactant requirements, see USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

2) CEREAL CROPS – METSOL 600 HERBICIDE MIXTURES

Post Crop and Weed Emergence by Ground and Aerial Application

Additional Restraint

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

For the control of weeds in addition to those listed above the following mixtures with their appropriate timings are recommended. For mixing instructions refer to 'Spray Preparation' Section.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate per ha	Crop Stage at Application	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Cereal Rye	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	NSW, Vic only	5 g + 500 mL diuron flowable (500 g/L) + 500 mL MCPA amine (500 g/L)	3 to 5 leaf (Zadoks 13-15) NSW only 5 leaf (Zadoks 15) Vic only	DO NOT apply to Shortim, Kamilaroi or Olympic wheat. Apply when weeds are 2 - 5 leaf.
		SA only	5 g + 500 mL diuron flowable (500 g/L) + 350 mL MCPA amine (500 g/L)	3 to 5 leaf (Zadoks 13-15)	
		WA only	5 g + 350 mL diuron flowable (500 g/L) + 400 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 to 4 leaf (Zadoks 13-14)	Apply when weeds are 2 - 5 leaf.
Barley, Wheat	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	SA only	5 g + 550 mL terbutryn (500 g/L)	3 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 13-21)	Apply when weeds are 2 - 6 leaf.
		NSW only	5 g + 850 mL terbutryn (500 g/L)		
		NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	5 g + 1 L Agtryne MA [®]	3 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 13-21)	Apply when weeds are 2 to 6 leaf.
		WA only	5 g + 750 mL Bromicide MA [®]	3 leaf to full tillered	Apply when weeds are up to 6 leaf stage.
Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g + 1.4 L Bromicide MA [®]				
WA only	5 g + 1.4 L Bromicide MA [®]	Apply when weeds are 6 to 8 leaf stage.			
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale & Wheat		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g + 2.1 L Bromicide MA [®]	5 leaf to full tillered (NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only) Early tillering to full tillering (Qld only)	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate per ha	Crop Stage at Application	Critical Comments
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale & Wheat continued	Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	Qld only	5 g + 700 mL - 1 L MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Early tillering to before boot (Zadoks 21-39)	Apply the lower rate to seedling weeds (3 - 6 leaf) and the higher rate to well developed weeds up to rosette stage.
		NSW only		Apply 700 mL after the crop has reached the 5 leaf stage. Apply the higher rate after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	
		SA only	5 g + 1.4 L MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Early tillering to before boot (Zadoks 21-39)	Apply when weeds are seedling to rosette.
		WA only	5 g + 1.2 L MCPA amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to tillering (Zadoks 15-30)	
		Wheat, barley	WA only	5 g + 250 mL Jaguar®	Wheat: 3 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 13- 20) Barley: 5 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 15- 30)
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye and Triticale	Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 1.1 L to 1.6 L LVE MCPA (500 g/L)	5 leaf to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15-37)	Apply up to 2 - 3 leaf stage only.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 1.1 L to 1.6 L LVE MCPA (500 g/L)	5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15-37)	Spray young rosettes before leaves become spiny.
		Qld only	5 g + 1.4 L to 2.1 L LVE MCPA (500 g/L)	Early tillering to before boot (Zadoks 21 – 39). Higher rates (above 1.5 L/ha) of MCPA amine only to be used on crops from the mid-tillering to before boot stage (Zadoks 23 – 29)	Apply to weeds at seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well developed weeds.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 300 mL clopypalid (300 g/L)	4 to 5 leaf stage (Zadoks 14-15)	Spray when weeds are young and actively growing. DO NOT apply clopypalid to a cereal crop if field peas are to be sown the following season unless cereal stubble is to be burnt.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate per ha	Crop Stage at Application	Critical Comments
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye and Triticale continued	Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	Tas only [#]	5 g + 1.5 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15- 21)	Apply to weeds at seedling to rosette stage.
		NSW only	5 g + 700 mL to 1.7 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well-developed weeds.
		Qld only	5 g + 1.1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	Mid tillering to before boot (Zadoks 23-39)	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage.
			5 g + 1.5 L MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Early tillering to before boot (Zadoks 21-39)	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 840 mL to 1.1 L LVE MCPA (500 g/L)	Apply from 5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15-37)	Spray at pre- cabbage stage.
Wheat	Slender thistle (<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>)	5 g + 2.1 L LVE MCPA (500 g/L)		Moderately susceptible. Spray young rosettes.	
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale	Slender thistle (<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> and <i>C. pycnocephalus</i>)	NSW only	5 g + 1 L to 1.7 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	Apply after the first node can be felt in the base of the tiller and before the swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well-developed weeds.
		Tas only [#]	5 g + 1.7 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15- 21)	Apply to weeds at seedling to young rosette stage.
Wheat, Barley & Triticale	Black bindweed/ Climbing Buckwheat (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	Qld, NSW only	5 or 7 g + 1 L Tordon 242 [®]	Apply from early tillering (when the main shoot has 4 to 5 leaves plus 2 or more new tillers have formed) to start of jointing (1 st node).	For best control apply at early tillering as this weed becomes more difficult to control as it becomes larger.

[#] In Tasmania 2,4-D can only be applied between 15 April to 15 September to minimise damage to grapevines through spray or vapour drift.

Note: For wetting agent/surfactant requirements, see USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

3) CEREAL CROPS - METSOL 600 HERBICIDE AND MIXTURE WITH GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE Fallow/ Pre-Plant Knockdown

Additional Restraint

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate per ha	Weed Stage at Application	Critical Comments
Wheat	Refer to Section 1 - Post Crop and Weed Emergence and glyphosate herbicide Directions for Use	All States except WA	5 or 7 g + glyphosate at label rates	Refer to Section 1 - Post Crop and Weed Emergence and glyphosate herbicide Directions for Use	DO NOT apply at less than 10 days before sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly if conditions are dry and cold. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to critical comments and General Instructions of both labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed.
		WA only	5 g + glyphosate at label rates		
Barley, Cereal Rye or Triticale		All States except WA	5 or 7 g + glyphosate at label rates		DO NOT apply at less than 6 weeks before sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly if conditions are dry and cold. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to critical comments and General Instructions of both labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed.
		WA only	5 g + glyphosate at label rates		

Note: For wetting agent/surfactant requirements, see USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

4) NATIVE PASTURES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS**METSOL 600 HERBICIDE ONLY****Ground Application (All States – except where noted)****Additional Restraints**

DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 4 hours of spraying.

DO NOT apply to pastures based on *Paspalum notatum* or *Setaria spp.*, as their vegetative growth will be reduced.

DO NOT treat newly sown pastures as severe damage may occur.

