Product Name: Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide

APVMA Approval No: 91140/131046

Label Name:	Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide

Signal Headings:	

Constituent Statements:	750 g/kg TRIASULFURON

Mode of Action:	GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For pre-plant control of annual ryegrass, paradoxa grass and certain broadleaf weeds in wheat and for post-emergent control of wild radish in wheat, oats and barley as per Directions for Use.

Net Contents:	500 g – 5 kg

Restraints:	WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes. DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season. DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides. Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock. WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY POST EMERGENT APPLICATION RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes. DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail. DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions. DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season. DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides. Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY
PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.
DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides.
Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY
POST EMERGENT APPLICATION
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.
DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.
DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.
If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.
DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides.
Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.
NEW SOUTH WALES ONLY
PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.
DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides.
Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.
NEW SOUTH WALES ONLY
POST EMERGENT APPLICATION
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.
DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.
DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.
If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.
DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides.
Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.
QUEENSLAND ONLY
PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.
DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides.
Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.
QUEENSLAND ONLY
POST EMERGENT APPLICATION
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.
DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.
DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.
DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.
DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides.

	Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock. If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished. VICTORIA ONLY PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes. DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season. DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides. Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock. VICTORIA ONLY POST EMERGENT APPLICATION RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes. DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail. DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions. DO NOT use if another Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season. DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group 2 Herbicides. Apply no more than two Group 2 herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock. If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS PRE-EMERGENT: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION POST-EMERGENT: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION HARVEST PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	Resistant Weeds Warning GROUP 2 HERBICIDE Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a member of the Sulfonylurea group of herbicides. The product has the inhibitors of acetolactate synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a group 2 Herbicide.

	Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide and other Group 2 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 individuals will not be controlled by Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide or any other Group 2 herbicides. DO NOT rely exclusively on Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide for weed control. Use as a part of an integrated weed management program involving herbicides with other modes of action and non-chemical means of control. Avcare resistance management strategies are available from your local agricultural chemical supplier. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sabakem Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide to control resistant weeds. Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department or and Sabakem Pty Ltd representative.

Precautions:	Precautions Some crop yellowing or crop retardation may occur where stress factors such as water logging, drought, excessive soil acidity or alkalinity, nutrient deficiency or trace element deficiency disease - rhizoctonia, Take All, cereal cyst nematodes, or soil insects are present or occur following application. Special care should be taken with regard to the application of Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide to durum wheats as these may be more sensitive where the above stresses are present. In these situations crop recovery will be rapid provided stress factors do not continue exerting a negative effect on the crops growth. Crop retardation may also occur in some instances where considerable late summer/early autumn weed growth occurs. Weeds such as goosefoot Chenopodium spp can release herbicidally active compounds into the soil. Re-Entry Period DO NOT enter treated area without protective clothing until spray has dried.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply on or near shrubs, trees, lawns or crops other than wheat, oats and barley. DO NOT drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, where their roots may extend or in situations where by movements of soil, or seepage, absorption of the herbicide may occur. DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. DO NOT allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops and non-target desirable plants. DO NOT allow spray to drift onto adjacent fallow land. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical, or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:	STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Keep out of reach of children. Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. 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. 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.

Safety Directions:	

First Aid Instructions:	First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY

PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Matricaria, Paterson's Curse, Rough Poppy, Smallflower Fumitory, Wards Weed, wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), and suppression of Crassula.	30 g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil, when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides. When used on Kulin wheat on very acid soils (pH 5.5 in water) or under poor fertility conditions increases stem breakage may occur. Early season crop retardation may occur where the product is used on soils with a pH greater than 8, and which are prone to zinc deficiency.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), wireweed and suppression of Wild Radish and also 60-80% suppression of Soursob.	35 g	
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10 g to 15 g plus 1 L of 400g/L Trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where the pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil:Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50 mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late gemination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where high density of weeds is expected.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY

POST EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley	Wild Radish	10g-15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	**EARLY POST EMERGENT APPLICATION**: Spray prior to the crop reaching mid-tillering (Zadoks 23) and when Wild Radish is in the 2-6 leaf stage. Use rates towards the lower end of the range, when weeds are small and growing conditions ideal. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. **LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION**: Spray during early flowering of the wild radish. DO NOT apply to the crop during or after crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. **WARNING**: Application to oats may cause some yellowing. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides. Petroleum based crop oils are recommended as well as non-ionic surfactants (1000g/L).
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Ball Mustard, Field peas (volunteer)	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Deadnettle	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Australian Crassula, Doublegee or Threecornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Volunteer Lupins.	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY

PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Ball Mustard, Burr Medic, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce, Smallflower Fumitory, Stemless Thistle, Vetch, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), Rough Poppy, Wards Weed.	30 g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil, when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide will provide good control of volunteer grain legumes, however a small proportion of plants may survive and require an overspray to eliminate the potential for grain contamination. For Skeleton Weed a significant degree of control will be achieved on soil types of a predominantly sandy clay loam mixture with a pH greater than 8. Best control is observed where Skeleton Weed germinates in the very early stages of the crop. Surviving plants will be stunted. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Threecornered Jack or Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wireweed, and suppression of Wild Radish, also 60-80% suppression of Soursob and suppression of remaining plants.	35 g	
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10 g to 15 g plus 1 L of 400g/L Trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where the pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil:Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50 mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late gemination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where high density of weeds is expected.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY

POST EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley Late Post emergent application	Wild Radish	10g to 15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates	**LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION**: Spray during early flowering of the wild radish. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. **WARNING**: Application to oats may cause some yellowing. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides. Petroleum based crop oils are recommended as well as non-ionic surfactants (1000g/L)
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Faba Beans (volunteer), Long Fruited Turnip, Long Headed Poppy, Paterson's Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Ball Mustard, Crassula, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Field peas (volunteer), wild Radish	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Volunteer Lupins, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression.	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

NEW SOUTH WALES ONLY

PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce, Rough Poppy, Smallflower Fumitory, Sowthistle, Stagger Weed, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), and suppression of Variegated Thistle.	30 g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil, when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. For best results, for Paradoxa Grass control , apply to dry soil before the sowing rain. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides.
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Paradoxa Grass (Annual Phalaris), Wireweed and suppression of Wild Radish and Mexican Poppy	35 g	
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10 g to 15 g plus 1 L of 400g/L Trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where the pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil:Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50 mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10 g rate. Late gemination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where high density of weeds is expected.

NEW SOUTH WALES ONLY

POST EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley Late Post emergent application	Wild Radish	10g to15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	**LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION**: Spray during early flowering of the wild radish. DO NOT apply to the crop during or after crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. **WARNING**: Application to oats may cause some yellowing. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides. Petroleum based crop oils are recommended as well as non-ionic surfactants (1000g/L).
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Wild Turnip	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Faba Beans (volunteer), Field peas (volunteer), Medic, Shepherds Purse	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Deadnettle, Mexican Poppy, Wild Radish	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Coreopsis, Sunflower (volunteer), Vetch	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

QUEENSLAND ONLY

PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	African Turnip Weed, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, New Zealand Spinach, Prickly Lettuce, Slender Celery, Smallflower Fumitory, Turnip Weed, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia)	30 g	Apply to weed free soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. For Paradoxa Grass control, apply to dry soil before the sowing rain. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides. **TO AVOID UNACCEPTABLE RESIDUES** Do not graze or cut for stock food for 7 weeks after application.
	Annual Ryegrass, Common Peppercress, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), London Rocket, Paradoxa Grass, Stagger Weed and suppression of Wild Radish and Wireweed	35 g	

QUEENSLAND ONLY

POST EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Barley, Wheat, - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage, except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting. **TO AVOID UNACCEPTABLE RESIDUES** Do not graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.
	Denseflower Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), London Rocket	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Wild Radish	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Coreopsis, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed or White Ironweed)	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

VICTORIA ONLY

PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Annual Ryegrass, Burr Medic, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia) and suppression of Wild Radish and Skeleton Weed	30 to 35 g	Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Applications should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate where Capeweed, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Radish and Wireweed are the problem. Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide will provide good control of volunteer grain legumes, however a small proportion of plants may survive and require an overspray to eliminate the potential for grain contamination. For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. Use the lower rate (30g/ha) on sandy clay loams with a pH greater than 8.5. For Skeleton Weed a significant degree of control will be achieved on soil types of a predominantly sandy clay loam mixture with a pH greater than 8. Best control is observed where Skeleton Weed germinates in the very early stages of the crop. Surviving plants will be stunted. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides.
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed.	10g-15g plus 1L/ha of 400 g/L Trifluralin	This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil: Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.

VICTORIA ONLY

POST EMERGENT APPLICATION

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, Oats, Barley Late Post emergent application	Wild Radish	10g to15g plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.	**LATE POST-EMERGENT APPLICATION**: Spray during early flowering of the wild radish. DO NOT apply to the crop during crop anthesis or flowering (Zadoks 60). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. **WARNING**: Application to oats may cause some yellowing. DO NOT use on weeds resistant, or thought to be resistant, to Group-2-Herbicides. Petroleum based crop oils are recommended as well as non-ionic surfactants (1000g/L)
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Paterson's Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5 g + 300 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Crassula, Faba Beans (volunteer), Hyssop Loosestrife, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Deadnettle, Field peas (volunteer), Wild Radish	10 g + 440 mL Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	
	Volunteer Lupins, Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression.	13 g + 600 mL Terbutryn 500 SC	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a water dispersible granular, herbicide for the pre-plant, incorporated by sowing, control of annual ryegrass, paradoxa grass and certain broadleaf weeds in wheat, and for post-emergent control of wild radish in wheat, oats and barley.

Crops other than wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye can be very sensitive to low soil concentrations of Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide, thus prior to using the product, careful consideration should be given to crop rotation plans.

MIXING

Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is a water dispersible granular herbicide which mixes readily with water and is applied as a spray.

- Partly fill the spray tank with water
- Start the agitation
- Add the correct amount of product to the spray tank with the agitation system running
- Continue agitation while topping up the tank with water and while spraying.
- Use the spray mix within 24 hours of preparation.

APPLICATION

Ground Application

Apply by boom spray, applying 30 to 100L of water per hectare.
Avoid overlapping of boom runs.

Aerial Application

Always spray in a cross wind of less than 5 knots. Ensure good spray coverage is obtained. Apply 20 to 40 litres per hectare.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

When the sprayer is being used to spray cereal crops, rinse the sprayer thoroughly with water. Where the sprayer is being used to spraycrops other than cereals:

1. Drain tank and rinse tank and spray boom with clean water for at least 10 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add to it 300mL of household chlorine bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 100L of water. Rinse hosesand boom and leave in tank for 15 minutes whilst agitating. Drain through nozzle.
3. Repeat step 2 and then rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all traces of chlorine bleach.
4. Nozzles and filters should be cleaned separately.
5. Dispose of all water used for cleaning.

COMPATIBILITY

When using a tank mix of Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide and Spray.Seed, add Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide, with constant agitation, toapproximately half the total volume of water to be used. Ensure that the Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is fully dispersed.
Add the Spray.Seed, fill the spray tank to full volume with water and mix
thoroughly. Apply tank mix immediately, under constant agitation.
Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is compatible with Bouncer, Tri-allate, Spray.Seed, Glyphosate, sodium molybdate, zinc sulphate, manganese sulphate, copper sulphate, 2,4-D Amine, metsulfuron methyl, chlorpyrifos, permethrin, bromoxynil and trifluralin.

CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES (PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION)

Where the product is applied at the rate of 30-35g/ha:

Unless otherwise specified (see table below) wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye can be planted the following season without restrictions. For other specified crops Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide treated area may be replanted after the interval indicated in the table below. These recommendations are made on the assumption that Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is applied to a wheat crop that reaches maturity in the season of application.

Soil pH (1:5 Soil: Water Suspension Method)	State	Replanting Interval	Minimum Rainfall Requirements between application and sowing the following crop	Crop
6.5 or less	WA, SA, NSW, Vic, Qld only	12 months	300mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola.
	NSW, Qld only	15 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
		18 months	900mm	Sunflowers.
6.6 to 7.5	NSW, Qld only	12 months	500mm	Chickpeas and Canola
		15 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
		18 months	900mm	Sunflowers.
	WA, SA, Vic only	22 months	500mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton

Soil pH (1:5 Soil: Water Suspension Method)	State	Replanting Interval	Minimum Rainfall Requirements between application and sowing the following crop	Crop
7.6 and 8.5	Vic, SA only	12 Months	250mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain crops.
			300 mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops.
	NSW, Qld only	12 months	500mm	Chickpeas and Canola
		18 months	700mm	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
	WA, SA, Vic only	24 months	700mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton
8.6 and above	Vic, SA only	12 months	250 mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain crops.
			300 mm	Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops.
	WA, SA, NSW, Vic, Qld only	24 months	700 mm	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton

** Includes natural regeneration of subterranean clover and medics.

For all other crops seek advice from SABAKEM PTY LTD.

Where the product is applied at 10-15g/ha plus 1 litre of 400g/L Trifluralin

Where the pH is less than 7.5 the following crops can be replanted from 9 months after application providing 300mm of rainfall has been recorded; field peas, canola, chickpeas, medics, clover, lucerne, safflower, lupins, cereal rye, barley, oats, wheat, triticale. Where rainfall is less than 300mm for this period further advice should be sought from SABAKEM PTY LTD.

Where pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be replanted 9 months after the application of Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide – cereal rye, wheat, oats, barley, triticale. Where the pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be re-planted 12 months after application providing 350 mm of rainfall has been recorded: Field peas, canola, chickpeas, medics, clover, lucerne, safflower, lupins. Where less than 350mm of rain has fallen between application and sowing of the crop further advice should be sought from SABAKEM PTY LTD.

CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES (POST-EMERGENT APPLICATION)

Soil pH (1:5 Soil: Water Suspension	State	Replanting Interval	Crop

Method)			
6.5 or less	WA, SA, NSW, Vic only	7 months	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola.
		14 months	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton.
6.6 to 8.0	WA, SA, NSW, Vic only	20 months	Chickpeas, canola, sorghum, maize, soybean, cotton, field peas, linseed, lucerne, medics**, subterranean clover**, faba beans.

** Includes natural regeneration of Subterranean Clover and Medics.

For all other crops a replanting interval of 24 months has to be observed.

These recommendations are made on the assumption that Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is applied to a wheat crop that reaches maturity in the season of application.

Where Sabakem Triasulfuron 750 WG Herbicide is used on soil types with pH greater than 8 (1:5 soil: water suspension method), further advice should be soughtfrom SABAKEM PTY LTD regarding crop rotation guidelines, except for barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale and wheat.

CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES (TANK MIXTURE OF SABAKEM TRIASULFURON 750 WG HERBICIDE AND TERBUTRYN)

The following crops can be planted after an application of Sabakem Triasulfuron

750 WG Herbicide and Terbutryn. In areas where pH is less than 7.5 -

9 months after an application: barley, cereal rye, chickpeas, faba beans, lupins, medics, oats, canola, safflower, subclover, triticale, wheat.

In areas where pH is greater than 7.5 -

9 months after an application: barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat.

14 months after an application: cotton, maize, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers. Where residual herbicides are applied following anapplication, the crop rotational guidelines for these products must be followed.

22 months after an application: chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lupins, medics, canola,

safflower, subclover.For all other crops advice should be sought from SABAKEM PTY LTD.