



Product Name: EZYCROP 2,4-D IPA 300 HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 68049/118329



Label Name:	EZYCROP 2,4-D IPA 300 HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	300 g/L 2,4-D present as the isopropylamine salt
Mode of Action:	GROUP I HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	<p>For the Control of Emerged Broadleaved Weeds Prior to Sowing Crops and Pastures in Conservation Tillage Situations and For Selective Weed Control in the Crops and Situations as per the Directions for Use</p> <p>THIS IS A PHENOXY HERBICIDE THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS. PLEASE READ THE DRIFT WARNING STATEMENT</p>
Net Contents:	10L, 20L, 110L, 200L, 1000L
Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	<p>NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION</p> <p>IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.</p>
Withholding Periods:	<p>PASTURE, CEREAL CROPS - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>CROP HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p>
Trade Advice:	
General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
Resistance Warning:	<p>GROUP I HERBICIDE</p> <p>Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop is a member of the Phenoxy group of herbicides. Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop is a group I herbicide.</p> <p>Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop 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 Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop or any other Group I herbicide.</p> <p>Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Ezycrop Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop to control resistant weeds.</p>
Precautions:	
Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>Drift Warning: DO NOT spray under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/ crops, cropping lands or pastures.</p> <p>Avoid spray drift onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees, ornamentals and trees (e.g. Kurrajongs, Belahs).</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</p> <p>Low hazard to bees. May be applied at any time as recommended in the Directions for Use.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.</p>
Storage and Disposal:	<p>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 the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, return clean containers to recycler or point of sale.</p>

	<p>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 container or product.</p> <p>For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When preparing spray wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow length PVC gloves and face shield. When using the prepared spray wear face shield. If product gets on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 15 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. These conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

Recognising a Surface Temperature Inversion

A surface temperature inversion is likely to be present if:

- Mist, fog, dew or a frost have occurred.
- Smoke or dust hangs in the air and moves sideways, just above the ground surface.
- Cumulus clouds that have built up during the day collapse towards evening.
- Wind speed is constantly less than 11 km/hr in the evening and overnight
- Cool off-slope breezes develop during the evening and overnight.
- Distant sounds become clearer and easier to hear.
- Aromas become more distinct during the evening than during the day.

Spray Timing

- Spray during the day wherever possible. Vertical mixing of the air makes surface temperature inversions unlikely and will reduce the risk of drift caused by surface temperature inversions.
- There is a very low risk of surface temperature inversion when there is full cloud cover, and/or the wind speed is continuously greater than 11 km/hr.
- A lack of suitable weather conditions for spraying over extended periods is not an excuse for spraying in unsuitable conditions.

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than VERY COARSE spray droplets according to the ASAE S572.1 definition for standard nozzles.

DO NOT use if rain is likely within 6 hours.

Monitoring and Record Keeping

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

- 1- Date of use with start and finish times of application;
 - 2- The specific location which must include address and paddock/s sprayed;
 - 3- Product trade name (full name) of the product being used;
 - 4- Rate of application which must include the amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to;
 - 5- Situation, crop or commodity to which the chemical was applied;
 - 6- Wind speed and direction during application;
 - 7- Air temperature and relative humidity during application;
 - 8- Nozzle brand, model, size, type, and spray system pressure measured during application;
 - 9- Height of spray boom from ground;
 - 10- Name and contact details of person applying this product
- (Additional record keeping and/or details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used.)

Watch for changes in weather conditions. Stop spraying immediately if a surface temperature inversion occurs or if spraying conditions become unsuitable for any other reason.

ADVISORY FOR USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURE 1st OCTOBER TO 15 APRIL
 USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURES DURING THE PERIOD 1st OCTOBER TO 15th APRIL, IT IS ADVISED TO:

USE NOZZLES THAT PRODUCES **EXTREMELY COARSE (XC) TO ULTRA COARSE (UC) DROPLETS**.

USE HIGHER WATER RATES PER HA, TO GIVE BETTER EFFICACY.

USE SLOWER APPLICATION SPEEDS TO ALLOW OPERATORS TO LOWER BOOM HEIGHTS.

INCREASING DROPLET SIZE AND WATER RATES WHILE REDUCING APPLICATION SPEED WILL ASSIST IN MITIGATING OFF TARGET INVERSION DRIFT DURING SUMMER SPRAYING.