DO NOT use on pasture seed crops.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate			Critical Comments
		Handgun (g/100 L)	Ground Boom (g/ha)	Gas Gun (g/L)	
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Alligator Weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	10	80		FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from waterlogging, drought etc. DO NOT apply in aquatic situations. For complete control, follow-up applications are necessary for at least the next 2 seasons.
	Apple Box (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>), Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Blakely's Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>), Yellow box (<i>E. melliodora</i>)	10 + Pulse® (200 mL/100 L)		1 + Pulse® (10 mL/ 5 L)	Apply to plants up to 4 m high. Ensure thorough coverage. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed. Results cannot be guaranteed where suckers originate from large lignotubers.
	Australian Blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)	10		1 + Pulse® (10 mL/ 5 L)	Handgun - apply to ensure thorough coverage but not to cause run-off.
	Bellyache Bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	10 + Pulse® (200 mL /100 L)			
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus spp.</i>)	10 + a mineral crop oil (1 L/100 L)		1 + Pulse® (10 mL/ 5 L)	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and canes. Ensure peripheral runners are sprayed. Tasmania: Apply after petal fall. DO NOT apply to bushes bearing mature fruit. Victoria: Apply between December and April.
	Bitou Bush/ Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monillifera</i>)	10			Minimise contact with desirable plants. Apply to point of run-off.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate			Critical Comments
		Handgun (g/100 L)	Ground Boom (g/ha)	Gas Gun (g/L)	FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from waterlogging, drought etc.
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas continued	Bridal Creeper (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	5			Apply from mid-June to late August. To achieve complete control follow-up applications over at least 2 seasons are required. To minimise damage to native vegetation, water volumes of 500 - 800 L/ha are recommended.
	Common Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	10	60		Apply after 75% of fronds are fully expanded. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. For boom application adjust boom height to ensure complete spray overlap.
	Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	15			Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. When bushes are in thickets ensure good spray penetration. Apply up to early flowering. Best results are obtained on younger plants. Should regrowth occur, re-treat in the next growth period.
	Darling Pea (<i>Swainsona spp.</i>)		10		Spray during spring.
	Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	10			
	Golden Dodder (<i>Cuscuta australis</i>)	1			Apply as a spot spray to point of run-off at pre-flowering. Ensure correct coverage of infested area.
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) Vic, Tas, SA, NSW only	15 + Pulse® (200 mL /100 L)			Apply to bushes 2 m tall. Ensure thorough spray penetration and coverage of the whole plant.
	Great Mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)		20 + Pulse® (200 mL /100 L)		Apply to rosettes during stem elongation during spring when soil moisture is good. Regrowth may occur if plants are treated when growing conditions are not good.
	Harrisia Cactus (<i>Eriocereus spp.</i>)	20			Spray to thoroughly wet using water volumes of 1,000 - 1,500 litres per hectare. A follow-up treatment may be necessary.
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus spp</i>)	10			Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off.
	Inkweed (<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>)	5			
	Japanese Sunflower (<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>)	10			
	Kangaroo Thorn (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>)	10			DO NOT apply to bushes greater than 2.5 m high.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate			Critical Comments
		Handgun (g/100 L)	Ground Boom (g/ha)	Gas Gun (g/L)	FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from waterlogging, drought etc.
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas <i>continued</i>	Mistflower/ Creeping Crofton (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	5			Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Apply up to early flowering.
	Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>)	7.5			Plants sprayed under moisture stress will not be controlled.
	Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	5	7		Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Boom - For pastures only - Apply up to the rosette stage ensuring thorough spray coverage. Adjust boom height to ensure thorough spray overlap.
	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	5	15		Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Boom - Adjust boom height to ensure correct overlap. WA only: Apply up to early flowering i.e. August - September.
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>)	10		1 + Pulse® (10 mL/ 5 L)	DO NOT apply to bushes more than 3 m tall. Ensure complete spray coverage. Complete foliar spray coverage is essential for control; partial spray coverage will result in recovery.
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	5	15		Apply to plants at the rosette to cabbage stage.
	Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	15			DO NOT apply to bushes more than 3 m tall. Apply October to April, ensuring thorough spray coverage of all foliage and leaders. Incomplete coverage will result in re-growth. DO NOT treat plants infected with rust.
	Smartweed (<i>Polygonum spp.</i>)	10	10		
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	10		1 + Pulse® (10 mL/ 5 L)	DO NOT apply when bushes are stressed, when leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February. Handgun - Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Victoria only - Gasgun: DO NOT apply to bushes more than 2 m tall. Apply with shots of 25 mL of dilute product.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate			Critical Comments
		Handgun (g/100 L)	Ground Boom (g/ha)	Gas Gun (g/L)	FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from waterlogging, drought etc.
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas <i>continued</i>	Tree-of-Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>) NSW only	10			Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off.
	Wait-a-While (<i>Cesalpinia decapelata</i>)	10			
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	5			Apply to actively growing plants.

** Legumes in the pasture will be damaged

Note: For wetting agent/surfactant requirements, see USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

5) NATIVE PASTURES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS METSOL 600 HERBICIDE ONLY Aerial Application by Helicopter

Additional Restraint

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate g/ha	Critical Comments
				FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when weeds are actively growing and not stressed by conditions such as waterlogging, moisture etc.
Native Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus spp.</i>)	NSW, Tas, Vic only	160	Ensure all foliage is thoroughly covered including peripheral runners. Use at least 100 L of prepared spray per hectare. Tasmania: Apply after petal fall. DO NOT apply to bushes bearing mature fruit. Victoria: Apply between December and April.
Flood plains	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	NT only	50 or 60	Use the higher rate when air temperature exceeds 35°C. Apply in at least 60 L/ha of clean water. Use D6 or D8 nozzles with 45 swirl plates pressurised to 210 kPa to give large droplet size. Add a 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant (e.g. BS1000®).

** Legumes in the pasture will be damaged

6) NATIVE PASTURES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS METSOL 600 HERBICIDE + GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE TANK MIXES (All States)

Additional Restraints

DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of spraying.

DO NOT apply to plants wet with dew or rain or if droplets run-off when plants are disturbed.

Results may be slow to appear and may not be visible for 3 - 6 weeks. Full brownout may take 3 - 6 months.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate		Critical Comments
		Ground Boom or Helicopter per ha	Handgun or Knapsack	
Native Pastures**, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic and Public Service Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus spp</i>)	60 g + 8 L glyphosate (360 g/L) plus Pulse® (500 mL/ 100 L)	3 g + 400 mL glyphosate (360 g/L) per 100 L water plus Pulse® (500 mL/ 100 L)	For All Weeds: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from water logging, drought etc.
	Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	30 g + 4 L glyphosate (360 g/L) plus Pulse® (500 mL/ 100 L)		Apply when fronds are fully expanded but before first frosts. Refer to boom spraying section if applying by boom spray. DO NOT disturb Bracken for a minimum of 6 weeks after application.
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)			DO NOT apply in spring. Apply to actively growing plants.
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)			Apply to actively growing plants, which are not drought stressed.
	St Johns Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)			Apply in Spring to Summer to actively growing plants.
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)			Apply when plants are in full leaf. DO NOT apply once leaf fall has commenced.

** Legumes in the pasture will be damaged

Note: For wetting agent/surfactant requirements, see USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

**7) NATIVE PASTURES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS
METSOL 600 HERBICIDE + GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE TANK MIXES
Handgun and Knapsack Only**

Additional Restraints

DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of spraying.

DO NOT apply to plants wet with dew or rain or if droplets run-off when plants are disturbed.

Results may be slow to appear and may not be visible for 3 - 6 weeks. Full brownout may take 3 - 6 months.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	States	Handgun or Knapsack Rate per 100 Litres	Critical Comments
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic and Public Service Areas	Apple box (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>)	NSW only	10 g + 200 mL glyphosate (360 g/L) + Pulse® (200 mL/100 L)	Spray plants up to 4 m high ensuring thorough coverage. Plants growing from large lignotubers may not be controlled
	Australian blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)	NSW, Qld, Vic, Tas only		Spray to point of run-off.
	Bitou Bush/ Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA only		Ensure thorough coverage. Minimise contact with desirable species.
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus spp.</i>)	All States		Ensure thorough coverage. Peripheral runners must also be covered to minimise regrowth. Apply between January and April. Tasmania ONLY: Apply after petal fall. DO NOT apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.
	Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Blakely's Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>), Yellow box (<i>E. melliodora</i>)	NSW only		Spray plants up to 4 m high. Trees growing form large lignotubers may not be controlled.
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only		Ensure thorough coverage and penetration of spray into the bush. Apply to plants up to 2 m tall.
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus leavigata</i>)	NSW only		Spray to point of run-off.
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	NSW, Qld only		Ensure thorough coverage and penetration of spray into the bush. Apply to plants up to 2 m tall.
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>)	NSW, Qld only		Apply to bushes up to 3 m high. Ensure thorough coverage. If plants are not adequately covered plants may not be controlled.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	States	Handgun or Knapsack Rate per 100 Litres	Critical Comments
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic and Public Service Areas continued	St Johns Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		Always add a 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant (e.g. BS1000®) at the rate of 100 mL/100 L. Spray to wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off.
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only		DO NOT apply after leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February. Spray foliage to point of run-off.
	Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	NSW only		

** Legumes in the pasture will be damaged

Note: For wetting agent/surfactant requirements, see USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

8) ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION METSOL 600 HERBICIDE ONLY Ground Application

Additional Restraints

DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 4 hours of spraying.

DO NOT treat newly sown pastures as severe damage may occur.

DO NOT use on pasture seed crops.

Crops	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate per ha	Critical Comments
ESTABLISHED PASTURES TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES Perennial phalaris and Perennial Cocksfoot (Stands must be older than 1 year) or PASTURE RENOVATION Use to reduce weeds in established pastures before sowing a new pasture the following season	Annual Clover (<i>Trifolium sp.</i>)	All States	5 g	Apply before flowering.
	Annual Medics (<i>Medicago sp.</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	5 g	For best results apply before flowering.
	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria sp.</i>), One and Two leaf	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	5 g	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July/ early August. Repeat application may be required to obtain control.
	Docks (<i>Rumex spp.</i>)	All States	5 g - seedlings 10 g - established	For best results apply in spring prior to bolting.
	Doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only	5 or 10 g	Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply up to the 6 leaf stage.
	Erodium/ Storksbill/ Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium spp.</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas only		Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply before flowering.
	Onion Grass/ Guildford Grass (<i>Romula rosea</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	15 g	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually late June/ July before the onset of browning off caused by <i>Helminthosporium</i> fungus. If mixing with glyphosate use 10 g/ha.
	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	All States	10 or 15 g	Use the lower rate on small plants and the higher rate before bolting/ flowering.
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas only	15 g	Apply at the rosette to cabbage stage when plants are actively growing.
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	5 g - seedlings 10 g - established	For best results apply in spring before seed heads appear.
	Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)		5 or 10 g	For best results apply before flowering. Use the higher rate on dense stands.
	Wild Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)		15 g	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July/ early August. Repeat application may be required to obtain control.

Note: For wetting agent/surfactant requirements, see USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

CEREALS METSOL 600 HERBICIDE ONLY - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
CEREALS METSOL 600 HERBICIDE MIXTURES WITH:

- GLYPHOSATE - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
- MCPA, Tordon 242®, terbutryn (500 g/L), 2,4-D - DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION
- DIURON - DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION
- Bromicide MA® - DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION

PASTURES AND OTHER USE SITUATIONS – NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Metsol 600 Herbicide is a selective herbicide, which is rapidly absorbed by root and leaves.

INSTRUCTIONS SPECIFIC FOR CEREAL CROPS (Tables 1, 2 & 3)

Metsol 600 Herbicide is a selective herbicide, which can be used in cereal crops at the early post emergence stage of the crop (3 leaf to before booting stage). It may also be applied before planting the crop i.e. pre-plant. Best results are obtained if weeds are small (no larger than 5 cm in height or diameter) and actively growing. To achieve good weed control, it is preferable that rainfall wets the soil to a depth of 5 to 7.5 cm within 4 weeks of application. If application is not made when conditions and weed growth are optimum, results may be slow to appear and some weeds may only be suppressed or stunted.

For post emergent application, the product will remain in the soil for a period of time. The soil persistence will depend on environmental conditions such as soil pH, moisture, temperature and soil organic matter. Breakdown is faster in warm, wet acid soils and slowest in alkaline, cold, dry soils. This product does NOT provide acceptable residual control

Crop Safety

DO NOT apply to the wheat varieties Miling, Jacup, King or Harrier.

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes, as the product will seriously affect legumes.

Should the crop have been treated with another sulfonylurea herbicide, e.g. chlorsulfuron, consult your local representative or Department of Agriculture before application of Metsol 600 Herbicide as crop injury may occur.

DO NOT apply to crops that are stressed by any factor such as adverse environmental conditions, waterlogging, drought, frost, poor nutrient status, extreme acid or alkaline soil conditions, insect or nematode damage. Crop injury may occur if the product is applied to these crops. If the crop is stressed after application of the herbicide, crop yellowing and slow growth may occur but the final yield is normally unaffected, as the crop will recover. Application to soils with pH 5.5 or less may result in some crop retardation, especially if the crop is stressed.

Application Equipment

For control of weeds in winter cereal crops the product may be applied by ground or air.

Ground Spraying

Ensure the boom is properly calibrated to a constant speed or rate of delivery for thorough coverage and uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping and shut off boom while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may occur. Apply in a minimum of 50 L prepared spray/ha.

Aerial Application

Apply in a minimum of 20 L/ha. Application in higher water volumes may improve weed control reliability. Avoid spraying in conditions, which favour temperature inversions, still conditions, or in winds likely to cause drift onto sensitive crops or fallow areas to be planted to sensitive crops. Turn off boom when passing over creeks, dams or waterways.

The use of Micronair equipment is not recommended as the fine droplets emitted may lead to spray drift.

INSTRUCTIONS SPECIFIC FOR BRUSH AND HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL, ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION (Tables 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8)

Best results are achieved when application is made to actively growing plants, which are not stressed by any factors such as dry weather conditions, waterlogging etc. and plants to be treated are thoroughly covered. This is essential to achieve maximum herbicide uptake. Application to weeds that are not actively growing due to adverse conditions may result in weeds only being stunted or suppressed.

Regrowth may occur if the product is applied when plants are stressed or if complete spray coverage is not achieved. If regrowth does occur, re-treatment at the rates on this label is recommended. For blackberries re-treatment should only be undertaken if plants are at least 1 metre tall. This may not be until 2 years after the initial application. If weeds have been previously sprayed with other herbicides or if the weeds have been burned or slashed ensure 2 years have elapsed before treating with Metsol 600 Herbicide.

Legumes are extremely sensitive to Metsol 600 Herbicide and will be removed from the pasture if over sprayed. Some grasses will be damaged in pasture sprayed with this product and biomass production may be reduced for several months. Introduced grass species may be severely damaged if over-sprayed. Some temporary yellowing and some stunting may occur when used on Perennial Phalaris and/ or established Perennial cocksfoot. The following weeds will not be controlled: Barley grass (*Hordeum leporinum*), Brome grass (*Bromus unioloides*), Silvergrass (*Vulpia spp.*), Winter Grass (*Poa annua*).

Best results will be achieved if weeds are allowed to recover from grazing prior to herbicide application to allow for adequate uptake of the product. Sorrel and Docks particularly require new leaf growth. ALL grasses and legumes can be damaged and/or removed by a metsulfuron-methyl / glyphosate mixture.

It is recommended that this product not be applied to bushes bearing mature blackberries due to the collection of blackberries for food purposes by the public.

Some sorrel seedlings may germinate after the break the following year. Un-germinated clover will not be affected but seed set of clover in the year following application will be significantly reduced. If seed banks are not large, it may be necessary to re-sow clover.

For Pasture Topping situations this product may be mixed with glyphosate herbicide but ensure crop rotation recommendations are observed. Refer to the Directions for Use for each target weed on each product label.

Application Equipment

Metsol 600 Herbicide may be applied by air, handgun, boom spray or gas gun according to the Directions for Use table.

Handgun - Ensure complete and uniform coverage of all canes and foliage. Pressures of 550 - 750 kPa (80 - 100 psi) are recommended depending on size of bushes and target species. As an example: Use No. 4 or 5 spray nozzle for individual bushes or broadleaf weeds less than 1 metre high. Use No. 5 or 6 spray nozzle for bushes 1 - 2 m high and No. 7 or 8 spray nozzle for large bushes 2 - 3 metres high or for bushes with a large diameter. When using 3 g Metsol 600 Herbicide + 400 mL of Glyphosate 360 Herbicide pressures of greater than 800 kPa should be used to assist penetration. NOTE: For blackberry regrowth use the large spray nozzle/ high volume with as wide a cone setting as possible. Use even, side by side spray pattern moving from the base to the top of the bush. For blackberries it is important that runners at the side and top of the bush are treated and that spray penetrates larger bushes to wet the foliage and canes.

Boom Spray - Ensure the boom is properly calibrated to a constant speed or rate of delivery for thorough coverage and uniform spray pattern. Fan nozzles using pressures of 240 to 280 kPa are recommended. Adjust the boom height to ensure correct spray overlap. Apply in a minimum of 150 L prepared spray per hectare. Increase to 200 L/ha or more for dense stands.

Gas Gun - Ensure thorough coverage. The use of a suitable dye is recommended to allow the operator to see which plants have been treated.

Aerial Application - (by helicopter only) Use a properly calibrated helicopter using the half overlap opposite pass technique. Apply a minimum of 100 L/ha on blackberries and 60 L/ha on *Mimosa pigra* up to a maximum of 200 L prepared spray per hectare. Use a VMD of 300 microns. High temperatures and/or low humidity may cause excessive evaporation of droplets and may reduce results. Where bushes are large or terrain is steep, higher water volumes are necessary to ensure adequate

coverage. Avoid spraying in conditions that favour temperature inversions or in still conditions. Turn off boom when passing over creeks, dams or waterways. Avoid spraying where drift can move onto crop areas that are likely to be planted to crops and non-target pastures as injury may occur. DO NOT apply when temperatures exceed 30°C (except when treating *M. pigra*).

USE OF SURFACTANT / WETTING AGENT

Instructions specific for Cereals Crops (Tables 1, 2 & 3): Always add a 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant (e.g. BS1000®) at 100 mL/100 L of final spray volume (0.1% volume/volume). The use of spraying oils is not recommended.

Note: DO NOT add a surfactant/wetting agent when Metsol 600 Herbicide is tank mixed with terbutryn (500 g/L) or diuron (flowable and DF).

Instructions specific for brush and herbaceous weed control (Tables 4, 6 & 7): If a specific surfactant/wetting agent is not listed in the Directions for Use table, or when mixing glyphosate use a 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant (e.g. BS1000®) at 100 mL/100 L of final spray volume (0.1% volume/volume). When an organosilicone penetrant (e.g. Pulse®) is recommended in the Directions for Use table and with all gas gun applications, use 10 mL/5 L or 200 mL/100 L of final spray volume (0.2% volume/volume). When a mineral spray oil (e.g. Caltex Sprayplus®) is recommended in the Directions for Use table, use 1 L/100 L of final spray volume (1% volume/volume).

Instructions specific for treatment of Established Pastures and Pasture Renovation (Table 8): Always add a 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant (e.g. BS1000®) at 200 mL/100 L of final spray volume (0.2% volume/volume).

SPRAY PREPARATION

Metsol 600 Herbicide is a dry flowable granule that must be mixed with clean water.

1. Partially fill the spray tank with water.
2. With the agitation system engaged, add the required amount of product (as per Directions for Use table) to the tank using only the measuring device provided.
3. Add the remainder of the water.
4. Always maintain agitation to keep the product in suspension. If the spray solution is allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

If tank mixing with another product, ensure Metsol 600 Herbicide is in suspension before adding the other product to the tank. If using in conjunction with liquid fertilisers, slurry the product in water before mixing the slurry into the liquid fertiliser and DO NOT add surfactants and check with the Department of Agriculture on compatibility.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Many plant species are sensitive to low concentrations of Metsol 600 Herbicide. For this reason it is important to thoroughly clean spray tanks after use as small quantities of product remaining in the tank may cause injury to desirable pastures and crops if the tank is used for other spraying procedures.

The following method of tank cleanup should be used:

1. Drain tank and flush tank, boom, and hoses for at least 10 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add 300 mL of household bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 100 L water. Flush through the hoses and boom, allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation system engaged, then drain.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.
5. Remove traces of chlorine bleach by rinsing the tank thoroughly with clean water and flushing hoses and boom.

Caution: DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia. It is important that liquid fertilisers containing ammonia be rinsed from the application equipment before adding a chlorine bleach solution. If traces of ammonia are present it may react with the chlorine bleach releasing a gas with a musty chlorine odour, which may cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area.

COMPATIBILITY

Metsol 600 Herbicide is compatible with glyphosate formulations and with commonly used broadleaf herbicides including:

MCPA amine, diuron flowable, 2,4-D amine, Agtryne MA[®], flumetsulam, Bromicide MA[®], metosulam, MCPA ester, MCPA amine, LVE MCPA (500 g/L), Tigrex[®], Jaguar[®], Tordon 242[®], Tordon 75-D[®], metribuzin, clopyralid, dicamba and fluroxypyr (Where tradenames are used equivalent products may be substituted).

Always refer to the companion product label for instructions/ restrictions.

The product is also compatible with commonly used insecticides such as chlorpyrifos and omethoate. Some temporary crop yellowing may occur with these mixtures. Other mixtures should be tested on a small scale before large areas are treated.

Note: The compatibility of Metsol 600 Herbicide with grass herbicides varies between products and weed species (refer table below). DO NOT mix with tralkoxydim or flamprop-m-methyl.

	Biological Compatibility		
	Wild Oats	Annual Ryegrass	Phalaris
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Yes	-	No
Diclofop-methyl	Refer to notes on metsulfuron-methyl / diclofop- methyl based products or metsulfuron-methyl/ diclofop-methyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl mixtures		-
Diclofop-methyl + Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl			No
Tralkoxydim	No	No	No
Flamprop-m-methyl	No	-	-

Notes on Metsulfuron-Methyl / Diclofop-methyl or Metsulfuron-Methyl / Diclofop-methyl + Fenoxaprop Mixtures

- Some reduction in grass weed control can be expected.
- In heavily weed infested areas control may be inadequate (Victoria and Tasmania only).
- Significant reduction in grass weed control should be expected (SA only).
- Mixtures of Metsol 600 Herbicide plus diclofop-methyl or diclofop-methyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl are not recommended in WA as these mixtures will result in significant reduction in grass weed control and/or crop damage.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Many crop species are sensitive to metsulfuron-methyl. The product is broken down in the soil mainly by chemical hydrolysis and to a lesser degree by soil microbes. Other factors that affect breakdown are soil pH, soil moisture and temperature. Breakdown is faster in warm, wet acid soils and slowest in alkaline, cold, dry soils.

Legumes will be removed from pasture if they are over sprayed with this product.

Other species, which are sensitive to metsulfuron-methyl, are:

Barley, Canola, Cereal Rye, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Japanese Millet, Linseed, Lupins, Lucerne, Maize, Medics, Oats, Panorama Millet, Peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sub-Clover, Sunflower, Triticale, Wheat, White French Millet.

The minimum re-cropping intervals are given in the table below. Do not rotate crops other than those listed below to land previously treated with metsulfuron-methyl. It is advisable to determine crop tolerance on a small scale before sowing larger areas.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL				
Soil pH ¹	10 days	6 weeks	9 months	14 months
5.6 - 8.5	Wheat	Barley Cereal Rye Triticale	Canola Chickpeas Faba Beans Linseed Lucerne Lupins Medics ² Oats Peas Safflower Subterranean Clover ²	Japanese Millet Maize Panorama White Millet French Millet Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower
8.6 and above	Tolerance of crops (grown to maturity) should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing into larger areas.			

The area sprayed with Metsol 600 Herbicide may be replanted to the specified pasture species after the interval in the following table:

Soil pH ¹	Pasture Species	Rate g/ha	Minimum Rainfall	Minimum Re-crop Interval
5.5 and below	Sub-Clover ³ , and Haifa White Clover	5	150 mm	12 weeks
		10		20 weeks
		15		20 weeks
	Cocksfoot and Phalaris	5		8 weeks
		10		8 weeks
		15		16 weeks
	Perennial Ryegrass and Fescue	5	100 mm	16 weeks
		10		16 weeks
		15	150 mm	20 weeks
5.6 - 6.5	Sub-Clover ³ , Haifa White Clover, Perennial Ryegrass and Fescue	Bioassay ³		
	Cocksfoot and Phalaris	5, 10	175 mm	12 weeks
		15	Bioassay ⁴	
6.6 and above	Cocksfoot and Phalaris	Bioassay ⁴		

¹ Soil pH is determined by laboratory analysis using 1:5 water suspension method.

² Including natural regeneration of medics and sub-clover.

³ Sub Clover varieties: Junee, Karridale, Seaton Park, Trikkala

⁴ Tolerance of species should be determined on a small scale before sowing commercial areas

For rates higher than 15 g/ha the following applies:

- For soils with a pH below 7 (1:5 soil:water method) a minimum of 12 months should elapse before over sowing treated areas with grasses or legumes. It is suggested that a small area be oversown 1 - 2 months prior to the planned time to check for possible harmful residues.
- For soils with pH greater than 7 DO NOT replant until a company representative has been contacted.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	B	HERBICIDE
--------------	----------	------------------

Metsol 600 Herbicide is a member of the sulfonylurea group of herbicides. Metsol 600 Herbicide has the ALS inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management Metsol 600 Herbicide is a Group B Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Metsol 600 Herbicide and other ALS inhibitor 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 Metsol 600 Herbicide or any other ALS inhibitor herbicide. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Metsol 600 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

There is a nil withholding period for this product and stock may continue to graze where the product has been used in pasture situations. It is recommended that stock be removed from the pasture for 2 - 3 days to ensure product efficacy. Certain plants such as bracken are naturally toxic to stock. When toxic plants are present, it is recommended that grazing be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following: DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical maybe washed or moved into contact with their roots.

DO NOT apply or allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops and non-target desirable plants, or onto agricultural land scheduled to be planted to other crops as injury to the crop may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children.

Store in the closed original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. 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 for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm 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 and product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. If applying by hand sprayer wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier or from the manufacturer's website: www.cropculture.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Metsol 600 Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Crop Culture Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

® Registered trademarks

Tordon 242 Cereal Herbicide, Bromicide MA Selective Herbicide, Tigrex Selective Herbicide, Jaguar Selective Herbicide, Tordon 75-D Herbicide, Agtryne MA Herbicide, BS1000 Bio-degradable Surfactant, Pulse Penetrant

In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade