



Company Name: LANDMARK OPERATIONS LIMITED
Product Name: GENFARM DI-PAR 250 HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 59878/107916

Label Name:	GENFARM DI-PAR 250 HERBICIDE
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Signal Headings:	DANGEROUS POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES KEEP LOCKED UP READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 115 g/L DIQUAT PRESENT AS DIQUAT DIBROMIDE 135 g/L PARAQUAT PRESENT AS PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
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Mode of Action:	GROUP L HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Can be utilised in crop establishment programs. Contains non-ionic wetter. IMPORTANT: Read the attached leaflet thoroughly before using this product.
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Net Contents:	100L 110L 200L 20L 1000L
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Restrains:	Restrains DO NOT spray plants, which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust. DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results. DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.
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	For ground application only - DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.
Directions for Use:	<p>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</p> <p>This section contains file attachment.</p>
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	<p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS</p> <p>DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.</p> <p>COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
Trade Advice:	
General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEED WARNING GROUP L HERBICIDE</p> <p>Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyridyls group of herbicides. The product has the inhibitors of photo-synthesis at photosystem 1 mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group L herbicide.</p> <p>Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group L 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 L herbicides.</p> <p>Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Landmark Operations Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds</p>
Precautions:	
Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment, which may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible crops/plants, cropping lands or pastures.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</p> <p>Domestic pets and poultry – keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water, which is used for livestock watering.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water, which is used for human</p>

	consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>Non-refillable containers: Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.</p> <p>If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all vales and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</p> <p>Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, • a washable hat, • face shield or goggles, • half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator. <p>If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. DO NOT inhale spray mist. 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, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.</p> <p>SPRAY APPLICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT work in spray mist. • DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice. • When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator, which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer. • Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.
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First Aid Instructions:	FIRST AID
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If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia: 13 11 26). Get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including: Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (Linola) Lupins Vetch Spring/Summer Fodder Rape Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower Pasture Clover grass Lucerne Medic	<u>Seedling grasses</u> Annual Ryegrass Barley grass Brome grass Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Hordeum spp.</i> <i>Bromus spp.</i> <i>Avena spp.</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	0.6 to 0.8 0.8 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1) In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or where narrow points are fitted or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range 1.2 to 2.4 L/ha. For dense mature swards over 2 months old or spring crops use rates up to 2.4 L/ha. Incorporate as per recommendations for wheat, barley and triticale. * For control of Vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as BS1000 at 100 mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds are sprayed again. When heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods. Apply from 4 weeks up to just prior to sowing. For method of incorporation, refer to table: point # 3, 4, or 5.
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia spp.</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	0.6 to 0.8 * 0.8 to 1.6 * 1.6 to 2.4 *		
	<u>Seedling Brassica weeds</u> Ball mustard Charlock Indian hedge mustard Long fruited wild turnip Muskweed Shepherds purse Short fruited wild turnip Ward's weed Wild radish	<i>Neslia paniculata</i> <i>Sinapsis arvensis</i> <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> <i>Carrichtera annua</i> <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1 to 5 cm diam 5 to 10 cm diam 10 to 20 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2 1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4		
	<u>Other seedling broadleaved weeds</u> Bedstraw Bifora Capeweed Horehound Ivy-leaf speedwell Lincoln weed Medic Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack) Stinging nettle Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot)	<i>Gallium tricornutum</i> <i>Bifora testiculata</i> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> <i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> <i>Medicago spp.</i> <i>Emex australis</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam 4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2 1.2 to 1.6		
	Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot) Sub clover Vetch (tares)	<i>Urtica urens</i> <i>Erodium spp.</i> <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> <i>Vicia spp.</i>				

Southern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops (Continued)	Deadnettle Fumitory Melilotus Pimpernel Poppy Saffron thistle Sheepweed	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Fumaria spp.</i> <i>Melilotus spp.</i> <i>Anagallis spp.</i> <i>Papaver spp.</i> <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Critical Comments continued as above
	Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 5 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Marshmallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	1 to 12 leaf	0.8 to 1.2 + Genfarm Oxyflurofen 240 75mL		
	Volunteer beans Peas Lupins		1 to 6 leaf	0.8 to 1.2 + Genfarm Metsulfuron 5g or 0.8 to 1.2 + dicamba 500mL		

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops Or Establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops: Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (Linola) Lupins Vetch Spring/Summer Fodder Rape Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower Pasture Clover grass Lucerne Medic	<u>Seedling grasses</u> Annual Ryegrass Barley grass Brome grass Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Hordeum spp.</i> <i>Bromus spp.</i> <i>Avena spp.</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	1.0 to 1.2 1.2 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha. * For control of Vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as BS1000 at 100 mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing, but 3 days before the crop emerges. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Vulpia spp.</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	1.0 to 1.2 * 1.2 to 2.4 * 2.4 to 3.2 *		
	<u>Seedling Brassica weeds</u> Ball mustard Charlock Indian hedge mustard Long fruited wild turnip Muskweed Shepherds purse Short fruited wild turnip Ward's weed Wild radish	<i>Neslia paniculata</i> <i>Sinapsis arvensis</i> <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> <i>Carrichtera annua</i> <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1 to 5 cm diam 5 to 10 cm diam 10 to 20 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8 1.8 to 1.4 2.4 to 3.2		
	<u>Other seedling broadleaved weeds</u> Bedstraw Bifora Capeweed Horehound Ivy-leaf speedwell Lincoln weed Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack) Stinging nettle Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot) Vetch (tares)	<i>Gallium tricornutum</i> <i>Bifora testiculata</i> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> <i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> <i>Emex australis</i> <i>Urtica urens</i> <i>Erodium spp.</i> <i>Vicia spp.</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam 4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8 1.8 to 3.2		
	Deadnettle Furnitory Melilotus Pimpernel Poppy Saffron thistle Sheepweed	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Fumaria spp.</i> <i>Melilotus spp.</i> <i>Anagallis spp.</i> <i>Papaver spp.</i> <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	1.2 to 3.2		
	Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 5 leaf	1.8 to 3.2		
	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 3.2		
	Marshmallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	1 to 12 leaf	1.2 to 1.8 + Genfam Oxyflurofen 240 75mL		

Crop/Situation	<u>Weeds controlled</u>		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments	
	Common Name	Botanical Name					
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops (Continued)	Volunteer beans, Peas, Lupins		1 to 6 leaf	1.2 to 1.8 + Genfarm Metsulfuron 5g or 1.2 to 1.8 + dicamba 500mL	Sthn NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	Critical Comments continued as above	
	Medic Sub. Clover	<i>Medicago spp.</i> <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam	1.2 to 1.8 + 500mL/ha dicamba 200		For sub clover control without the addition of Dicamba 500 in crops sown with triple disc, modified combine or sod seeder use a split application. Apply second application 7 to 15 days after first application and when green regrowth is present. For control prior to sowing with combine use a split application. Apply first application in autumn to mid winter. Apply second application 7 to 15 days later and when green regrowth is present. Apply first application in late winter and follow with second application 7 to 15 days later when green regrowth is present. If there is excess leaf growth, i.e. more than 10 cm, split the recommended rate in half and apply second part 7 to 15 days after the first. Paddocks should be well grazed continuously from the break. The first application removes excess leaf growth, the second application is effective on residual green tissue. Green growth must be present for second application.	
			4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.8 to 3.2 + Genfarm Metsulfuron 5g			
	Spilt application for: Sub. Clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	1 to 8 leaf or 1 to 8cm diam	1.2L followed by 1.2L			
			4 leaf to early tiller	1.2L followed by 1.2L			
	Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	mid to fully tillered	1.6 L followed by 1.6L			
			Weeds higher than 10 cm	2.4 to 3.2 L			
	Most annual weeds				SA only		For use in summer fallows only.
	Potato weed	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	1 to 15 cm	1.2 to 1.6			
				15 to 30 cm	1.6 to 2.4		

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA – FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
<p>Northern Australia</p> <p>Direct Drilling With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including:</p> <p>Broadacre crops - Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans</p> <p>Broadacre crops - Summer Peanuts Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower Navy beans Mungbeans Millet Maize Cotton</p>	<p><u>Seedling grasses</u> (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Buffel grass Columbus grass Johnson grass Liverseed grass Mossman river grass Paradoxa grass Rhodes grass Summer grass Sweet summer grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats</p>	<p><i>Echinochloa spp.</i> <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> <i>Sorghum x almum</i> <i>Sorghum halepense</i> <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Chloris gayana</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> <i>A. fatua</i></p>	2 to 3 leaf	0.8 to 1.2	Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	<p>Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (7a)</p> <p>Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6L to 2.4 L/ha.</p> <p>Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section.</p> <p>* For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.</p>
			4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 1.6		
			mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4		
	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	<p><u>Seedling broadleaved weeds</u> African turnip weed Annual saltbush Australian bindweed Australian bluebell Blackberry nightshade Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Caustic weed Climbing buckwheat Cowvine Cudweeds Deadnettle European bindweed Fat hen Fireweed Fleabanes Fumitory Hogweed Malvastrum Mexican poppy Mintweed</p>	<p><i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i> * <i>Atriplex muelleri</i> <i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> <i>Solanum nigrum</i> <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Euphorbia spp.</i> <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> <i>Ipomoea lonchophyla</i> <i>Gnaphalium spp.</i> <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> <i>Coryza spp.</i> <i>Fumaria spp.</i> <i>Zaleya galericulata</i> <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> <i>Argemone spp.</i> <i>Salvia reflexa</i></p>	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6		
			4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
			8 to 12 leaf	2.4		

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Northern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops (Continued)	<u>Seedling broadleaved weeds</u>				Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	Critical Comments continued as above
	Mungbean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6		
	Native Rosella	<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i>	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	8 to 12 leaf	2.4		
	Noogoora burr	<i>Xanthium pungens</i>				
	Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>				
	Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium spp.</i>				
	Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus spp.</i>				
	Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca seriola</i>				
	Prickly paddymelon	<i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i>				
	Red pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>				
	Rhynchosia	<i>Rhynchosia spp.</i>				
	Sesbania pea*	<i>Sesbania cannabina *</i>				
	Sida	<i>Sida spp.</i>				
	Smooth cucumber	<i>Cucumis spp.</i>				
Soft roly poly	<i>Salsola kali</i>					
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus spp.</i>					
Soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>					
Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>					
Sunflower *	<i>Helianthus annuus *</i>					
Thornapples	<i>Datura spp.</i>					
Variogated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>					
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>					
Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6			
Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4			
Annual ground cherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6			
Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>					
Boggabri	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2			
Hexham scent *	<i>Melilotus indicus *</i>					
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>					
Speedy weed	<i>Flaveria australisica</i>					

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
<p>Northern Australia</p> <p>Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing or maintaining a fallow or the establishment of crops including:</p> <p>Broadacre crops - Winter Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale)</p> <p>Broadacre crops - Summer Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower Mungbeans Millet Maize Cotton</p>	<p><u>Seedling grasses</u> (not regrowth or rhizomes)</p> <p>Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Paradoxa grass Stink grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats</p>	<p><i>Echinochloa spp.</i> <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> <i>A. fatua</i></p>	<p>2 leaf to pre-tillering</p> <p>early tillering</p>	<p>1.2 to 1.6</p> <p>1.6 to 2.4</p>	<p>Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only</p> <p>Refer to Procedure (5), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control use higher rates in the range 1.6 L to 2.4 L/ha. Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions.</p> <p>*For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L, 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) – refer to relevant label for plant-back period.</p> <p>TANK MIX: see compatibility Section.</p>	
	<p><u>Seeding broadleaved weeds</u> Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fireweed Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean * New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea * Smooth cucumber Sunflower * Thornapples Wild gooseberry</p>	<p><i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> <i>Fumaria spp.</i> <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata *</i> <i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina *</i> <i>Cucumis spp.</i> <i>Helianthus annuus *</i> <i>Datura spp.</i> <i>Physalis minima</i></p>	<p>1 to 4 leaf</p>	<p>1.6 to 2.4</p>		
	<p>Boggabri Hexham scent * Wild carrot Phyllanthus</p>	<p><i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i> <i>Melilotus indicus *</i> <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> <i>Phyllanthus spp.</i></p>	<p>1 to 8 leaf</p>	<p>1.6 to 2.4</p>		
<p>As an aid in post harvest weed control – after winter cereals.</p>	<p>Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Bladder ketmia Milk thistle New Zealand spinach</p>	<p><i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> <i>Tetragonoides</i></p>	<p>1 to 4 leaf</p>	<p>1.6 to 2.4</p>	<p>Refer to Procedure 5 Do not spray under hot, dry conditions or when weeds are covered with dust and/or trash. Application is best carried out following rain.</p>	

SUGAR CANE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
<p>NORTHERN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Sugar Cane establishment and fallows prior to sugar cane planting cultivated or non-cultivated</p> <p>As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane.</p>	<p><u>Seedling grasses</u> (not regrowth or rhizomes)</p> <p>Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Stink grass</p>	<p><i>Echinochloa spp.</i> <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i></p>	<p>2 leaf to pre-tillering</p> <p>early tillering</p> <p>Mature annual grasses *</p>	<p>1.2 to 1.6</p> <p>1.6 to 2.4</p> <p>2.4 to 3.2 *</p>	<p>Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only</p> <p>SUGAR CANE: prior to planting or for establishing or maintaining a fallow – refer to Procedure (6) and following.</p> <p>Cultivated fallow – where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10 cm high use rates of 1.6 to 2.4 L/ha in a spray volume of 150 to 200 L water/ha plus a wetter such BS1000 at 120 mL/ha or Agral at 200 mL/100L.</p> <p>* Non-cultivated fallow – to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha in a spray volume of 400 L water/ha plus a wetter such BS1000 at 120 mL/100L or Agral at 200 mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Diuron 900 WG (500g to 1 kg/ha) and if vines are present add 2,4-D amine. A split application of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide 10 to 12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzles equivalent to Spraying Systems 03 for 200 L/ha and 04 for 250 to 400 L/ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions.</p> <p>TANK MIX: see Compatibility section.</p>	
	<p><u>Seeding broadleaved weeds</u> Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Furnitory Mintweed Mungbean New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea Smooth cucumber Thornapples Wild gooseberry</p>	<p><i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Fumaria spp.</i> <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> <i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> <i>Cucumis spp.</i> <i>Datura spp.</i> <i>Physalis minima</i></p>	<p>1 to 4 leaf</p> <p>mature broadleaf weeds *</p>	<p>1.6 to 2.4</p> <p>2.4 to 3.2 *</p>		
	<p>Phyllanthus</p>	<p><i>Phyllanthus spp.</i></p>	<p>1 to 8 leaf</p> <p>mature broadleaf weeds *</p>	<p>1.6 to 2.4</p> <p>2.4 to 3.2 *</p>		

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
SUGAR CANE – PLANT & RATOON	<u>Most seedling broadleaf weeds including</u> Sicklepod Bluetop Phyllanthus Calopo	<i>Senna (Cassia obtusifolia)</i> <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> <i>Phyllanthus spp.</i> <i>Calapogonium muconoides</i>	up to 5 cm high	1.2 to 1.6	Qld, NSW & WA only	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10 cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7 to 10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The Irvin spray boom is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem, which is resistant to Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense more mature weeds. Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide can be mixed with Genfarm Atragen 900 WG Herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. It may also be mixed with high rates of Diuron 900 WG for residual control. To enhance activity of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide under favourable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions add 275 g/ha Diuron 900 WG. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5 cm high use a minimum of 250 L spray solution/ha, increase to 350 L/ha for weeds up to 10 cm high. Use a spray volume of 400 L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Agral at 200 mL/100 L or BS1000 at 120 mL per 100 L of water. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section
	And		up to 50 cm high			
			up to 15 cm high			
			3 to 5 leaves	1.6 to 2.0		
	<u>Most seedling grasses including</u> Awnless barnyard grass Summer grass Guinea grass Hamil grass Green summer grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Panicum maximum</i> <i>Panicum maximum cv Hamil</i> <i>Brachiaria miliiformis</i>	Up to 5 cm high	1.2 to 1.6 + 500 g Diuron 900 WG		
All above grasses		Up to 10 cm high	1.2 to 1.6 + 1 kg Diuron 900 WG			

COTTON

Crop/Situation	Use	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	1.2 to 1.6	Qld, NSW only	Apply by ground rig only. Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50 to 100 L of water per hectare. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide can damage immature green bolls.

LUCERNE

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
LUCERNE – Established (at least 1 year old) - for improved grazing or over sowing - for improved grazing, hay or seed production or over sowing - for enhanced control as some broadleaf weeds - for short term residual weed control	<i>Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium</i>	1.6 L	All States	Spray in autumn after weeds germinate. Graze the Lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
	<i>Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium</i>	2.4 L		Spray in winter. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate		State	Critical Comments
		High volume or power sprayer			
		Per ha	Per100L (Spot Spray)		
Public Service areas Rights of Way Market Gardens Nurseries Orchards (including Bananas) Vineyards Forests – ring weeding around trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	<i>Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds</i>	2.4 to 3.2 L (a) see below	240 to 320 mL (b) see below	All States	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Spark at 250 mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Spark. Refer to the Spark label. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000 L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: Water volume 250 L/ha: use 960 to 1280 mL/100L Water volume 500 L/ha: use 480 to 640 mL/100L Water volume 750 L/ha: use 320 to 430 mL/100L OR measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 20 to 32 mL of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide in this volume.
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germinations occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions, allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See Note on Spot spray rate above.
Long term weed control					Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide can be mixed with soil residual herbicides Genfarm Atragen 900 WG, Genfarm Simagen 900 WG. (For further information see General Instructions).
Potatoes - weed control - weed destruction prior to digging					After planting and hilling up, wait until 10 to 25% of potato shoots are emerged then blanket spray with Genfarm DI-Par 250 Herbicide. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See Note on Spot spray rate above. Spray 3 to 7 days before digging after all tops have died down. See Note on Spot spray rate above. Note: Do not use Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide for Potato haulm desiccation.
Avocados Custard apples Lychees Mangoes	<i>Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses</i>	-	120 to 240 mL (b) see below		Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from summer to autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See Note on Spot spray rate above. WARNING: Avoid spray drift onto trees.
Wetting agent: (a) If volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200 mL Agral or 120 mL BS1000 per 100L of additional water (b) Add 160mL Agral or 100 mL BS1000 per 100L					

Crop/Situation	Situation/Weeds	Rate	State	Critical Comments
Rice Do not apply if rice has emerged	<i>Annual weeds</i>	1.6 to 3.2 L	NSW only	Refer to Direct Drilling Procedure – rice (2)
	Annual weeds including barnyard grass	1.7 to 2.2 L		<i>On rice stubbles after burning.</i>
	Clover control	2.2 L + 200 mL Dicamba 500 as tank mix		Well-grazed clover dominates pasture.
	Annual Pasture	3.2 L		Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth.
<i>Kikuyu/Paspalum Pastures</i>	To suppress growth to over sow winter feed	2.4 L		Spray in autumn after grazing or slashing to 2 – 4 cm.
		3.2 L		For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed.
Established Pastures Perennial grass crops Cocksfoot Perennial ryegrass Phalaris Demeter fescue	Control of annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production	1.6 L	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	Spray in autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid winter. Only spray stands, which are at least 12 months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2-4cm. (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage).
		2.4 L		Spray in late winter. Only spray stands, which are at least 12 months old. Continuously graze pasture to maintain length 2 – 4 cm.
Pasture improvement	To increase the perennial grass and/or the sub clover or white clover content of the pasture	1.2 L		Spray in winter. Sub-clover should be past 6 true leaf stage. Only suppresses annual weeds. (All States except Western Australia) and perennial weeds (Western Australia).
Grasses (particularly annual ryegrass)	To control grass seed set (Spray Top technique)	Boom Spray: 800 mL/ha in a minimum of 50 L clean water	WA & SA only	Apply at the end of growing season. Heavily graze paddocks during the spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. Remove all stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to emerge evenly. Set boom spray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern at the top of the pasture being sprayed.
		1.5 L		Hay freezing for maximum retention of protein for summer grazing.
Duboisia	<i>Annual weeds</i>	2.4 – 3.2 L/ha or Spot Spraying 240 – 320 mL per 100L	Qld & NT only	Apply as directed spray on to weeds around Duboisia plants. This treatment is most effective when applied to young weed seedling. Product may be mixed with simazine or applied alone. Thoroughly wet foliage. It is essential to obtain good leaf/coverage and spray volumes of 50 – 200 L/ha are recommended, depending on density of weed cover. Refer to General Instructions for addition of wetter.
Tea-trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Grasses and broadleaf weeds	1.6 – 3.2 L	NSW only	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.
FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.**

General instructions

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and do not leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds, which germinate after spraying. Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticides treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing. Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide with other herbicides.

MIXING

The recommended rate of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

WATER VOLUME

It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2 cm	50 to 100 L/ha	Small plants (2 to 5 leaf) and well separated
Plant height up to 2 cm to 5 cm	100 to 150 L/ha	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30-50% ground cover.
Plant height up to 6 to 10 cm	150 to 200 L/ha	Advanced growth, dense and/or tall weed stands.
Above 10 cm	Use split application to remove excess growth. Use 150 L/ha	Very dense and tall weed growth.

Note:

- (1) If the volume is increased above 100 L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200 mL of Agral®/100 L or 120 mL BS1000 per 100L of additional water.
- (2) Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.

Application

(1) Boomspray

Use only through a properly calibrated Boomspray, which should be fitted with flat fanjets and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. Spraying pressures should be in the range of 240 to 280 kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 10 km/hr. It is essential that a good marking system be used. If a disc marker is used it must be mounted so as to turn the soil back on to the area sprayed.

Direct Drilling Procedure (1)

Use of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

Step	Critical Comments
1. Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation – Optional	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2 cm. This will encourage early even germination of

	weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seedbed formation.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a Boomspray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow 3 to 5 days after spraying	A rigid tyne spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3 to 5 cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertiliser rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Direct Drilling (Sod Seeding) Procedure – Rice (2)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze pasture heavily	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about 1 week. Watering may be required. Where rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
2. Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6 to 3.2 L of per hectare. Use 1.7 to 2.2 L/ha for weeds, particularly Barnyard Grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2 L/ha for well-grazed pastures plus 200 mL Dicamba 500 /ha as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2 L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100 L clean water/ha per cm growth.
3. Direct Drill rice	Drill at 2 to 3 cm depth within a few hours of spraying. Do not delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

Crop Establishment with Cultivation AFTER Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (3)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seedbed formation.
2. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide. Spraying can take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 3 to 5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper

	than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth.

Crop Establishment with Cultivation BEFORE Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (4)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4 to 6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seedbed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seedbed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4 to 6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide.
5. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth. Note: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Note: For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer or Landmark Representative.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED FALLOWS – NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY

Use of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide for weed control after cereal harvest. Procedure (5)

New Zealand Spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6 to 2.4 litres, hectare of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide in at least 100 litres of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy. The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.

Use of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide for the control of weeds during the fallow. Procedure (6)

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also exposes the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist soil conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth holds the soil in clods.

Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the label.

- (a) **Seedling Weeds:**
Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1.0 to 3.2 litres/hectare Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide in 50 to 100 litres of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7 to 21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.
- (b) **Advanced weed growth:**
While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material, a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide in 100 to 200 litres of clean water.

Control of transplanted weeds:

Weeds transplanted by unsuccessful cultivation present an extremely difficult problem. If there is a risk that cultivation will result in weeds being transplanted (particularly under moist soil conditions) it is recommended that the weeds be sprayed with Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide prior to cultivation (see previous section). Weeds partly covered by soil and clods provide poor conditions for successful chemical weed control. The best results will be achieved by allowing the weeds to make some regrowth to provide an adequate chemical targets. Apply the highest rate of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

Use of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide for the control of seedling weeds immediately before sowing. Procedure (7)

- (a) **Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)**
The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8 to 2.4 litres of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.
- (b) **Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-till planters):**
A higher rate of Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide at 1.0 to 3.2 litres per hectare in southern Australia; 1.2 to 3.2 litres per hectare in northern Australia (Qld, Nthn NSW and NT only).

COMPATIBILITY:

Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide is compatible with the following herbicides: Genfarm Metsulfuron, Genfarm Atragen 900 WG, Avadex BW, dicamba, 2,4-D (amine and ester), Devrinol*, Diuron 900 WG, Dual Gold, flupropanate, Genfarm Chlorsulfuron 750, Genfarm Oxyfluorfen 240, Genfarm Paraquat 250, Genfarm Triasulfuron, Genfarm Clopyralid 300, MCPA (amine and ester), Genfarm Simazine 900, Genfarm Imazethapyr 700 WG, Pendimethalin 330, Genfarm Trifluralin 480, Yield.

Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA.

Refer to the manufactures label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility.

Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide is compatible with any of the following insecticides. Dominex*, Imidan*, Karate®, Le-mat*, Bifenthrin 100.

Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide is compatible with Agral® and BS1000 surfactants.

Genfarm Di-Par 250 Herbicide is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no-spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.