EXTREMELY COARSE DROPLETS WILL PRODUCE <3% DRIFTABLE DROPLETS.

BOOM SPRAYERS

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category (minimum XC between 1 October and 15 April - advisory).
- Boom heights 0.5 metres or lower above the target canopy (The higher of either the crop canopy or the targeted weeds).
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

BUFFER ZONES FOR BOOM SPRAYERS:

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows		
Up to 2.5 L (750 g ae/ha)	10 metres	10 metres
Up to 2.9 L (880 g ae/ha)	15 metres	15 metres
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	20 metres	20 metres
Tropical & Sub-tropical uses: Sugarcane		
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	20 metres	20 metres
Up to 7.3 L (2220 g ae/ha)	35 metres	30 metres
Tropical & Sub-tropical uses: Peanuts		
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ae/ha)	35 metres	30 metres
Pasture		
Up to 6.6 L (2000 g ae/ha)	30 metres	30 metres
Up to 9.1 L (2750 g ae/ha)	40 metres	35 metres

AERIAL APPLICATION

DO NOT apply by aerial application unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category
- Release heights 5 metres or lower above the target canopy.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT: 3 metre release height or lower above the target canopy

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 2.5 L (750 g ae/ha)	75 metres	70 metres	70 metres	70 metres
Up to 2.9 L (880 g ae/ha)	80 metres	80 metres	75 metres	75 metres
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	95 metres	90 metres	90 metres	85 metres
Tropical & Sub-tropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 7.3 L (2220 g ae/ha)	180 metres	170 metres	150 metres	140 metres
Tropical & Sub-tropical uses: Peanuts				
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ae/ha)	180 metres	170 metres	150 metres	140 metres

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT: 5 metre release height or lower above the target canopy

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 2.5 L (750 g ae/ha)	130 metres	130 metres	120 metres	110 metres
Up to 2.9 L (880 g ae/ha)	150 metres	150 metres	130 metres	120 metres
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	180 metres	170 metres	140 metres	140 metres
Tropical & Sub-tropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 7.3 L (2220 g ae/ha)	450 metres	400 metres	250 metres	225 metres
Tropical & Sub-tropical uses: Peanuts				
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ae/ha)	450 metres	400 metres	250 metres	225 metres

BUFFER ZONES FOR PASTURE APPLICATION BY AIR – 5.0 m release height

Application rate 9.17 L/ha (2750 g ae/ha), VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application
Aquatic protection

Wind speed range at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone	
	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	500 metres	300 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	550 metres	300 metres

Terrestrial protection

Wind speed range at time of application	Downwind no-spray zone	
	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	475 metres	275 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	525 metres	300 metres

Application rate 6.67 L/ha (2000 g ae/ha), VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application
Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	375 metres	190 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	375 metres	220 metres

Terrestrial protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	350 metres	180 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	350 metres	210 metres

BUFFER ZONES FOR PASTURE APPLICATION BY AIR – 3.0 m release height

Application rate 9.17 L/ha (2750 g ae/ha), VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application
Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	250 metres	150 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	250 metres	180 metres

Terrestrial protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	250 metres	140 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	250 metres	170 metres

Application rate 6.67 L/ha (2000 g ae/ha), VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application
Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	160 metres	90 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	160 metres	140 metres

Terrestrial protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	140 metres	85 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	150 metres	130 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. CONSERVATION TILLAGE

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate /ha	Critical Comments
Preparatory Spray for fallows and seed beds or prior to the sowing of the following crops: Balanka, Clover, Barley, Canola, Chickpeas, Cotton, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Narbon Beans, Navy Beans, Oats, Perennial Ryegrass, Persian Clover, Phalaris, Rice, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Subterranean Clover, Sunflower, Triticale, Vetch, Wheat, White Clover	Ball Mustard, Common Sowthistle, Fumitory (white), Indian Hedge Mustard, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	All States	660mL - 1.2L + glyphosate (450 g/L) plus surfactant at recommended label rates	<p>Rate Selection: Use the lower rate for seedling broadleaf weeds and increase to the higher rate for broadleaf weeds more than 10cm in height or diameter. Always add glyphosate (450 g/L) at the recommended label rates.</p> <p>At time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or water logging. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6 - 8 cm before spraying and use the higher rate.</p> <p>Always add either a non-ionic surfactant or the acidifying surfactant (LI-700) in accordance with the label directions on the mixture product.</p> <p>Use Li-700 with the mixture if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required.</p>
	Seedlings of: Australian Bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand Spinach, Raspsweed	NSW, Qld only		
	Ageratum (Blue top), Dock, Volunteer Lupins, Volunteer Peas, Volunteer Sunflowers, Charlock, Fumitory (Red), Medic, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce (Wild Lettuce), Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle	All States	900mL - 1.2L + glyphosate (450 g/L) plus surfactant at recommended label rates	
	Bathurst Burr, Blackberry Nightshade, Californian Burr, Horehound Seedlings, Lincoln Weed Seedlings, Marshmallow Seedlings, Sorrel Seedlings, Thornapple, Volunteer Vetch, Volunteer Safflower, Common Ice-Plant, Storksbiii/Erodium Seedlings, Ivyleaf Speedwell, Melilotus, Shepherd's Purse, Skeleton Weed (Suppression only), Ward's Weed, Wireweed Seedlings (Hogweed), White Clover, Sub-Clover	All States	1.2L - 1.8L + glyphosate (450 g/L) plus surfactant at recommended label rates	
	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Mexican Poppy, Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Fat Hen, Melons, Native Rosella, Noogoora Burr, Potato Weed, Cow Vine, Yellow Vine, Rapeseed	NSW, Qld only	1.8L - 2.7L + glyphosate (450 g/L) plus surfactant at recommended label rates	
PASTURES: Conservation Tillage - Direct Drilling, Surface Sowing or Fallow	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear and Variegated Thistles, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All states	1.1 – 3.3L	Apply to actively growing young weeds before sowing. Observe plant back periods given in the table in this leaflet.
Maintenance	Clover, Sorrel		3.0L plus 280- 400 mL/ha dicamba (500g/L)	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn. Do not sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.

2. FIELD CROPS

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate /ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Refer to Weed Table	NSW, SA, Vic, Qld, only	675mL - 2.9L Refer to weeds table for specific rates in each state.	Apply after when the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller. (NSW, SA only) Apply from tillering to boot stage. (Vic only) Apply from mid tillering to before boot stage. (Qld only) Apply at 5 leaf to fully tillered (Tas only)
Barley				
Cereal Rye, Triticale				
Oats		NSW, SA, Qld, Vic only		
Cereals: Wheat, Oats, Barley	Cape Tulip	WA only	1.4L - 2.6L	Apply from the 5-leaf stage up to jointing stage (Zadoks 15-33). Apply after the 6-leaf stage (Z.16) for Cranbrook, Jacup, Aroona and Spear Wheat and Mortlock Oats to avoid possible damage. DO NOT spray if lucerne is present. WEED STAGE: 10-15cm. Docks should be sprayed before 5 leaf stage. Cape Tulip - low rate for cormils only.
	Dock, Saffron Thistle		2.3L	
	Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Wild Radish		1.6L	
	Wild Turnip		1.4L	
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish	Vic, SA, NSW, only	165mL/ha plus 850 g/ha methabenz-thiazuron (700 g/kg)	Spray 2-6 weeks after sowing and not later. Do not use on crops undersown with lucerne.
Fallow, Stubble Spray prior to direct drilling or Sowing a) Winter Cereals b) Winter Cereals, and Peanuts	Refer to Weed Table	Vic only	465mL- 2.9L	Observe plant back period given in the table on the leaflet. Can be mixed with Chlorsulfuron, or Paraquat where grasses are present. For skeleton weed spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum.
		NSW only	1.2L - 3.5L	
		Qld only		
Millet	Refer to Weed Table	NSW, SA, Vic only	1.2L - 2.3L	Spray when secondary roots have developed, when fully tillered and before heads start to form at the base of tillers. Do not use on Panorama Millet or Panicum.
		Qld only	1.2L - 1.8L	
Saccaline, Broom Millet, Millet	Cape Tulip, Dock, Saffron Thistle, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild Turnip	WA only	2.3L	Spray when crop is 10-30cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasselling. Apply as direct spray to weeds.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate /ha	Critical Comments
Sugar Cane	Bindy Eye (Star Burr), Blue top, cobbler's pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle burr, Spear Thistle, Water Primrose, Ipomea Vines, Convolvulus Vines	Qld only	3.6L - 7.3L	Add 500mL of 60% Non-Ionic Surfactant to 100L of spray mixture. Agitate well. DO NOT USE on Q63, Q67, Q80 OR Q96 Varieties.
	Chinese Mint, Blue Snakeweed		7.3L	
Peanuts	Broadleaf weeds except Noogoora Burr, Grasses, except Mossman Burr	Qld only	3.6L or 7.5L	LOWER RATE: Apply as BAND SPRAY as soon as possible after planting in a 55cm band. HIGHER RATE: Apply as OVERALL SPRAY after planting and before crop emergence. Some crop damage may occur if heavy rain falls between application and crop emergence.
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Winter Cereals	Desiccate Broadleaf Weeds. Refer to weeds table	All states	2.5 - 3.4L	Apply after dough stage.

3. PASTURES, NON-AGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS OF WAY, INDUSTRIAL, LAWNS

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate /ha	Critical Comments
Pastures and Non-agricultural	Refer to Weed Table	NSW, Qld, SA, only	1.1L – 3.5L	Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred.
	Amsinckia, Annual Thistle, Bindweed, Caltrop, Capeweed, Docks, Flatweed, Mustard, Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane), Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Three cornered Jack (Doublegee, Spiny Emex), Wild Radish, and Wild Turnip	WA only	2.3L	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling Docks, Spear Thistle and Saffron Thistle will be controlled.
	Afghan Melons		3.3L plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferable before flowering or vining.
	Paddy Melons		1.6 - 2.3L	
	Prickly Saltwort (Roly Poly)		3.3L	Spray when plants are small.
	Stinkwort		3.3L – 6.6L plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate plus Surfactant on larger plants.
	Doveweed		6.6L	Spray after good emergence of seedlings.
Pastures, Right-of-Way and Industrial	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn	Vic, SA only	165mL/ 10L water	Spot Spraying: For boneseed only, thoroughly wet plants or seedlings.
	Groundsel	NSW, Qld, SA only	2.0L/15L water	MISTING: Lightly wet plants.
			600mL/ 100L water	HIGH VOLUME: Thoroughly wet plants.
			500mL/ 100L water	CUT STUMP: Swab the cut stump within one hour of cutting. Apply by a pouring can or knapsack spray.
			6.0L-9.1L	AERIAL APPLCATION: Spray when Groundsel is actively growing.
	Lantana		600mL/ 100L water	Use a coarse spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in following Summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes.
	Mother of Millions	NSW only	825mL/ 100L water	Hand gun and knapsack only. A thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use 1000 g/L non-ionic wetter at the rate of 1.0mL of surfactant per 1L of mixture.
	Noogoora Burr, Weir Vine (Ipomea)	Qld only	330mL/ 100L water	In all cases apply to young; actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage. * Spray at rosette stage. + Repeat spraying necessary.

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate /ha	Critical Comments
	Annual & Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke Thistle Bathurst Burr, Billygoat weed, Blue Snake Weed, Burr Medic, Clockweed*, Fleabanes, Galvanised Burr, Hemlock, Hoary Cress+, Kyalinga Weed (Whisker grass), Knobweed, Milky Cotton Bushes, Parthenium weed, Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane), Saffron Thistle, Star Burr, Thornapple, Variegated Thistle*	Qld only	660mL/ 100L water	Same as above
	Rubber vine		330mL/ 10L/ha water	Apply to freshly cut stump.
Pastures – Spray Graze Techniques				PRECAUTION: An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using Spray-Graze e.g. Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane) and Variegated Thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane), 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 (Salvation Jane).
	Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Three Corner jacks (Doublegee, Spiny Emex), Mustard, Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane), Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium	SA only	1.1L	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying, stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.
	Annual Thistles, Capeweed, Mustards, Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane), Saffron, Thistle, Spear Thistle, Three Corner jacks, (Doublegee, Spiny	Tas, Vic only		
	Amsinckia, Docks (seedling only) Capeweed, Three Corner jacks (Doublegee, Spiny Emex), Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Annual Thistles, Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane).	WA only	1.3L	

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate /ha	Critical Comments
	Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle.		2.5L	Apply to Saffron Thistle at the end of September when plants are running up to flower. Sub-clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all medic pastures.
	Melons		3.3L	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 750mL /ha provides effective control.
	Docks	Vic only	2.3L	Apply in September only and follow other recommendations above.
	Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane), Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear or Variegated Thistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW only	600mL - 2.3L	Spray actively growing 6-8-week-old weeds. Introduce stock 7-10 days after spraying, preferable sheep (cattle are less effective). Stocking rate should be 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. Other legumes may be affected.
Lawns	Refer to Weed table	WA, Qld only	3.4 - 6.8mL/ 1L water	Wet foliage thoroughly.

