

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

GENFARM
PANZER 450
HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
450 g/L GLYPHOSATE present as the ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT

GROUP **M** HERBICIDE

**A non-selective herbicide for the control of a wide range
of annual and perennial weeds as per the
Directions for Use Table.**

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USE

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restrains:

DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds, except where noted.

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing conditions or dormant conditions as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frost.

DO NOT treat weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.

Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of the application may wash the chemical off the foliage and repeat treatment may be required.

CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement	WA, SA, VIC, ACT, NSW only	Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats
		Annual Ryegrass, Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris), Silvergrass, Winter Grass
		Calomba Daisy, Capeweed, Spiny Emex (Doublegee)
		Amsinckia, Fumitory, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Variegated Thistle, Volunteer Lupins, Wild Turnip
		Dock (Seedling)
	Perennial Phalaris, Skeleton Weed, Sorrel, Soursob, Sub Clover	
	TAS only	All the above weeds

RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pre tillering: 400-800mL Post tillering: 800mL-1L	Spray when weeds are actively growing and are not stressed due to low moisture, frost, waterlogging, or disease. Ensure regrowth to 6-8cm if heavy grazing has occurred prior to spraying. Use higher rate if heavy grazing occurred prior to spraying OR if spraying is being carried out on mature weeds, i.e. fully tillered grasses, budding or elongating broadleaf weeds OR when treating under cold/overcast conditions.
Pre tillering: 800mL-1L Post tillering: 1.0-1.2L	Cultivation or sowing may start 1-21 days after spraying. Allow 7 days for perennial weeds. If cultivation or sowing does not take place within 21 days, re-treatment may be necessary.
400-800mL less than 8cm diameter 800mL-1L greater than 8cm diameter	If Dock, Perennial Phalaris, Skeleton Weed, Soursob or Sorrel are present do not cultivate or sow for at least 7 days after spraying. Product will normally only give knockdown, reduction in plant numbers and seasonal suppression of these weeds.
800mL-1L less than 12cm diameter 1-1.2L greater than 12cm diameter	Crop Establishment: Sowing should not commence until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. Refer to Crop establishment section. Tank Mixtures: Refer to Compatibility section if planning to spray in conjunction with a herbicide or additive for residual control, improved performance or is using an insecticide. Read these product labels carefully and adhere to the conditions of their use.
800mL-1.2L	
1.2L	Skeleton Weed: Spray only rosettes that have fully emerged. (NSW only).
1.2-2.4L	Use 1.2L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4L/ha on perennial weeds. Surfactant is recommended to be added. Where White Clover, Sorrel and Dock are present add Dicamba in accordance with directions on the Dicamba label. Observe plant back periods.

CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance	NSW, ACT, SA, VIC, WA only	Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats
		Brome Grass, Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris), Capeweed, Variegated Thistle, Winter Grass
		Annual Ryegrass, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Silvergrass, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip
		Erodium, Perennial Phalaris, Plantain, Perennial Ryegrass, Sorrel, Sub Clover, Yorkshire Fog
	Dock, Flatweed	
	TAS only	All the above weeds
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Weed control to commence a fallow.	NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, WA only	Barley Grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats
		Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse (rosette), Saffron Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Silvergrass, Spear Thistle, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip
		Hoary cress
		Soursob
		Couch
	TAS only	All the above weeds

RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
800mL-1.2L	<p>Spray when weeds are actively growing and are not stressed due to low moisture, frost, waterlogging, or disease. Ensure regrowth to 6-8cm if heavy grazing has occurred prior to spraying. Use higher rate if heavy grazing occurred prior to spraying OR if spraying is being carried out on mature weeds, i.e. fully tillered grasses, budding or elongating broadleaf weeds OR when treating under cold/overcast conditions.</p> <p>Cultivation or sowing may start 1-21 days after spraying. Allow 7 days for perennial weeds. If cultivation or sowing does not take place within 21 days, re-treatment may be necessary.</p> <p>If Dock, Perennial Phalaris, Skeleton Weed, Soursob or Sorrel is present do not cultivate or sow for at least 7 days after spraying. Product will normally only give knockdown, reduction in plant numbers and seasonal suppression of these weeds.</p> <p>Crop Establishment: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be reduced by grazing after treatment. Allow 1 day for small annual, 3 days for large annual and 7 days for perennial weeds for spray activation and before grazing. Refer – Crop Establishment section.</p> <p>Tank Mixtures: Refer – Compatibility section if planning to spray in conjunction with a herbicide or additive for residual control, improved performance or if using an insecticide. Read these product labels carefully and adhere to the conditions of their use.</p> <p>Aerial Application: Use the higher rates. Refer – Aerial Equipment. Delay aerial seeding until trash is removed by grazing and/or plant decay.</p>
1.0-1.6L	
1.2-1.6L	
1.5-2.0L	
2.0L	
1.2-2.4L	Use 1.2L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4L/ha on perennial weeds. Surfactant is recommended to be added. Where White Clover, Sorrel and Dock are present add Dicamba in accordance with directions on the Dicamba label. Observe plant back periods.
800mL-1.2L	Spray when weeds are actively growing and are not stressed due to low moisture, frost, waterlogging, or disease. Ensure regrowth to 6-8cm if heavy grazing has occurred prior to spraying. Use higher rate if heavy grazing occurred prior to spraying OR if spraying is being carried out on mature weeds, i.e. fully tillered grasses, budding or elongating broadleaf weeds OR when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Use lower rate on young weeds or where cultivation will commence within 21 days.
1.2-1.6L	
1.2L	Treat from late rosette to early flowering.
1.2L	Treat at tuber exhaustion.
1.2-2.4L	Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being the most effective. Repeat applications will be required for complete control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
1.2-2.4L	Use 1.2L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.4L/ha on perennial weeds. Surfactant is recommended to be added. Where White Clover, Sorrel and Dock are present add Dicamba in accordance with directions on the Dicamba label. Observe plant back periods.

CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control in fallows or prior to sowing a summer or winter crop	QLD, NSW only	Barley Grass, Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris), Cereals volunteer, Wild Oats
		Barnyard Grass, Button Grass, Columbus Grass (Seedling), Liverseed Grass, Lovegrass, (Stinkgrass), Native Millet, Sorghum (volunteer)
		Australian Bluebell (QLD only), Cudweed, Furnitory, Mexican Poppy, New Zealand Spinach, Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Spurge, Stinking Goosefoot
		Black (Giant) Pigweed, Boggabri Weed, Caltrop, Indian Hedge Mustard, Mintweed, Summer Grass
		African Turnip Weed, Deadnettle, Sweet Summer Grass, Sunflower (volunteer), Variegated Thistle
		Bladder Ketmia, Camel Melon, False Castor Oil Plant, Ground Cherry, Noogoora Burr, Turnip Weed, Wild Lettuce, Wild Turnip, Wireweed
		Pigweed
		Milkthistle (Sowthistle)

RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
400-800mL	Spray when weeds are actively growing and are not stressed due to low moisture, frost, waterlogging, or disease.
800mL-1.6L	Ensure regrowth to 6-8cm if heavy grazing has occurred prior to spraying. Use lower rate on young weeds or where cultivation will commence within 21 days. Use higher rate if spraying is being carried out on mature weeds, i.e. fully tillered grasses, budding or elongating broadleaf weeds. Consider the addition of 2,4-D for mature broadleaf weeds.
800mL-1.2L	Dense swards of Barnyard Grass and Liverseed Grass (Urochloa) may require re-treatment under hot moisture stress conditions. In cold conditions symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. Crop Establishment: Sowing should not commence until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. Refer – Crop Establishment section. Tank Mixtures: Refer – Compatibility section if planning to spray in conjunction with a herbicide or additive for residual control, improved performance or if using an insecticide. Read these product labels carefully and adhere to the conditions of their use. DO NOT mix with Atrazine when spraying Barnyard Grass or Liverseed Grass.
400-800mL up to 3cm in height or diameter or up to 5 true leaves or 800mL-1.2L greater than 3cm height or diameter or 5 true leaves	Aerial Application: Refer – Aerial Equipment section for aerial application under hot conditions. DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 30°C.
600-800mL up to 3cm in height or diameter or up to 5 true leaves or 800mL-1.2L greater than 3cm height or diameter or 5 true leaves	
800mL-1.2L prior to stem elongation/budding. After that 400mL-1.2L plus 700mL 2,4-D Ester 800	
800mL-1.6L up to 20cm diameter	Use higher rate on larger weeds. Control of Pigweed over a wide range of growth stages can be obtained with the addition of Metsulfuron 600. Observe re-cropping intervals.
600-800mL rosettes up to 3cm diameter 800mL-1.6L greater than 3cm diameter	Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.

CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control in fallows or prior to sowing a summer or winter crop – <i>continued</i>	QLD, NSW only	Couch
		Johnson Grass
		Nutgrass

PASTURE RENOVATION

SITUATION	STATE	RATE L/HA
Pasture, with a high predominance of Poa Tussock and annual weeds to allow pasture renovation.	NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS, QLD only	2.4-3.2L
Pasture with a high predominance of Bent Grass present as a weed to allow sowing of a crop or pasture.	VIC, TAS only	2.0L

PASTURE TOPPING

CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Pasture Topping to reduce seed set of Annual Grass, Capeweed and Calomba Daisy	NSW, SA, TAS, ACT, WA, VIC only	Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Silvergrass
		Annual Ryegrass, Calomba Daisy

RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1.2-2.4L	Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during summer and autumn, with autumn being the most effective. Repeat applications will be required for complete control. For improved control use in conjunction with cultivation.
1.6-2.4L	Use higher rate on plants approaching seedhead stage. Apply to plants with a minimum of 30cm new growth. Sequential treatments will be required for long-term control.
2.4 +2.4L	Make the first application to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (normally around February). After allowing maximum re-emergence to occur (normally 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make a second application.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Timing: Graze heavily, and then remove stock at least 14 days before spraying to allow new growth. Apply to actively growing plants after the autumn break but before heavy frosts (March-May).

Application: Increasing to the higher rates may give more effective reductions in weed infestation. Refer – Aerial Application section, if applying by air.

Follow up Management: Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation.

This rate will give control/suppression to establish improved pastures or crops.

Timing: Spray in late spring when weeds are in active growth phase and have a degree of seed head development. Remove stock to ensure full leaf growth.

Follow up Management: Use a tined implement to fully disturb the soil 10-21 days after spraying. Follow up by planting a summer crop and/or re-seeding pasture or crop the following autumn.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
240-360mL	Allow even regrowth of weeds by removing stock prior to treatment. Pasture legume populations may be reduced due to treatment. DO NOT apply to Clover or Medic crops to be used for hay or seed. Timing: Apply to Capeweed and Annual Ryegrass at FLOWERING and before signs of “haying off”. For other weeds apply from HEAD to MILKY DOUGH stage. Application: Use the higher rate for dense infestations of weeds where Annual Ryegrass is present. Add wetter at label rates for water rates over 50L/ha.
360mL	

PASTURE MANIPULATION		
CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
For suppression or control of pasture species prior to sowing improved pasture species, forage crops or soybeans	NSW, WA, ACT, VIC, only	Carpet Grass, Kikuyu, Paspalum
	QLD only	Carpet Grass, Paspalum
		Kikuyu
		Barbed wire Grass, Black Speargrass, Love Grasses, Red Natal Grass, Wire Grasses
DIRECT DRILLING FOR RICE		
CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Prior to Direct drilling rice	NSW only	Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris), Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Burr medic, Sub Clover, Winter Grass
COTTON		
CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Cotton PRE-HARVEST DO NOT use on crops intended for seed production	QLD, NSW only	Bathurst Burr, Noogoora Burr, Annual weeds including Sowthistle/ Milkthistle
		Nutgrass (seasonal suppression only)
COTTON Shielded Sprayers	QLD, NSW only	Refer to weeds controlled section Northern Australia For weed control in fallows or prior to sowing a summer or winter crop

RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1.1-4.8L	Apply lower rates for suppression only. Higher rates will provide complete control.
500mL-4.8L	
2.4L	
RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
800mL-1.0L	Ensure regrowth to 6-8cm if heavy grazing has occurred prior to spraying. If experiencing drought conditions, a pre-watering prior to treatment is recommended. Use higher rates to control Annual Ryegrass when it is the dominant weed. Crop Sowing: Direct drilling may take place 1-14 days after spraying. Residual weed control will only be achieved through the use of permanent water and approved selective herbicides according to their label instructions.
RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1.0-2.0L	Use the lower rate on light infestations of small weeds, where the crop canopy allows adequate spray coverage of the weeds. Increase to the higher rate when the crop canopy may limit spray coverage, when treating dense infestations, or when treating larger weeds. Where a leafy canopy limits spray coverage, reduced weed control can be expected. In these situations, best results will be achieved if application is delayed until the canopy re-opens after the initial conditioning treatment. Apply alone or in tank mixtures with Dropp or Harvade. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open and immature bolls cannot be easily cut with a sharp knife.
2.0L	Where control of Nutgrass or Noogoora Burr is required, treatment should be applied prior to the onset of frosts. When tank mixed with defoliant, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used. Read and follow all label directions for tank mix products.
	Apply this product to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply in crops less than 20cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plants as severe injury or destruction may result.

SORGHUM CONTROL		
CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Sorghum control Pre-harvest	QLD, NSW only	Grain Sorghum
Sorghum control Post-harvest	QLD, NSW only	Grain Sorghum Stubble
SUGAR CANE		
CROP/SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS CONTROLLED
Sugar Cane Ratoon control	QLD, NSW only	Sugar Cane (Regrowth of the ratoons)

RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1.2-1.6L	<p>Apply under optimal growing conditions only.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production, or varieties prone to lodging.</p> <p>Use the lower rate for control of crop and late tillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for improved suppression of ratoon regrowth.</p> <p>Timing: Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Application can be made when moderate browning has occurred.</p> <p>CAUTION: Treatment may increase potential for CROP LODGING, particularly if prior moisture stress has occurred. Harvest as soon as sufficient dry down has occurred to avoid possible lodging</p> <p>CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.</p>
800mL-1.2L for fresh regrowth from slashed stubble 1.2-1.6L for standing stubble if sufficiently green and for fresh spring regrowth	<p>Apply under optimal growing conditions only.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.</p> <p>Ensure slashed stubble regrowth is at least 20cm high before treatment. Ensure standing stubble has regrown to 20cm high after grazing and there is adequate green leaf present. Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Increase to the higher rate for improved regrowth control.</p> <p>NOTE: If the crop has been subject to stress or marginal growing conditions, variable results can occur. Some varieties of Sorghum can be more susceptible to giving variable results.</p> <p>CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.</p>
RATE L/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
3.2-7.8L	<p>Apply under optimal growing conditions only.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging.</p> <p>Apply only to actively growing ratoons when they reach 60-120cm tall.</p> <p>Use the lower rate for suppression and when cultivation is to follow application. The higher rate will give control. Some varieties may require higher rates.</p>

PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION (ALL STATES)		
SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE/HA
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION To reduce viable seed set of weeds in: Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>), Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)	385-815mL
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION: As a harvest aid and weed control: Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Annual weeds	1.1-2.2L
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION: To desiccate a crop as a harvest aid and weed control ADZUKI BEANS, CHICKPEAS, COWPEA, FABA BEANS, FILED PEAS, LENTILS, MUNGBEANS, SOYBEAN (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels).	Annual weeds	815mL-2.2L
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION: Chickpeas (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels).	Annual weeds	600mL-1.3L plus 5g Genfarm Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Use the lower rate if Ryegrass is flowering and higher rate if Ryegrass is at milky dough stage.</p> <p>Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Application before this time may significantly affect yields (in practice loss of in excess of 25% can occur).</p> <p>DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprout growing. Glyphosate resistant biotypes have been detected in Australia. If glyphosate resistant weeds are known to be present, apply an additional method of control.</p> <p>Apply when average seed moisture content is below 30%. For Faba Beans, this is indicated by pods going black, and for Field peas by the pods going yellow.</p>
<p>Apply to mature crop from late dough stage (28% moisture) onwards. The higher rate will be required when crops are heavy and leaf shading effects may occur.</p> <p>DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprout growing.</p> <p>Where wheat is grown in rotation with any herbicide tolerant crop, management should be consistent with implementation of any management plan for herbicide tolerant crops.</p>
<p>Apply with boom or by air. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. Application should be made at or after crop maturity.</p> <p>Chickpeas and Lentils: Apply when physiologically mature and less than 15% green pods.</p> <p>Soybean: Apply only after seed pods have lost all green colour and 80-90% of leaves have dropped.</p> <p>Mungbeans/Adzuki and Cowpea: Apply to mature crops when pods are brown/black.</p> <p>Field peas: Apply when seeds turn yellow and average seed moisture content is below 30%.</p> <p>Faba Beans: Apply when pods turn black and average seed moisture content is below 30%.</p> <p>DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.</p>
<p>Apply by boom or by air. Apply when chickpeas are physiologically mature and less than 15% of green pods are present.</p> <p>Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required.</p> <p>DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application.</p> <p>Speed of desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.</p>

GENERAL USES
USE SITUATIONS – All states (except where noted) For weeds controlled and application rates, refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED tables.
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA Around buildings, Commercial and Industrial areas, Domestic and public service areas and Rights of ways.
AGRICULTURAL AREAS
DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS Dry margins of dams, lakes and streams situations
FORESTRY
TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus Fruit, Custard Apples, Dubosia, Figs –dessert, Guava, Litchi, Mango, Monstera Fruit, Nuts (Almond, Macadamia, Pecan, Pistachio and Walnut), Olives, Persimmons, Pome Fruit, Raspberries, Stone Fruit, Vineyards
PASTURE

For residual control, Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain herbicides. Refer to Compatibility section.
Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide may be used for control of annual and perennial weeds as directed. In agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting Tomato seedlings.
DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and do not allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Panzer 450 Herbicide may be used in the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prior to establishment of nurseries • for site preparation prior to planting • amongst established trees using a directed or shielded sprayer DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to come into contact with foliage or green bark or stems of desirable trees, as severe damage may occur.
Apply as directed or shielded spray only. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old, unless they are effectively shielded from spray or spray drift. Citrus fruits, Nuts, Olives and Pome fruit: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage, green bark or stems, canes laterals, suckers, flesh wounds or fruit. All other crops: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the bark.
DIRECTED (SPOT) APPLICATION: Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be required to restrict weed seedling re-establishment. BOOM APPLICATION: Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture species prior to re-seeding or planting other crops. Where directed (spot) spray has been applied, grazing stock need not be removed.

PERENNIAL WEEDS				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	APPLICATION RATES		
		Boom L/Ha	Handgun/ 100L	Knapsack per 15L
Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.)	VIC, TAS only	2.0L	400mL	60mL
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	NSW, QLD, VIC, TAS only		800mL-1L	20-60mL
Blady Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>)	QLD, ACT, NSW only	7.2L	1L	150mL
Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	All States	7.2L	1.2L	180mL
Carpet Grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.)	All States	2.4L	400mL	60mL
Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis dactylon</i>)			600mL	90mL
Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)		7.2L	1L	150mL
Cumbungi (<i>Typha</i> spp.)				
Flatweed (Cat's Ear) (<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>)		2.4L	600mL	90mL
Guinea Grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)		7.2L	1L	150mL
Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	NSW, TAS, ACT, VIC only	1.2L	400mL	60mL
Johnson Grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>), Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	All States	4.8L	800mL	120mL
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) Does not refer to other Cyperus species which may be known locally as Nutgrass	All States	4.8L	800mL	120mL
		2.4L followed by 2.4L	600mL followed by 600mL	90mL followed by 90mL

