Management of AmiTron in runoff

- Adapt water control strategies so that runoff of extreme rainfall events soon after application of herbicides is minimized, e.g. utilizing rill or pipeline systems, or placing a treatment immediately or very soon after heavy rain in lower laying areas where risk of extreme rainfall is much reduced.
- Do not spray if soil is saturated.
- Do not spray if heavy rainfall or irrigation is expected or planned within 68 hours.
- Do not irrigate for at least two days after application if possible.
- Incorporate soil management practices so that leaching is prevented (e.g. controlled traffic). Compacted soil increases surface runoff and loss.
- In furrow (flood) irrigation systems, consider very early timings of band applications centred over rows.

Management of off-site movement in spray drift

The AmiTron label has legally binding restraints regarding spray drift. These are also restrictions on the label for the slope and certain no-spray windows. Always check a current label for restraints and recommendations.

AmiTron and herbicidal effects on marine reef organisms

As a herbicide, AmiTron has inherent potential to affect plant life in many environments, making it important to minimize spray drift that may directly impact marine vegetation. The label has been shown to have a low risk to this marine flora, such as seaweeds and algae. It is suitable for the FS activity class, some of which (e.g. Duric) have been shown to exhibit toxic effects on this marine flora.

The following can help slow and reduce runoff:

- Vegetation, all of which can significantly reduce the quantity of runoff.
- Slope adjustments and other erosion control practices.
- Conservation tillage systems that leave vegetation or crop residue.
- Buffer strips and vegetative filters strips with dense cover.

VINE WEEDS

- Cynodon dactylon (Bermuda grass)
- Centunculus spinosus (bamboo grass)
- Echinochloa crus-galli (green sarph)
- Digitaria sanguinalis (purple nutgrass)
- Red rice/white rice (Oryza sativa)

CROPS

- Sesbania sesban (push bean/pea)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Phyllanthus sp.
- Mimosa pudica (thickhead)
- Aeschynomene indica (bittercress)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Sonchus oleraceus (blackfootosed)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Sonchus oleraceus (blackfootosed)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Sonchus oleraceus (blackfootosed)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Sonchus oleraceus (blackfootosed)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Sonchus oleraceus (blackfootosed)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Sonchus oleraceus (blackfootosed)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Sonchus oleraceus (blackfootosed)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
- Sonchus oleraceus (blackfootosed)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Phyla nodiflora (Acanthaceae)
- Coronopus didymus (cudweed)
- Cleome aculeata (sugar cane)
- Wild rose (Rosa rugosa)
- Chenopodium album (fat hen)
- Crassocephalum crepidioides (parthenium)
- Crotalaria spp.
AmiTron® is a UV stable broad-spectrum herbicide for sugarcane with both pre-emergent and post-emergent activity against grass, broadleaf and some sedge species. It is especially effective against vine weeds e.g. (gomosaria species).

Key Benefits of AmiTron

- Ideal tank mix partner especially with other UV stable products.

**USE PATTERNS IN SUGARCANE**

- With both pre- and post-emergent capability and activity against a wide spectrum of important weeds, AmiTron is a versatile herbicide for use in sugarcane. Because AmiTron does not break down in sunlight, it is activated on minimal rainfall, and has the ability to pass through cane trash mounds, it is an excellent tool for all cane districts.

**SUGAR CANE**

**Resistant to photodegradation**

- Residual control on applications to soil
- Ideal tank mix partner especially with other UV stable products.

**MOUSE CONTROL**

- Effective pre-emergent control of grass and broadleaf weeds (especially vines), some sedge species.

**POST-EMERGENCE ACTIVITY**

- Effective residual control of small weeds.

**VERSATILE**

- Short- or long-term residual efficacy depending on rate used.

**COMPATIBLE**

- Ideal tank mix partner especially with other UV stable products.

**Phytotoxicity in sugarcane crops**

AmiTron is tolerated very well by sugarcane when used as per label instructions. AmiTron phytotoxicity in sugarcane plants can be evident as very mild or negligible colour changes to cane leaves resulting from foliar spray, or a more severe stunting effect resulting from excessive root uptake.

**Symptoms:**

1. Very light yellowing might be seen for short periods of one day to a week after harvest. The latter symptom is rare, and usually means that a high rate of AmiTron has been applied on a very light soil following rapid growth.

2. Root uptake in crops on very light soils can be a more severe effect, and the growth of the crop can be severely stunted.

3. The latter symptom is rare, and usually means that a high rate of AmiTron has been applied on a very light soil following rapid growth.

**Reducing the risk of adverse crop effects**

1. Select appropriate rates for soil types:
   - Use lower rates to reduce risk on lighter soils.
   - Do not use on very sandy soils (0% sand).
   - Select rates of tank mix partners appropriate to soil type.

2. Check planting drill size and soil cover for plant cane (early stages)
   - Make sure soil cover over set is adequate. Aim for 75% set, more on lighter soils.
   - Ensure a wide-open profile drill to prevent collapse of treated soil to the same over top of set.
   - Open drill out with a light cultivation if drill shape is too deep in loose soil types.

3. In double disc opener planting systems, ensure soil cover over plant site.

**AmiTron**

AmiTron is a UV stable broad-spectrum herbicide for sugarcane with both pre-emergent and post-emergent activity against grass, broadleaf and some sedge species. It is especially effective against vine weeds e.g. (gomosaria species).

**Mode of action**

AmiTron controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting the photosynthesis process.

**Update into plant cane**

- Update via roots
  - Update of AmiTron into plants occurs primarily by the roots when applied to the soil, providing excellent control of target weed species. If the herbicide is present in the root zone prior to weed emergence.

- Update via emerging coleoptile
  - There is little uptake directly into the coleoptile as they emerge after weed germination – the herbicide effect depends on root uptake alone in this situation.

- Update by foliar application
  - Significant absorption directly into tissue can occur via foliar uptake of AmiTron, allowing effective post-emergent weed control on most sandy weed species if weed growth is not too advanced. To enhance post-emergent contact impact, the addition of wetter type adjuvants to foliar applications can be effective, particularly if weeds are small.

**Sympotms of herbicidal effect**

- Symptoms in weeds after application of AmiTron include chlorosis, necrosis and stunting. The first symptoms appear on either leaves or the lower leaves on the weeds. Symptoms then become apparent higher up the plants in tissue that are translocation residue.

- Symptoms can appear cupping and stunting and death occurs within five days.

**Red conjuncts displaying symptoms of chlorosis from AmiTron uptake in For North Queensland.**

**Grass weed control**

Guinea grass control in plant and ratoon cane up to 6 weeks after pre-emergent® application

**Biofines control in plant and ratoon cane 6-8 weeks after pre-emergent® application**

**Touch on vines**

**Phytotoxicity in sugarcane crops**

AmiTron is tolerated very well by sugarcane when used as per label instructions. AmiTron phytotoxicity in sugarcane plants can be evident as very mild or negligible colour changes to cane leaves resulting from foliar spray, or a more severe stunting effect resulting from excessive root uptake.

**Symptoms:**

1. Very light yellowing might be seen for short periods of one day to a week after harvest. The latter symptom is rare, and usually means that a high rate of AmiTron has been applied on a very light soil following rapid growth.

2. Root uptake in crops on very light soils can be a more severe effect, and the growth of the crop can be severely stunted.

3. The latter symptom is rare, and usually means that a high rate of AmiTron has been applied on a very light soil following rapid growth.

**Reducing the risk of adverse crop effects**

1. Select appropriate rates for soil types:
   - Use lower rates to reduce risk on lighter soils.
   - Do not use on very sandy soils (0% sand).
   - Select rates of tank mix partners appropriate to soil type.

2. Check planting drill size and soil cover for plant cane (early stages)
   - Make sure soil cover over set is adequate. Aim for 75% set, more on lighter soils.
   - Ensure a wide-open profile drill to prevent collapse of treated soil to the same over top of set.
   - Open drill out with a light cultivation if drill shape is too deep in loose soil types.

3. In double disc opener planting systems, ensure soil cover over plant site.

**Tank Mixtures**

Products that have been successfully tank mixed with AmiTron worked on sugarcane crops without adverse effects include ametryn, clomazone, metribuzin, pendimethalin, mesotrione, isoxaben, 2,4-D, atrazine, prometryn, glyphosate, glufosinate, imazapic, imazethapyr, ethofumesate, ethylene-bis(dithiocarbamate) and triasulfuron. The tank mixture combination imazapic + AmiTron is not recommended for direct application to sugarcane plants with AmiTron because of risk of enhanced foliar uptake of imazapic into crop plants.
AmiTron® is a UV stable broad-spectrum herbicide for sugarcane with both pre-emergent and post-emergent activity against grass, broadleaf weeds and some vines. It is especially effective against vine weeds e.g. pomegranate species.

Mode of action
AmiTron controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting the growth of the plants.

Uptake into plants
Update via roots
Update via canopy
Update via residue
Uptake via foliar

Phytotoxicity
AmiTron is highly effective on grasses when applied at the late two-leaf, one of the two-leaf stage recommended in sugar cane. When used in combination with AmiTron is recommended to extend grass weed control over a longer period of time. With proper application, AmiTron has provided to be particularly effective on site weeds.

A wide spectrum herbicide, with good activity on most common grass and broadleaf weed species. AmiTron has proved to be particularly effective on site weeds.

Translocation within plants
Once AmiTron is in the plant, the translocation of the herbicide is in the acropetal (upward and outward) direction through the xylem tissues.

Symptoms of herbicidal effect
Symptoms in weeds after application of AmiTron include chlorosis, necrosis and stunting.

Symptoms appear either during or after the lower leaves on the plants. Symptoms then become apparent higher up the plants in those tissues more translocated over.

Symptoms can appear quickly in actively growing and plant death occurs within five days.

Red convolvulus displaying symptoms of herbicidal effect from AmiTron uptake in Far North Queensland.

Red convolvulus displaying symptoms of herbicidal effect from AmiTron uptake in Far North Queensland.

Plots treated with AmiTron® and included in the trials at Bundaberg, Childers, Innesfail, Mackay, and Roma at 500g/ha, 1kg/ha, and 1.5kg/ha.

Phytotoxicity in sugarcane crops
AmiTron is intended only for use when used as per label instructions. AmiTron phytotoxicity in sugarcane plants can be evident as very mild or negligible colour changes to leaves resulting from foliar uptake or a more severe stunting effect resulting from excessive root uptake.

1. Very slight yellowing might be seen for short periods of one to three weeks after broadcast (over the top) applications until rainfall or irrigation triggers growth.

2. Root uptake in crops on very light soils can be a more serious effect, and the growth of the crop can be severely stunted.

In most circumstances, no symptoms at all are evident but direct contact of AmiTron on young cane leaf tissue may allow some foliar uptake. Occasional symptoms results in very mild to transitory chlorosis. Note that this effect is exaggerated if a wetting agent is added.

For this reason, directed sprays rather than broadcast sprays are recommended over the crop in advanced past about five leaf stage.

1. Select appropriate rates for soil types
- Use lower rates to reduce risk of phytotoxicity
- DO NOT use on very sandy soils
- Select rates of tank mix partners appropriate to soil type.

2. Check plants for herbicide symptoms before planting.

3. Tank Mixtures
- Products that have been successfully tank mixed with AmiTron on sugarcane crops without adverse effects include imazapic, imazaquin, terbutol, primetrex, tebuthiuron, metoxuron, diuron, isoproturon, isoproturon, trifluralin, dimidazolin, dimethenamid, clopyralid, dicamba, diuron, isoproturon, trifluralin, trifluralin, flumetsulam, diuron, isoproturon, trifluralin, trifluralin, trifluralin, trifluralin, trifluralin, trifluralin, trifluralin, trifluralin.

4. Control of purple nutsedge
- Purple nutsedge is a very persistent and hard to control weed which can be extremely difficult to control. AmiTron can provide a useful additive or aid in the control of purple nutsedge.

5. Include adjuvant to aid in tank mix application.

6. Reduce spray contact on early plant cane
- Reduce spray contact on early plant cane, and the AmiTron application was more successful on a very light soil following application within five days following shoot emergence, provided active ingredient down the row to the crop root zone.

7. Check drift onto young sugarcane leaves
- Consider use of directed sprays directed only over the top of two moulds in furrow irrigated situations on that excessive water flux in the inter-row is not a risk of movement of the active to the crop root zone.
AmiTron® is a UV stable broad-spectrum herbicide for sugarcane with both pre-emergent and post-emergent activity against grass, broadleaf and some vines and weeds.

- It is especially effective against vine weeds e.g. gomoro species.
- Translocation within plants
  Once AmiTron is in the plant, the translocation of the herbicide is in the opposite direction through the xylem tissues.

Symptoms of herbicidal effect
- Symptoms in weeds after application of AmiTron include chlorosis, necrosis and stunting.
- The first symptoms appear on older leaves or on the lower leaves on the plants. Symptoms then become apparent higher up the plant in younger leaves as translocation occurs.
- Symptoms can appear quickly but may take a little longer to show if weeds are small.

- Photosystem II

Mode of action
AmiTron controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting the

- GRASS WEED CONTROL

- Tough on vines

- PHOTOTOXICITY in sugarcane crops

Phytotoxicity in sugarcane crops
AmiTron is tailored very well for sugarcane when used as per label instructions. AmiTron phytotoxicity in sugarcane plants can be very severe and the crop damage can be severe. The first symptoms are seen, and research has found that a high rate of AmiTron has been applied on a very light soil followed soon after by a heavy precipitation event resulted in active ingredient down to the crop root zone. Select lighter rates on lighter textured soils. Do not use at all on very sandy soils (50% sand).

- Tank Mixtures

Products that have been successfully tank mixed with AmiTron are sugarcane crops without adverse effects include ametryn, dithiobencarb, pendimethalin, tembotrione, terbutylazine, glufosinate, glufosinate ammonium, paraquat, ametryn, diuron, metribuzin, pendimethalin, and isoxaflutole.

- Red convolvulus displaying symptoms of chlorosis from AmiTron uptake in Far North Queensland.

- 97% control of red convolvulus 10–14 weeks after application.
- 94.6% control of bellvine up to eight weeks from application.
- Note: imazapic+glufosinate is not a recommended tank mix option for use with AmiTron due to risk of enhanced foliar uptake of imazapic into crop plants.

- Use patterns in sugarcane

- With both pre- and post-emergent capability and activity against a wide spectrum of important weeds, AmiTron is versatile herbicide for use in sugarcane.

- AmiTron@ 1 kg/ha, 57 days after broadcast pre-emergent application over trash soon after harvest. Innisfail, 2018.

- Directed sprays in plant cane immediately after harvest
- Banded sprays (on row mound) in furrow
- Broadcast or banded sprays in early plant cane

- Risk of crop effects can be achieved with smart tank mix products.

- 4-5 leaf stage to reduce leaf uptake.
- Preferably apply before or just after shoot emergence with this use pattern.
- Apply predominant of products are advanced beyond mid-4-5 leaf stage to reduce leaf uptake.
- Consider use of banded sprays directed only over the top of two rows in furrow irrigated situations or that excessive water flush in the inter-row is not a risk of movement of the active to the crop root zone.

- Reduce spray contact on plant & Ratoon cane (advanced stage)
- Beware of possible crop leaf interference on spray patterns and use lower nozzles, leaf lifters, directed nicotine configurations e.g. in-twin legs, etc, as appropriate to achieve good coverage of both weeds and soil.
- Noodles need to give good coverage yet not drift.

- RECAP TIP

- Spray application of AmiTron, allowing effective post-emergent uptake alone in this situation.

- Nil. There is little uptake directly into the coleoptiles as they emerge after seed germination – the herbicidal effect depends on root uptake alone in this situation.

- High residual activity against grass, broadleaf weeds (especially vines), some edges

- Minimal rainfall required for activation (2-5mm)

- Ideal tank mix partner especially with other UV stable products

- Use patterns in sugarcane

- Directed sprays in plant cane immediately after harvest
- Banded sprays (on row mound) in furrow irrigated cane (e.g. Burdekin)
- Broadcast or banded sprays in early plant cane

- Directed sprays in ratoon cane immediately after harvest
- Late sprays in ratoon cane or plant cane (after canopy closure) to control vine weeds

- Refer to the AmiTron User Guide for more information.

- MAKE SURE SOIL COVER OVER SETT IS ADEQUATE.
- CHECK PLANTING DRILL SHAPE AND SOIL COVER FOR PLANT CANE (EARLY STAGES)
- Make sure soil cover over sett is adequate. AmiTron is very sandy.
- Ensure a wide opo profile drill to prevent slippage of treated soil to the same outer top of set.
- Open drill out with a light cultivation if drill shape is too deep in loose soil type.
- In double disc opener planting systems, ensure soil cover over plant site.

- CHECK SHOOT HEIGHT IN EARLY APPLICATION TWINNING IN RATIONS (immediately after harvest)
- Preferably apply before or just after shoot emergence with this use pattern.

- REDUCE SPRAY CONTACT ON PLANT & RATTOON CANE (advanced stage)
- Beware of possible crop leaf interference on spray patterns and use lower nozzles, leaf lifters, directed nicotine configurations e.g. in-twin legs, etc, as appropriate to achieve good coverage of both weeds and soil.

- Reduced weed spectrum, longer periods of efficacy and reduced risk of crop effects can be achieved with smart tank mix products.

- With both pre- and post-emergent capability and activity against grass, broadleaf and some vines and weeds.

- AmiTron is versatile herbicide for use in sugarcane.

- AmiTron does not break down in sunlight, is absorbed onto root hairs, and has the ability to pass through cane tissue.

- Herbicide for use in sugarcane.

- With both pre- and post-emergent capability and activity against grass, broadleaf and some vines and weeds.

- Herbicide for use in sugarcane.

- AmiTron is a stable broad-spectrum herbicide for sugarcane with both pre-emergent and post-emergent activity against grass, broadleaf and some weeds and vines.

- It is especially effective against vine weeds e.g. gomoro species.

- Translocation within plants
  Once AmiTron is in the plant, the translocation of the herbicide is in the opposite direction through the xylem tissues.

- Symptoms of herbicidal effect
  Symptoms in weeds after application of AmiTron include chlorosis, necrosis and stunting.
  The first symptoms appear on older leaves or on the lower leaves on the plants. Symptoms then become apparent higher up the plant in younger leaves as translocation occurs.

- Symptoms can appear quickly but may take a little longer to show if weeds are small.

- Photosystem II

- Mode of action
  AmiTron controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting the
Managing loss of AmiTron in furrow

Avoid applications that are at risk of extreme rainfall events soon after application of herbicides is recommended, e.g. choice of stable products or one that is immediately or very soon after harvest. In severe season changed rounds when risk of extreme rainfall is much reduced.

• Do not spray if soil is saturated.
• Do not spray if heavy rainfall or irrigation is expected or planned within 48 hours.
• Do not irrigate for at least two days after application if possible.
• Incorporate soil management practices that impede leaching (e.g. controlled traffic). Compacted soil increases surface runoff risk.

In flood (furrow) irrigation systems, consider very early timings of band applications control over rows. This means that the AmiTron might not be exposed to the very heavy water flow with inundation of the flooded inter-row, but would still provide excellent pre-emergent weed control within the row.

• In irrigated systems, optimise watering so that runoff from inter-rows, but would still provide excellent pre-emergent weed control within the row.

Management of off-site movement in spray drift

The AmiTron label has legally binding restrictions regarding spray drift. There are also restrictions on the label for whole and contain no spray windows. Always check a current label for restrictions and recommendations.

AmiTron and herbicidal effects on marine reef organisms

As a herbicide, AmiTron has inherent potential to affect plant life in many environments, making it important to minimise risk of off-target movement of the compound. In the superefficient regions in Queensland, the runoff flows through the Great Barrier Reef lagoon so this product has the potential to be a hazard to marine flora such as seagrass and also corals. It belongs to the PSII activity class, some of which (i.e. diuron) have been shown to exhibit toxic effects to marine flora.

Recent studies by the Australian Institute of Marine Science have shown that not all herbicides belonging to the PSII activity class pose the same risk. AmiTron has been shown as much less of a risk to seagrass and corals than other PSII herbicides such as diuron and hexazinone (up to ten fold less of a risk).

However the label should still be treated as such a contaminant off by treated by using sensible practices. The sugar industry Best Management Practices Guidelines should be reviewed for current advice prior to using AmiTron in any crop.

The sugar industry Best Management Practices Guidelines should be reviewed for current advice prior to using AmiTron in any crop.

The sugar industry Best Management Practices Guidelines should be reviewed for current advice prior to using AmiTron in any crop.

AmiTron RATE SELECTION

Pre-emergent & early-post-emergent control

Higher rates give longer periods of control. Higher rates may be necessary on heavier soil types. Problem weeds may need higher rates or tank mixtures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Weed control period</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 g/ha</td>
<td>short-term: e.g. 4-8 weeks</td>
<td>Irrigate early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 g/ha</td>
<td>medium-term: e.g. 4-6 weeks</td>
<td>Directed early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>long-term: e.g. 8 weeks or longer</td>
<td>Directed late (prior to canopy closure)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POST EMERGENT-CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Weed stage at Application</th>
<th>Weeds controlled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 g/ha</td>
<td>up to 4 leaf</td>
<td>Must label species if at small stages. Add wetter for better post-emergent effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 g/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Larger label gross weeds may need pacopar and Basa to assist breakdown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Up to flowering for some</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Weed | Grasses | broadleaf weeds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Weed stage at Application</td>
<td>Weed control period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Must label species if at small stages. Add wetter for better post-emergent effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Larger label gross weeds may need pacopar and Basa to assist breakdown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEEDS CONTROLLED

See label for rate recommendations for each species.

VINE WEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>broadleaf weeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Weed stage at Application</td>
<td>Weed control period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Must label species if at small stages. Add wetter for better post-emergent effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Larger label gross weeds may need pacopar and Basa to assist breakdown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AMITRON PRODUCT GUIDE

SUGARCANE

Always refer to the label for complete details.

1200 g/ha Annual weeds, including some Cyperus spp. but not nutgrass (Cyperus nubilus)

GRASS WEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>broadleaf weeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Weed stage at Application</td>
<td>Weed control period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Must label species if at small stages. Add wetter for better post-emergent effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Larger label gross weeds may need pacopar and Basa to assist breakdown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>broadleaf weeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Weed stage at Application</td>
<td>Weed control period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Must label species if at small stages. Add wetter for better post-emergent effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Larger label gross weeds may need pacopar and Basa to assist breakdown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>broadleaf weeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Weed stage at Application</td>
<td>Weed control period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Must label species if at small stages. Add wetter for better post-emergent effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Larger label gross weeds may need pacopar and Basa to assist breakdown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>broadleaf weeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Weed stage at Application</td>
<td>Weed control period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Must label species if at small stages. Add wetter for better post-emergent effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Larger label gross weeds may need pacopar and Basa to assist breakdown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>broadleaf weeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>Weed stage at Application</td>
<td>Weed control period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Must label species if at small stages. Add wetter for better post-emergent effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 kg/ha</td>
<td>up to 6 leaf</td>
<td>Larger label gross weeds may need pacopar and Basa to assist breakdown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Management of AmiTron in furrow

- Adapt weed control strategies so that risk of extreme rainfall events soon after application of herbicides is minimised.
- Avoid irrigation within 48 hours after application.
- Do not spray if soil is saturated.
- Do not spray on heavy soils if irrigation is expected or planned within 68 hours.
- Do not irrigate for at least two days after application if possible.
- Incorporate soil management practices into crop rotation that are compatible with AmiTron.
- In furrow (irrigation) systems, consider very early planting of paddocks without irrigation to reduce risk of leaching out of the root zone.

Management of AmiTron through leaching

- Some movement of the product through soil with water is necessary to get the herbicide into the leach layer of soil where weed seeds germinate. The movement of AmiTron to prevent excess leaching out of the root zone involves understanding soil properties (particularly texture) and fine-tuning leaching rates and application rates of excess water flows soon after application is minimised.
- Avoid applications on very light soils.
- Do not spray if soil is saturated.
- Avoid soil of heavy or very wet conditions after irrigation or application of AmiTron.

Always refer to the label for complete details.