4. SPOT SPRAYING

Situation & Crop	Weeds Controlled	State	Mixing Rates/Comments
High Volume Spraying	Refer to Weed Table	All States	Add 1/10th of rate on weed table to 150L of water. Each 150 Litres of mix will cover 1000m2 (1/10th ha) e.g. If rate in weed table is 1.5L use 150mL/150L water.
Knapsack Application			Add 1/100th of rate on weed table to 10L of mix will cover 100m2 (1/100th ha) e.g. If rate in weed table is 1.5L use 15mL/10L water.

WEED TABLE NOTE: Where weeds are to be sprayed in a CROP or PASTURE, use only the rates 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 Controlled	Crop						Pastures	Critical Comments
	Vic	NSW ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, SA, Qld, Tas only	
Amaranthus spp.	-	1.1L - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Spray young plants.
Apple of Peru	-	1.1L - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.
Bathurst Burr	-	1.6L - 2.3L		1.8L	-	-	1.6L - 2.3L	Spray seedlings only. (NOT SA)
Blackberry Nightshade	-	1.1L - 2.3L	-	1.8L			-	
California Burr	-	1.6L - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	1.6L - 2.3L	Spray seedlings only. (NOT SA)
Cape Tulip	-	-	-	-	-	1.4L - 2.6L	-	Low rate for cormils only

Weeds Controlled	Crop						Pastures	Critical Comments
	Vic	NSW ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, SA, Qld, Tas only	
Capeweed	2.9L	-	3.5L	-	2.9L	1.1L	3.4L - 5.8L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.
Caltrop	-	1.6L - 3.5L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Moderately susceptible.
Charlock	1.1L - 1.6L	1.1L - 2.3L	1.1L	-	2.9L	-	1.6L - 2.3L	Spray at rosette stage.
Clover	-	2.5L	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Ice Plant	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Docks	2.9L	-	2.9L	2.9L	2.9L	2.3L	6.6L SA only	Spray at multiple leaf stage. - effective only on seedlings.
Fat Hen	-	1.2L - 3.5L	-	1.8L	2.9L	-	-	Spray pre-flowering.
Fumitory - red	-	-	3.5L	-	-	-	-	
Fumitory - white	1.6L	-	1.1L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Hexham Scent /Melilotus	2.9L	-	2.3L	2.9L	-	-	2.2 - 3.4L	Spray multiple leaf stage before seedling.
Hoary Cress	1.8L - 2.9L	2.3L - 3.4L	2.9L	2.9L			3.0L - 3.4L	Spray rosettes and pre-flowering.
Hogweed/Wireweed	2.9L	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic). Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).
Horehound	-	2.9L	-	-	-	-	4.6-6.6L SA only	Spray seedlings.
Khaki Weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3 - 4.5L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.
Lincoln Weed	-	-	3.4L	-	-	-	-	Spray early rosettes.
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1.6L	-	
Lupins	-	1.6L - 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexican Poppy	-	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings – plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	-	2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings -resistant in later stages.
Mustards	465mL - 1.1L	1.1L - 2.3L	1.1L - 2.9L	1.8L	-	1.6L	1.1L - 2.3L	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
New Zealand Spinach	-	2.3L - 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Noogoora Burr	-	1.6L - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	1.6L-2.3L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.
Paterson's Curse	-	2.3L - 3.4L	-	2.9L	-	2.6L	3.4L - 4.6L	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill.
Potato Weed	-	1.1L - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	
Rapeseed	-	1.6L - 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Rough Poppy	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	-	
Safflower	-	1.1L - 2.8L	-	-	-	-	-	
Shepherd's Purse	-	2.3L - 3.4L	-	-	2.9L	-	1.6L - 2.3L	Spray young rosettes.

Weeds Controlled	Crop						Pastures	Critical Comments
	Vic	NSW ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, SA, Qld, Tas only	
Skeleton Weed	2.9L	2.3L - 3.4L	2.9L	-	-	-	-	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Sorrel	2.9L	3.4L	2.9L	-	-	-	-	Only moderately susceptible.
Speedwell - ivy leaf	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Spiny Emex	-	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Only young plants are susceptible.
Stinkwort	-	1.6L - 2.8L	-	-	-	-	-	
Storksbill / Erodium	-	-	-	-	2.9L	-	3.3L - 6.6L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
Sunflower (seedlings)	2.9L	1.1L - 2.8L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	
Thistle:								
- Californian	-	-	-	-	2.7L		3.2-3.8L	Repeated applications may be necessary. (NSW, only).
- Saffron	2.3L	1.1L - 2.8L	2.9L	2.9L	2L	2.3L	2.3L - 3.4L	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender/Shore	-	1.6L - 2.8L	-	-	2.9L	-	2.3L	Suppression only.
- Soldier	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	2.3L - 3.3L (not Tas, NSW, ACT)	Spray young rosette.
- Spear	1.1L	-	-	-	2.9L	-	2.3L - 3.3L	Spray young rosette.
- Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3L-6.6L SA only	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.
- Variegated	-	1.1L - 3.5L	-	1.8L	2.9L	-	2.3L - 3.4L	Spray at rosette stage.
Thornapple	-	1.6L - 2.3L	-	-	-	-	3.3L - 5.0L (NOT SA)	Spray seedlings only.
Turnip Weed/Rapistrum	-	1.1L - 2.3L	-	1.1L	-	1.6L	1.1L - 2.3L	
Vetches/Tares	2.9L	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Wards Weed	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Wild Cabbage	2.9L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray multiple leaves.
Wild Poppy	1.1L	-	-	-	-	-	2.3L - 3.4L	Spray rosettes.
Wild Radish	2.9L	3.5L	2.9L	1.8L	2.9L	1.6L	1.6L - 2.3L	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild Turnip	465mL - 1.1L	1.1L - 2.3L	660mL	-	2.9L	2.9L	1.1L - 2.3L	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.

**IMPORTANT
PLANT BACK PERIODS
WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15mm (0.5 inch) OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO
THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.**

NOTES:

- % In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for Wheat, Barley and Triticale.
- # In Queensland, planting of Canola/Rapeseed, Chickpeas and Safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15mm.
- @ In Central Queensland, when using 1 L/ha or less of product, the plant back period for Sorghum and Sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.
- + In W.A. the plant back period for Lupins at all rates is 28 days.

Plant Back Days for Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide				
CROP	RA	Up to 1.1 L/ha	1.1 - 2.3 L/ha	1.2 - 3.4 L/ha
Balansa Clover		7	7	10
Barley %		1	1	3
Chickpeas #		7	14	21
Cotton		10	14	21
Faba Beans		7	7	10
Field Peas		7	14	14
Lentils		7	7	10
Linseed		7	7	14
Lucerne		7	7	10
Lupins +		7	14	21
Medic		7	7	10
Narbon Beans		7	7	10
Navybean		10	10	14
Oats		3	3	7
Perennial Ryegrass		7	7	10
Persian Clover		7	7	10
Phalaris		7	7	10
Canola/Rapeseed #		14	21	28
Rice		7	7	14
Safflower #		7	14	21
Sorghum @		3	7	10
Soybean		14	14	21
Sub-Clover		7	7	10
Sunflower @		7	10	14
Triticale %		1	3	7
Vetch		7	7	10
Wheat %		1	3	7
White Clover		7	7	10

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop is a water-soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds.

Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop will control emerged weeds only and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed.

Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop is absorbed by plant foliage and accumulates to toxic levels in the regions of growth and reproduction, upsetting the ability of plants to balance the synthesis and use of nutrients. Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plants which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of root systems. Effects may not be apparent for 7-10 days or even up to 21 days under cold or cloudy conditions.

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, water-logging, disease, insect damage, following frost, weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Reduced results may also occur if weeds are under stress from previous herbicide application.

Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

DO NOT spray if strong winds prevail.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop is recommended as a herbicide additive to Glyphosate 450 for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop is applied prior to crop establishment, certain Plant Back Periods should be observed to ensure that the herbicide has degraded sufficiently to allow safe sowing of the intended crop. This process is largely-influenced by moisture, temperature and certain soil characteristics and may be delayed particularly when conditions are cold and dry. Refer to the Plant Back Period table for specific information. In seasons of heavy weed growth, or where the following conditions apply, it may be necessary to further delay sowing until a suitable seedbed can be formed.

Conditions which can delay crop germination and seedling development include:

- Heavy green or decaying weed growth incorporated into the soil;
- Soil compaction or crusting;
- Cold and wet soils;
- Deep seeding;
- Prior use of residual or pre-emergent herbicides.

To minimise these affects it is suggested that:

- Weed bulk be reduced by grazing and cultivation to leave trash on the surface to dry out;
- A friable seedbed should be produced by cultivation, where necessary;
- The use of pre-emergent herbicides to be avoided if they might contribute to reduced germination;
- A correct seedling depth to be used.

The preferred alternative is to spray early to control any weeds in their less advanced stages and ensure the seedbed is in a suitable condition for early sowing when soil temperatures are not excessively cold.

APPLICATION

Boom Equipment

Tank mixtures of Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and Glyphosate should be applied in spray volumes of between 25-100 L/ha is recommended. When 750g/kg chlorsulfuron or 600g/kg Metsulfuron-methyl is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 30 L/ha is recommended. When Simazine is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha is recommended. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

Aerial Equipment

Application of Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide /glyphosate mixtures using boom equipment should occur in a minimum spray volume of 15 L/ha. Swath width should be 15-17 metres.

Application under hot conditions

High temperatures and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 35 °C.

DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Spray solutions of Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and glyphosate should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic-lined containers. Do not mix, store or apply spray solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide /glyphosate spray solutions may react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture that can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source. Thoroughly clean all equipment after use either by using hot soapy water or 1% solution of ammonia followed by several clean water rinses or use Spray Sure Tank Flush.

If using a Sulfonylurea herbicide (chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron), follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels

COMPATIBILITY

Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is compatible in tank mixes with glyphosate (450g/L), dicamba (500g/L) chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron, simazine (500g/L), simazine (900g/kg), atrazine (500g/L), atrazine (900g/kg), paraquat/diquat, chlorpyrifos (500g/L), dimethoate, omethoate and phosmet.

SURFACTANTS ADDITION

DO NOT add surfactant except for Conservation Tillage where the product is to be tank-mixed with a glyphosate product. In this situation always add either a 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant or the acidifying surfactant LI700 in accordance with label directions on the glyphosate product. Use LI700 with glyphosate if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required. DO NOT mix with spraying oils, or any other materials or agricultural chemicals except as directed on this label.

DO NOT use LI700 if sulfonylurea herbicides (chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron) are included in the spray mixture.

TANK MIXTURES

The Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide directions for use on this label are designed to be used as a tank mixture with glyphosate herbicides. However as shown in the compatibility and surfactant addition sections of this label, it is possible to extend/improve weed control to include other foliage applied and/or residual herbicides and adjuvants.

A mixture of Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and glyphosate may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants where recommended in the Directions for Use tables. Read and follow all label directions, restraints and plant back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products.

Dicamba (500g/L)- For improved control of Sow Thistle. Observe any regional use restrictions.

Chlorsulfuron*- Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Metsulfuron - For improved knockdown control of Yellow Burrweed (*Amsinckia*), Volunteer Chickpeas, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Cut-leaf Mignonette, Deadnettle, Faba Beans, Mallee Catchfly, Soursob, Stagger Weed, Wild Garlic. Metsulfuron does not provide residual in-crop weed control.

INSECTICIDES

Chlorpyrifos (500g/L), dimethoate, phosmet and omethoate can be introduced into the tank mix for specific control to prevent insect damage to emerging crops.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure that the spray tank has been thoroughly cleaned.

1. Half fill the spray tank with clean water, add the required amount of product and begin agitation. Do not use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming when herbicides are added.
2. If an acidifying surfactant is to be added, add to the tank through the top mesh screen.
3. Add the companion herbicide or insecticide to the tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Ezycrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide by Ezycrop and mix thoroughly.
5. Add Glyphosate 450 and the remaining water.
6. If a non-ionic surfactant is to be added, add near the end to prevent excessive foaming.
7. Maintain agitation during spraying and use the tank mix as soon as possible.