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply to actively growing plants in late spring when they have some seed-head development, but before summer moisture stress. Follow up management will be required. Fully disturb with a tined implement 10-21 days after spraying. Follow with a summer crop and/or re-seeded pasture in the following autumn.
Should be applied between January-May i.e. from flowering to leaf fall. Ensure that plants are not under stress. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended. Complete spraying of foliage cover is essential for total control. Use the higher rate on old dense infestations over 1.75m high. In Tasmania, DO NOT treat bushes bearing mature fruit or near mature fruit.
Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
For boom application, always add a penetrant such as Pulse Penetrant, or otherwise reduced results will occur. It is recommended to slash bracken if practical in the Winter/Spring prior to treatment. Apply product to fully unfurled actively growing fronds, but prior to frosts. Complete control will not be achieved by one application, therefore repeat treatment is recommended.
Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage to full head stage. (Summer/Autumn). Re-treatment may be required to restrict re-establishment from seedlings. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and do not allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Apply to fully developed rosettes at the early flower stage.
Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Apply from late July to September when plants are in late rosette to flowering stage. Plants should be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost or waterlogging. Cultivation may start 7 days after application. In Tasmania addition of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended.
For maximum long-term control, apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Non-arable: Apply to actively growing plants in late summer/autumn (Feb-Apr) when at least 20% have reached the head stage.
Arable land: Apply to actively growing plants when at least 20% have reached the head stage (around Feb). After maximum re-emergence (normally 6-8 weeks), it is essential to make the second application. Follow-up treatments should be made as part of a nutgrass eradication program.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	APPLICATION RATES		
		Boom L/Ha	Handgun/ 100L	Knapsack per 15L
Paragrass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	All States	7.2L	1L	150mL
Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)		4.8L	800mL	120mL
Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>)	NSW, VIC, ACT, SA only	2.4-4.8L	400-800mL	60-150mL
Phragmites, Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	All States	7.2L	1L	150mL
Plantains (<i>Plantago</i> spp.)		2.4L	600mL	90mL
Prairie Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Old Blue Grass (<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>), Red-leg Grass (<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>), Rhodes Grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)		4.8L	800mL	120mL
Rope Twitch (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	VIC, TAS only			
Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.)	All States		1.6L	240mL
Silverleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)		NSW, ACT only		800mL
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	All States		400mL	60mL
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	NSW, WA, ACT, SA, VIC, TAS only	1.2L		
St. Johns Wort. (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	All States	2.4L	400mL	60mL
Tall Sedge (<i>Carex appressa</i>)	NSW, ACT, VIC only	1.6 or 3.2L	400-800mL	60-120mL
Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	All States	2.4L	600mL	90mL

CRITICAL COMMENTS
DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
For longer-term control, use the higher rates while plants are in an active growth phase in Winter/Spring. Lower rates may be used in conjunction with burning. Leave for 14-21 days for brownout before burning.
Apply to actively growing, developed plants approaching the early head stage. Results may not be apparent until the following season. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. Symptoms may be slow to develop.
Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Apply in late summer-autumn to actively growing plants with foliage at least 20cm high. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should NOT be cultivated in the period from the preceding winter to the time of spraying.
Burning or pre-slashing of dead foliage is recommended if there is a dense infestation. Ensure plants are actively growing and sufficient green tissue before treatment. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Use ONLY under good soil moisture conditions. Apply to actively growing plants at the late flowering to berry stage. Repeat spraying will be required to restrict re-growth and seedling establishment.
Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early bud stage.
For long-term reduction apply from late July to early September but before natural plant yellowing occurs. Soursob should be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture of waterlogging. Allow recovery after frost damage before spraying. Allow foliage to re-grow to 5cm after heavy grazing.
Apply to actively growing plants in the flowering to post flowering – procumbent stem stage. (Usually Nov-May). Re-treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Apply to actively growing plants in flowering to post-flowering period (Oct-April). Use the lower rate only if the stand has been slashed prior to treatment. Re-treatment may be required. Symptoms may not be visible for up to 3 months. Use of CDA equipment is not recommended. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the early bud stage.

ANNUAL WEEDS – NON-CULTIVATED OPTIONS		
WEEDS CONTROLLED (ALL STATES)	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS (Read application check list before using)
Amaranth Annual Ryegrass Barley Grass Barnyard Grass Brome Grass Caltrop Canary Grass (Annual Phalaris) Capeweed Cereals Chickweed Cobblers Pegs Deadnettle Furnitory Ground cherry Lesser Swinecress Liverseed Grass Milkthistle (Sowthistle) Mintweed Paradoxa Grass Paterson's Curse Pigweed Potato Weed Saffron Thistle Silver Grass Spear Thistle Spiny Burr Grass Spiny Emex (Doublegee) Spurge Sub Clover Thornapple Wild Mustard Wild Oats Wild Turnip Winter Grass Variegated Thistle	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp. <i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Horedeum leporinum</i> <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> <i>Bromus</i> spp. <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Phalaris</i> spp. <i>Arctoteca calendula</i> Volunteer barley, oats, sorghum, wheat <i>Stellaria media</i> <i>Bidens pilosa</i> <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> <i>F. muralis</i> <i>Physalis ixiocarpa</i> <i>Coronopus didymus</i> <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Echium plantagineum</i> <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> <i>Vulpis</i> spp. <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> <i>Cenchrus</i> spp. <i>Emex australis</i> <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. <i>Trifolium Subterraneum</i> <i>Datura</i> spp. <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> <i>Avena</i> spp. <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Poa annua</i> <i>Silybum marianum</i>	Boom 1.6-2.4L/Ha Handgun 400-600mL per 100L Knapsack 60-80mL per 15L Refer to Application Section Annual weeds may be sprayed anytime they are actively growing. Use the lower rate on weeds up to 15cm tall. Increase to the higher rate for weeds over 15cm tall. Visible symptoms develop in 3-7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20-30 days under cool conditions. Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be required to control later germinating weeds. For residual control, Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with certain herbicides. Refer to Compatibility section. When applying in high volume (i.e. Handgun or Knapsack), add a non-ionic wetter (1000g/L) at 200mL per 100L of spray mix.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

WHEAT AND LEGUMES: DO NOT HARVEST GRAIN, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

ALL OTHER USES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide is a non-volatile, non-selective water-soluble herbicide effective in the control of many annual and perennial weeds in a variety of situations. It is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems and is translocated through the plant from point of contact and into the root system. It is inactivated on contact with the soil. The effects of the herbicide may not be visible for 3-7 days for annual weeds or 2-3 weeks for perennial weeds depending on water quality, weather conditions, weed species and rate used. Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide will control emerged weeds only and does not provide residual weed control. Ideally, weeds should be healthy and actively growing and, to obtain optimum results, should not have been recently sprayed with another herbicide. Use only clean, fresh water, preferably rainwater or local authority water to make up spray solutions as glyphosate can be de-activated by soil particles and hard water containing calcium salts. Delay treatment of plants wet with dew or rain, if water droplets run-off when plants are disturbed. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of application may require re-treatment. No withholding period is required for this product, however to ensure herbicide absorption, grazing of treated areas should be delayed for at least one day after treatment for annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide is recommended for the control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. However, suitable cultivation and/or sowing procedures are required to provide seedbed conditions favourable for crop germination and development. Early spraying to control young weeds will favour preparation of suitable seedbeds. On friable soils, where there is only a light cover of young weeds, sowing may proceed 1 day after spraying. However, in situations of heavy weed growth, sowing should be delayed until weed decay and soil conditions allow formation of a suitable seedbed. Incorporation or trashing of green or decaying vegetation and roots into seedbeds by cultivation/sowing may cause retarded crop emergence especially in cold and/or wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and/or cultivation but leaving trash on the surface. In marginal seedbed conditions take care to achieve the correct seeding depth and avoid using pre-emergence herbicides where label directions advise of retarded crop emergence.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray tank is clean and free of any residue from previous spray products. Fill spray tank with half required volume of clean water. When ammonium sulphate is recommended, follow all directions on its label. Add measured amount of Genfarm Panzer 450 and mix well before adding the remaining water. Add surfactant near end of filling process to minimise foaming. Maintain adequate agitation during application and use the mixture promptly.

COMPATIBILITY

When tank mixing with other products read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back periods, withholding periods and first aid and safety directions for the tank mix products.

Insecticides: Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide is compatible with the following insecticides, Chlorpyrifos, Dimethoate, Omethoate, Fenitrothion and Phosmet.

Herbicides:

2,4-D: For improved control of certain broadleaf weeds. Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4-D Ester or 2,4-D Isopropylamine formulations.

Chlorsulfuron: For knockdown and residual weed control in fallow/crop. Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with Chlorsulfuron. Observe plant back restrictions for Chlorsulfuron.

Dicamba: For improved control of Sub Clover, Medics and Sorrel. Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with dicamba.

Metsulfuron: For knockdown weed control in certain situations. Follow all label instructions and observe plant back periods on the Metsulfuron label.

Oxyfluorfen: To improve knockdown and to increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible signs of phototoxicity prior to planting winter cereals, add Oxyfluorfen at the rate of 75mL/ha to the recommended rate of this product.

Triazines: For knockdown and residual control, Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide may be tank mixed with Atrazine and Simazine, liquid and granular formulation. Addition of Ammonium Sulphate is required to overcome antagonism. Use crystalline Ammonium Sulphate at 2% w.v (2kg/100L). Liquid formulations are also available, follow label directions.

Surfactant: The addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant at label rate is recommended with Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide in all situations where the ratio of this product vol/ha is 2% or less of the total spray volume L/ha.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide is a member of the glycines group of herbicides.

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
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 Its mode of action is to inhibit the EPSP synthase. For weed resistance management Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide is a Group M Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Genfarm Panzer 450 Herbicide and other Group M herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals may eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or any other Group M herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

APPLICATION

Boom equipment:: Application of this product in low spray volumes (25-100L/ha) is recommended. Fan nozzle equipment is recommended, using pressures in the range 240-280 kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

Aerial Equipment: Aerial application should only be in pasture or fallow crop situations prior to establishment of field or fodder crops or new pasture and for pre harvest application for sorghum crops. DO NOT use in intensive cropping situations.

Use registered rates up to a maximum of 3.2L/ha and for Micronair and boom equipment apply in a minimum spray volume of at least 15L/ha.

Average droplet size should be 250-350 micron diameter with a swath width of 15-17 metres.

Application on hilly terrain

Increase water volume to 30-80L/ha with droplet size to at least 300 micron VMD on hilly terrain.

Application under hot conditions

In high temperatures and/or dry conditions, evaporation of spray droplets can occur prior to reaching the target species. When applying in temperatures above 25°C, increase water volume to at least 30L/ha and droplet size to at least 300 micron VMD.

DO NOT apply this product by aircraft when the temperature is above 30°C.

Handgun and Knapsack: Adjust equipment to achieve an even spray pattern. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage. For handgun equipment, a D6 spray tip and an operating pressure of 400-700 kPa is recommended.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass or plastic lined container. This product or spray solutions of this product, react with galvanised or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers and tanks, to produce hydrogen gas, which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas can explode if exposed to an ignition source. Thoroughly rinse spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles with clean water after application, to prevent corrosion. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residue.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment that could be expected to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, croplands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the original container, tightly closed in a safe well-ventilated area, as cool as possible. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store the product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers, as the product may react to produce hydrogen gas, which can form a combustible gas mixture that can be flashed by ignition sources. This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any *drumMUSTER* collection point or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately. 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 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers and product.

For refillable containers (100L and 1000L only: Empty containers fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator, wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each days use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of this product is beyond the control of Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited. Any provisions or rights under the Australian Consumer Law which cannot be excluded by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product are excluded. Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited does not accept any liability (including consequential loss and/or negligence) for any loss or damage connected with the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute.



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