

POISON

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

Arysta LifeScience

MCPA 750

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 750 g/L MCPA
present as the DIMETHYLAMINE SALT

GROUP **I** HERBICIDE

For the control of broadleaf weeds in cereals, linseed, pastures, rice, sugar cane and turf as specified in the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints: DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions. DO NOT apply if rain is likely within 6 hours.

1. FIELD CROPS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale	Refer to Weed Table	Tas, SA only	460 mL – 1.45 L	Apply through the tillering stage after the crop plants have 5 leaves and before they commence jointing.
		Qld only		Apply from early tillering (4 to 5 fully emerged main stem leaves plus one or more tillers) until before the boot stage (visible swelling of the head at the top of the main stem).
		NSW, ACT only		Apply 460 mL rate after crop has reached 5 leaf stage and weeds marked # in weed table have 2–4 leaves. Higher rates after the crop plants have 5 leaves to fully tillered.
		Vic only	460–960 mL	Apply 460 mL rate after crop has reached 2–3 leaf stage and weeds marked # in weed table have 2–4 leaves. Higher rate after the crop plants have 5 leaves to fully tillered.
		WA only	600 mL – 1.35 L	Apply to crop from 5 leaf to flag leaf emergence (Zadoks 15–37).
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Cereal Rye	Capeweed, Double Gee, Erodium, Mustard, Rapsistrum, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	WA only	270 mL plus 350 mL diuron (500 g/L flowable)	CROP: 3–4 leaf stage (Zadoks 13–14).
			330 mL plus 500 mL diuron (500 g/L flowable)	CROP: 4–5 leaf stage (Zadoks 14–15).
				Apply by aircraft or boom with 20–100 L/ha water, when most weeds have germinated and are in 2–5 leaf stage. Crop and weeds should be dry at time of application. Some temporary yellowing of crop may occur after application. Undersown sub-clovers may be slightly retarded. DO NOT apply to undersown medic.
	Amsinckia (Yellow Burr), Capeweed, Charlock Deadnettle, Double Gee (Spiny Emex, Three Corner Jack), Erodium sp., Mustard, Turnip Weed, White Ironweed (Corn Gromwell, Sheep Weed), Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW, ACT, Vic only	330 mL plus 500 mL diuron (500 g/L flowable)	Apply by boom spray or aircraft when the crop is at the 3–5 leaf stage (NSW, ACT and SA only) and 5 leaf stage (Vic only). Weeds must be in the 2–5 leaf stage. DO NOT apply to undersown medic or lucerne. DO NOT use on Kamilaroi, Kite, Olympic or Shortim Wheat.
	Capeweed, Mustard, Three Corner Jack, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Wards Weed, Common Ice Plant, Pimpernel	SA only	230 mL plus 500 mL diuron (500 g/L flowable)	DO NOT use on very light sandy soils.
				TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory non-spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for tank mix products.
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale	Soldier Thistle	SA only	460 mL plus 200 mL Clopyralid 300	Apply to crop at tillering stage after the crop has 5 leaves and before the crop commences jointing.
	Skeleton Weed		660 mL plus 500 mL Clopyralid 300	Apply to rosettes from 5–15cm diameter when the crop is between the leaf and late tillering growth stages. It is essential that all the Skeleton weed is emerged and minimum of 5cm diameter which is usually not before August. This rate will provide control of Skeleton Weed until harvest and will substantially reduce seed numbers the following season.
Field Peas	Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	Weed Stage: 4 leaf, 80 mL plus 125 mL diflufenican (500 g/L)	FIELD PEAS: Apply early post-emergence after the third node stage and before the start of flowering. Warning: Field peas grown on high pH soils in the presence of free lime may be less tolerant to diflufenican (500 g/L). APPLICATION AND WEED CONTROL: Apply when weeds are actively growing. For optimum results apply 4 to 6 weeks post-sowing. Application beyond 8 weeks post-sowing may result in reduced levels of weed control. In most situations the rate specified for each weed size will give satisfactory control. Under certain conditions such as: • high crop and weed density, • late season germinations, • abnormal weed growth (including early flowering); higher rates of product (up to the maximum rate of application specified for that weed) may be required. Diflufenican (500 g/L) will not effectively control: • regrowth of suppressed weeds, • transplanted weeds, • regrowth from rhizomes or roots, • weeds growing under stress from previous herbicide applications.
			Weed Stage: 6 leaf, 100 mL plus 150 mL diflufenican (500 g/L)	
	Charlock (Wild Mustard) (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	Weed Stage: 4 leaf, 80 mL plus 125 mL diflufenican (500 g/L) Weed Stage: 6 leaf, 100 mL plus 150 mL diflufenican (500 g/L)	
Linseed	Refer to Weed Table	Qld only	460 mL – 1.45 L 460–730 mL	Apply when crop is 10–15cm tall with at least 170 L/ha of water. DO NOT spray after buds appear. Some wilting effect may be seen following application but crop usually recovers quickly. DO NOT apply by aircraft.
Sugar Cane	Blue Top, Chinese Burr, Flannel Weed, Gambia Pea, Bell Vine, Streaked Rattle Pod, Bindweed, Pink Convolvulus, Cupids Flower, Merremia Vine, Morning Glory	Qld only	930 mL	Post-emergent: Apply as a directed inter-row spray. DO NOT exceed rates with phenoxy sensitive varieties.
			As above plus Fat Hen, Noogoora Burr	1.45 L
Rice	Dirty Dora, Starfruit, Sedges, Buddah (Butter) Pea	NSW only	485 mL to 970 mL	Apply by aircraft at early/mid tillering stage of rice but not later than panicle initiation. Use 485 mL/ha at 35 days after aerial sowing (approx. 2 litres per rice plant). Use 970 L/ha at 45 days or more after cereal sowing (3 tillers or more per rice plant). The crop should be sprayed before flowering of the weeds. Water Management: Before herbicide application, lower water level in the bays to at least two thirds of the weed growth for direct contact with MCPA 750. Weeds covered by water will not be controlled. Raise water depth to normal levels 24 hours following spraying.
Flax	Refer to Weed Table	Vic, Tas only	325 mL	Apply to crop when 8–20cm high.

2. PASTURES, SEED CROPS & TURF

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Grass Pastures	Refer to Weed Table	All states	460 mL – 2.7 L	Apply to established grass based pastures. Damage may occur to legumes if present. See "Legume Tolerance" below. Note: Capeweed, Paterson's Curse and Variegated Thistle may be poisonous to stock after spraying.
	Soldier Thistle	SA only	460 mL – 1.45 L	Use low rate on seedlings with no more than 2 true leaves. Use 100 litres of water for best results. If clover present do not exceed 575 mL.
	Seedling and established Horehound	NSW, ACT only	2.0 L	Apply in Autumn when horehound plants are at the seedling stage. If sub-clover or medic plants are present they will be damaged by this application.
Grass Seed Crops	Refer to Weed Table	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	460 mL – 2.7 L	Apply to established grass seed crops.
Sub-Clover Seed Crops	Refer to Weed Table	Vic, SA only	460–960 mL	DO NOT exceed rate specified. Spray in Autumn and early Winter.
Pastures – Spray/Graze Technique	Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender Spear or Variegated Thistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW, ACT, Vic only	230–930 mL	Spray actively growing 6–8 weeks old weeds. Introduce stock 7–10 days after spraying, preferably sheep as cattle are less effective. Use stocking rate at least 5 times heavier than normal until weeds have been reduced but before survival of desirable pasture species is threatened. Lucerne and medics may be damaged and should be grazed short before spraying. See "Legume Tolerance" under General Instructions. Precaution: An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using spray/graze e.g. Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse and Variegated Thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson's Curse, preferably graze stock soon destined for slaughter and avoid extended periods of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. DO NOT graze horses or pigs on Paterson's Curse. Observe withholding period of at least 7 days after spraying.
		Tas only	460 mL	
	Refer to Weed Table	WA only	610 mL – 1.25 L	
	Capeweed, Dandelion, Seedling Dock, Three Corner Jack, Geranium, Erodium, Mustard, Annual Thistles, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	SA only	330 mL	
	Soldier Thistle		395 mL	
Turf	Refer to Weed Table	All states	330 mL or 2.8 mL per 100 sq. metres	Newly laid: Delay until well established or at least two months old. Apply in high volume to actively growing weeds. See "Legume Tolerance". Buffalo Grass is more easily damaged than other grasses. Established: Apply in high volume to actively growing weeds. DO NOT mow for 2 days before application. Some transitory damage may occur to fine turf grasses and strawberry clover. See "Legume Tolerance". Buffalo Grass is more easily damaged than other grasses.

3. SPOT SPRAYING

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	MIXING RATE/COMMENTS
High Volume Spraying	Refer to Weed Table	All states	Use 130 mL/100 L of water for easy to kill weeds such as Wild Turnip, Mustards and Wild Radish. Use 270 mL/100 L of water for more difficult to control weeds such as Docks, Hoary Cress and Bindweed.
Knapsack Application	Refer to Weed Table	All states	Use 13 mL/10 L of water for easy to kill weeds such as Wild Turnip, Mustards and Wild Radish. Use 27 mL/10 L of water for more difficult to control weeds such as Docks, Hoary Cress and Bindweed.

4. NON-CROP AREAS, FALLOW LAND, INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL AREAS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Non-Crop areas, Fallow Land, Industrial and Commercial Areas, Rights-of-way	Refer to Weed Table	All states	Refer to Weed Table	Apply at rates shown in Weed Table when weeds only are present and non crop or pasture is involved.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

CEREALS, PASTURE: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

WEED TABLE:

Where weeds are to be sprayed in a crop or pasture situation, use only the rate given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions for Use table. In most cases this will give control, however some hard to kill weeds or those in advanced stages of growth may only be suppressed. The rates listed in the Weed Table below are for use where weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved. Use at these rates in a crop or pasture other than for spot spraying may cause damage. This product should only be used in those States where a rate or range of rates is indicated for the particular weeds listed.

APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE (per hectare)						CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Vic	NSW/ACT	SA	Tas	Qld	WA	
Ball Mustard	–	–	1.15 L	–	–	–	Apply at rosette stage.
Bathurst Burr	1.35 L	660 mL – 1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	Spray young seedlings only.
Black Bindweed	–	970 mL – 1.35 L	–	–	930 mL – 1.35 L	–	Apply at young stage prior to flowering.
Californian Burr	–	660 mL – 1.35 L	–	1.45 L	–	–	Spray young seedlings only.
Cape Tulip	–	–	–	–	–	1.35 L	Apply just prior to flowering. Gives mild suppression only.
Capeweed	–	1.45 L	1.45 L	1.45 L	1.45 L	–	Apply at seedling stage.
Carrot Weed	1.35 L	–	–	–	1.35 L	–	Apply at seedling stage.
Charlock	460 mL	660 mL	460 mL	660 mL – 1.45 L	460 mL	–	Spray up to rosette stage.
Cutleaf Mignonette	–	–	1.45 L	–	–	–	Apply at young rosette stage.
Dandelion	1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	Apply at young rosette stage.
Deadnettle	–	1.45 L	–	–	1.45 L	–	Moderately susceptible. Apply at seedling stage.
Docks	960 mL	–	1.45 L	1.45 L	–	–	Apply at rosette stage and before flower heads emerge. Only the top growth of old established plants will be affected.
Fat Hen	1.35 L	660 mL – 1.35 L	–	1.35 L	1.35 L	–	Spray up to rosette stage.
Fennel	1.8 L	1.8 L	1.8 L	1.8 L	1.8 L	–	Apply at young stage.
Field Bindweed	1.35 L	–	1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	1.35 L	Apply at bud stage, repeating over several seasons.
Field Cress	–	–	–	1.45 L	–	–	Apply at young stage.
Flatweed or Catsear	–	–	–	1.45 L	–	930 mL	Apply when weeds are 10–15 cm high.
Fumitory – red	930 mL	930 mL	930 mL	–	930 mL	–	Apply at young stage prior to flowering.
Hedge Mustard	730 mL*	–	460 mL	460 mL	460 mL	825 mL	Apply at rosette stage.
Hexham Scent or Mellilotus	960 mL	800 mL	930 mL	–	930 mL	–	Apply at young seedling stage.
Hoary Cress	3 L	–	1.45 L	–	3 L	–	Apply before flowering.
Horehound	–	2 L	1.45 L	–	–	–	Apply at rosette stage.
Lesser Swinecress	–	–	–	1.45 L	–	–	Apply at young stage.
Lincoln Weed	–	–	460 mL	–	–	–	Apply at rosette stage.
London Rocket	–	–	–	–	–	825 mL	Apply at young seedling stage.
Lupins	–	460 mL – 960 mL	–	–	–	825 mL	Spray up to 10 cm high.
Mintweed	1.35 L	1.35 L	–	–	1.35 L	–	Spray young seedlings only.
Mustards	730 mL*	660 mL	730 mL	730 mL	–	825 mL	Spray up to rosette stage.
Noogoora Burr	1.35 L	660 mL – 1.35 L	1.35 L	–	1.35 L	1.35 L	Spray young seedlings only.

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE (per hectare)						CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Vic	NSW/ACT	SA	Tas	Qld	WA	
Opium Poppy	–	–	–	1.45 L	–	–	Apply at young stage.
Paterson's Curse	–	660 mL – 960 mL	–	–	2.7 L	–	Apply at early rosette stage.
Pimpernel	–	–	460 mL	–	–	–	Apply at rosette stage.
Plantains	–	1.35 L	–	1.35 L	1.35 L	–	Apply at young stage.
Rapeseed	–	660 mL – 960 mL	–	–	–	–	Spray up to rosette stage.
Rough Poppy	–	460 mL – 960 mL	–	–	–	–	Spray up to rosette stage.
Safflower	–	460 mL – 660 mL	–	–	–	–	Spray up to rosette stage.
Shepherds Purse	–	–	–	1.45 L	–	–	Apply at rosette stage.
Skeleton Weed	–	960 mL – 1.35 L	–	–	–	–	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Sorrel	–	–	1.45 L	–	–	–	Apply at rosette stage.
Stinkwort	1.35 L	960 mL – 960 mL	1.35 L	–	–	1.35 L	Apply when weeds are 10–15 cm high.
Sunflower (seedlings)	–	690 mL – 1 L	–	–	–	–	Spray up to rosette stage.
Thistles – Artichoke	1.05 L	–	1.45 L	–	1.35 L	460 mL	Apply at rosette stage.
–Nodding	–	1.65 L	–	–	–	–	Spray early rosettes. Repeat spray required in following Spring or Autumn.
–Saffron	960 mL – 1.65 L	660 mL – 1.35 L	930 mL – 1.65 L	930 mL – 1.65 L	930 mL – 1.65 L	960 mL – 1.65 L	Spray up to rosette stage (September WA).
–Scotch or Cotton	1.45 L	–	460 mL – 930 mL	1.45 L	–	–	Apply at seedling stage.
–Slender	2 L	660 mL – 1.35 L	660 mL	2 L	–	2 L	Spray young seedlings only.
–Soldier	730 mL	–	730 mL	–	–	–	Spray young seedlings. Use higher rate for larger weeds.
–Spear	–	960 mL – 1.35 L	–	1.45 L	–	–	Apply at rosette stage.
–Star	–	–	730 – 930 mL	–	–	–	Spray young seedlings. Use higher rate for larger weeds.
–Variegated	960 mL	660 mL – 1.35 L	460 mL – 930 mL	960 mL	960 mL	960 mL	Spray young seedlings only. Use 2 L/ha (SA) for well developed weeds.
Turnip Weed	730 mL*	660 mL*	660 mL	–	–	–	Spray up to rosette stage.
Wild Artichoke	–	–	1.45 L	–	–	–	Apply at rosette stage.
Wild Radish	930 mL	660 mL*	930 mL	1.35 L	460 mL – 730 mL	800 mL	Spray up to rosette stage.
Wild Turnip	730 mL	660 mL*	460 mL	1.35 L	460 mL – 730 mL	600 mL	Spray up to rosette stage.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Weeds should be sprayed while actively growing and at their most susceptible stage. As a general guide, annuals should be sprayed when young and perennials just prior to appearance of bud stage. Extremes of cold or drought are unfavourable. The best conditions are when the soil is moist, weather fine and rain unlikely within 6 hours following application. DO NOT spray crops or weeds outside the stages indicated in 'Critical Comments' as damage, loss of yield or inadequate weed control may result. DO NOT spray in high winds.

APPLICATION/MIXING INFORMATION

This product mixes readily with water. Half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required amount of product. Agitate thoroughly before adding the remaining water.

BOOM SPRAYING

- Use 30–120 litres of water per hectare.
- Use minimum of 170 litres water per hectare for LINSEED.

AERIAL SPRAYING

- Use 10–90 litres water per hectare.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

Equipment that has been used for this chemical should not be used for the application of other materials to sensitive plants unless it has been cleaned with Spraymate Tank and Equipment Cleaner or well washed out with a 2% solution of cloudy ammonia followed by several clear water rinses.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP **I** HERBICIDE

ARYSTA LIFESCIENCE MCPA 750 HERBICIDE is a member of the Phenoxy group of herbicides. This product has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management this product is a Group I Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to this product and other Group I 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 I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Arysta LifeScience Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

COMPATIBILITY/TANK MIXES

This product can be tank mixed with Metsulfuron 600, Banvel*, Bromoxynil 200, Flowable Diuron, Clopyralid 300, Serlin*, Paraquat 250, Flowable Terbutryn, Tordon* and Tribunil*. The effectiveness of Imidan*, Le Mat*, Metasytlox* and dimethoate may be reduced by alkaline hydrolysis if tank mixed with this product. For these situations the addition of Spraybuff* or Spraymate* L1–700 is recommended. When tank mixing add the required amount of compatible product (and surfactant if recommended) when the spray tank is nearly full and while continuously agitating. If left overnight, agitate thoroughly before spraying.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON TARGET PLANTS

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

Drift Warning: DO NOT use on or in situations where damage to susceptible crops—such as cotton, vines, tomatoes, vegetables, fruit trees, lucerne, legume crops and pastures, oilseed crops or other susceptible crops and trees (eg. Kurrajongs, Belahs, Eucalypts)—may occur from direct application, spray drift or vapours.

LEGUME TOLERANCE

The use of MCPA is preferred to 2,4-D Amine (Amicide) or Ester (Estercide) in situations where legumes are undersown in the crop.

Note: The tolerance of pasture legumes to applied product can vary with species, variety, growing conditions, stage of growth and companion crop cover. DO NOT spray cereal crops undersown with lucerne as damage may result.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

20 L, 110 L: Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drum/MUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinseate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed