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

Sencor[®] 480 SC

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 480 g/L METRIBUZIN

GROUP 5 HERBICIDE

For selective weed control in various broadacre and vegetable crops as indicated in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

- DO NOT** apply until soil is well wetted by the first good soil settling rain after sowing.
- DO NOT** spray plants under stress from drought, waterlogging, frost or disease.
- DO NOT** allow spray mix to stand overnight.
- DO NOT** apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
- DO NOT** irrigate to the point of water runoff from the treatment area for at least 3 days after application.
- DO NOT** apply by aircraft to chickpeas, faba beans or pineapples.
- DO NOT** use open mixing/loading equipment when pouring large quantities for aerial spraying equipment, use closed mixing/loading equipment and wear elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

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

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

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between three and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

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

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.

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

- spray droplets not smaller than a **COARSE** spray droplet size category in pineapple
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones		
		Natural aquatic areas	Bystander Areas	Vegetation areas
Greater than 750 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	0 m	0 m	0 m
	1.0 m or lower	0 m	20 m	0 m



DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a **FINE** spray droplet size category
- for maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3m or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

Buffer zones for aerial applications

Application rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones		
	Natural aquatic areas	Bystander Areas	Vegetation areas
All application rates	0 m	55 m	0 m

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Asparagus	False castor oil (thornapples), shepherd's purse, fat hen	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	1.1 or 2.2 L/ha	<p>Direct seeded asparagus Apply to moist soil as soon as possible after sowing before crop emerges and overhead irrigate. A follow up application may be required 4-8 weeks later for emerged weeds. DO NOT spray until asparagus seedlings are at least 4 cm high. Some temporary burning may occur. Use the higher rate on heavier soils.</p> <p>Seedling asparagus (transplanted) DO NOT spray before asparagus seedlings are 4 cm high and seedlings have been well established after transplanting. Spray when weeds have emerged when young and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older weeds.</p> <p>Established asparagus in beds Apply immediately after transplanting crowns or preparing beds for cutting and before spears emerge, or after cutting for the season is finished. Overhead irrigate within a few days after spraying. Use the higher rate on heavier soils.</p>
	<p>Winter weed control: Chickweed, shepherd's purse, nettle, deadnettle</p> <p>Spring and summer weed control: False castor oil (thornapples), shepherd's purse, fat hen</p>	WA only	0.8 or 1.5 L/ha	



CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley Post-emergent application	<p>Controlled: seedlings of: capeweed, catsear, charlock, chickweed, common cotula, corn gromwell (sheepweed, white ironweed), corn spurry, creeping speedwell, crown beard (dogweed), deadnettle, dock, fat hen, field madder, fumitory, hare's ear (treacle mustard), heliotrope, hogweed (wireweed), horehound, Indian hedge mustard, lesser swinecress, mouse-ear chickweed, mountain sorrel (purple calandrinia), rough poppy, scarlet pimpernel, scrub nettle (stinging nettle), shepherd's purse, sorrel, sowthistle, spiny emex (threecornered jacks), storksbill, toad rush, wild radish, wild turnip, winter grass, yellow burrweed</p> <p>Suppressed: Annual ryegrass, sub clover</p>	Vic, Tas, SA only	280 mL/ha (Light sandy soils i.e. sandy loam to loamy sands)	<p>DO NOT spray before barley is at 3 leaf stage or later than 8 weeks after sowing.</p> <p>Application of this product on alkaline sandy soils (pH greater than 7) will result in severe crop damage.</p> <p>In Tasmania, DO NOT use Sencor on barley grown on sandy soils.</p> <p>For effective wild radish, wireweed and ryegrass control, the weed must have emerged before Sencor application.</p> <p>Wireweed in the cotyledon stage and annual ryegrass with no more than 2 leaves can be controlled provided rain follows within a few days of spraying. Emerged weeds must be young and actively growing.</p>
			435 mL/ha (Medium soils, loams. Silt plus clay content 40 to 60%)	
			580 mL/ha (Heavy soils, clay loams. Silt plus clay content over 60%)	
	Buxbaum's speedwell, Powell's amaranth, stagger weed, sun spurge, great brome	Tas only		
	Buchan weed, fog grass	SA only		
	Toad rush	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	150 mL/ha	Toad rush should be sprayed at the 2-4 leaf stage for optimum control. Spray after rain when soil moisture is plentiful and soil is moist to the surface. Take advantage of dew on soil surface.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley (except Morrell and Harrington) Pre-sowing or incorporated by sowing	Capeweed, doublegee, geranium, mustard, toad rush, turnip, wild radish, wireweed Suppressed: Annual ryegrass, barley grass, brome grass	WA - Great Northern region only	210 - 235 mL/ha + 1 L/ha Trifluralin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct application and incorporation techniques are critical to obtain optimum performance of Sencor and Trifluralin mixtures. ENSURE all recommendations on the Trifluralin label are followed. 2. Use the lower rate in lighter soils, and the higher rate in heavier soils. 3. Application of this product on alkaline sandy soils (pH greater than 7) will result in severe crop damage. 4. Apply to moist soil for best efficacy. 5. Seed below herbicide band at 5 cm. 6. Reduced control may occur under high weed burdens (> 100/m²). 7. The performance of Sencor and Trifluralin mixtures in terms of crop tolerance and weed control may vary according to climate, soil and crop conditions. This treatment should only be used where no alternatives are available.
Chickpeas	Controlled: as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas) Buchan weed, fog grass (SA only)	Southern NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	280 mL/ha (Light sandy soils i.e. sandy loam to loamy sands)	ONLY apply post sowing, pre-emergence. Crops should be sown at least 5 cm deep. DO NOT apply post-emergence, as crop injury will occur.
Faba beans	Suppressed: Sub clover	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	435 mL/ha (Medium soils, loams. Silt plus clay content 40 to 60%)	DO NOT apply to chickpeas grown on sandy soils, i.e. silt plus clay less than 40%. The vigour of lentils may be reduced, especially if heavy rain falls after spraying.
Lentils		Vic, SA, WA only	580 mL/ha (Heavy soils, clay loams. Silt plus clay content over 60%)	Weeds should be from pre-emergence to 3 leaf stage except wireweed (hogweed) which should not be beyond the cotyledon stage. Best results for grass and wireweed control are obtained when rain or irrigation follows within a few days of spraying. DO NOT apply by aircraft to chickpeas and faba beans.



CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lupins (except Danja, Kiev Mutant, Tanjil, Wonga, Belara, Chitick, Moonah, Quilinock, Woodjil or Albus lupins)	For control of wild radish up to 250 mm diameter. For suppression of capeweed, doublegee, and larger wild radish. Use higher rate for larger weeds.	WA - Great Northern region ONLY	160 to 235 mL/ha plus 100 mL Brodal® Options	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sencor should only be used following a pre-sowing treatment of Simazine.2. DO NOT apply to alkaline soils with pH > 7.3. Apply to actively growing lupins from the 3-4 leaf stage onwards.4. DO NOT apply to weeds or crops which are under stress.5. Apply to moist soil for best efficacy.6. Use higher rates for heavy weed burden and larger weed size. Apply before weeds are covered by crop canopy.7. Best results are obtained if good soil moisture exists at, and received soon after application.8. DO NOT apply wetting agents, spray oils or grass selective herbicides with the Sencor + Brodal Options mixture.9. Transient crop yellowing and burning may become evident after application. This effect is short term and will not normally reduce lupin yield.10. Refer to Critical Comments section on the Brodal Options label. <p>IMPORTANT The performance of Sencor in terms of crop tolerance and weed control may vary with varying climate, soil and crop conditions. This treatment should only be used where no alternatives are available.</p>
Oats	Toad rush	Vic only	150 mL/ha	Toad rush should be sprayed at the 2-4 leaf stage for optimum control. Spray after rain when soil moisture is plentiful and soil is moist to the surface. Take advantage of dew on soil surface.



CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peas (field, processing, green) DO NOT use on Laura, Pennant or White Brunswick varieties	Controlled: as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas) Suppressed: Annual ryegrass, sub clover	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	280 mL/ha (Light sandy soils i.e. sandy loam to loamy sands)	Pea crops should be sprayed pre-emergence or early post-emergence of crop and/or weeds, but within 6 weeks after sowing (and not later than 8 weeks in Victorian winter crops). Peas must not be beyond the 3 node stage. DO NOT treat peas post-emergence in areas or soils where collar rot, stem rot or black spot are present or are likely to occur.
	Buxbaum's speedwell, Powell's amaranth, stagger weed, sun spurge	Tas only	435 mL/ha (Medium soils, loams. Silt plus clay content 40 to 60%)	In Tasmania, DO NOT use Sencor on field peas grown on light sandy soils.
	Buchan weed, fog grass	SA only	580 mL/ha (Heavy soils, clay loams. Silt plus clay content over 60%) 730 mL/ha (Koo-wee-rup swamp and volcanic soils)	DO NOT spray Cressy Blue peas post-emergence. Some other varieties, e.g. Dundale and Wirrega, may be especially sensitive to Sencor. DO NOT use on a large scale unless it has been ascertained that the variety shows sufficient tolerance under local conditions For effective wild radish, wireweed and ryegrass control, the weed must have emerged before Sencor application. Wireweed in the cotyledon stage and annual ryegrass with no more than 2 leaves can be controlled provided rain follows within a few days of spraying. Emerged weeds must be young and actively growing.
Pigeon peas	Apple of Peru, bladder ketmia, gooseberry, Noogoora burr, cowvine (peach vine), volunteer cotton, yellow vine, false castor oil (thornapples)	Qld, NSW, ACT only - except sandy soils	750 mL/ha	Rain grown and overhead irrigated crops: Apply immediately after or within a day or two after sowing before crops emerge then irrigate. Otherwise rain after spraying before weeds emerge is necessary to get useful weed control. The longer the time interval between spraying and rain or irrigation the less the effectiveness of the herbicide. Sencor can be applied to a band centred on crop rows for in-row weed control. Untreated soil between treated bands thrown onto treated areas during subsequent cultivation will reduce weed control along rows. Sencor can be applied after pre-sowing Trifluralin treatment. Avoid leaving a depression over the row during planting to enhance crop tolerance. Furrow irrigated crops: Apply after furrowing out and within two weeks before sowing and incorporate with Lillistone cultivators to finely tilled soil free of emerged weeds. Where grass weeds are expected, add Trifluralin at the rate recommended by the manufacturer for the soil type. For post-emergence weed control: Apply when weeds are in the young seedling stage and actively growing, provided crop plants have at least 2-trifoliolate leaves. DO NOT spray if rain is likely to fall within several hours. Transitory damage may occur to the pigeon pea crop but yields will not be significantly affected.



CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pineapples	Amaranth, apple of Peru, awnless barnyard grass, balloon cotton bush, black pigweed, bluetop, caltrop, coastal button grass, cobbler's peg, crowfoot grass, fat hen, gooseberry, green panic, green summer grass, guinea grass, <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (bellvine, convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem), needle burr, Noogoora burr, paspalum, phasey bean, pigweed, potato weed, round-leaf cassia, shepherd's purse, sowthistle, summer grass, thick head	Qld, NT only	1.6 L/ha	<p>Plant crop: Apply a single broadcast spray prior to weed emergence immediately after planting (within 0-15 days) and before planting material begins to grow roots or new leaves.</p> <p>Ratoon crop: Apply as a single directed or broadcast spray within 30 days of the plant crop harvest maximizing contact of the herbicide with the soil. Do not apply if the ratoon crop contains a high percentage of suckers or slips/buttons.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than one application in the plant or ratoon crop.</p> <p>DO NOT apply by aircraft to pineapples.</p> <p>Do not disturb the soil surface after application.</p> <p>Soil should preferably be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation within 7 days after application is necessary for best results.</p> <p>Sencor can be used alone or in mixtures with other residual herbicides, e.g. Balance® 750 WG Herbicide in the plant crop. Control of difficult weeds species can be improved with tank mixtures.</p>
Potatoes Some varieties such as Atlantic and red skin varieties are especially sensitive to Sencor. Damage may occur even at the lowest label rate. DO NOT use on Kurell or Bison potatoes.	Controlled: as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas) Suppressed: Annual ryegrass, dock, sub clover, summer grasses (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.)	All States	730 mL/ha or 1.1 L/ha	<p>Spray when potatoes are emerging with the largest shoots not more than 10 cm tall. Use higher rate for emerging summer grasses.</p> <p>In summer crops on soils which dry rapidly on the surface, the young actively growing weeds will be killed but residual effect may be reduced. If there is a subsequent germination of weeds apply a second spray at 730 mL/ha (except NSW).</p> <p>DO NOT use Sencor in Western Australia in the Perth metropolitan area; on the south west winter potato crops; or on Delaware potatoes on light soils.</p>
		Vic - Bellarine Peninsula only	430 to 580 mL/ha (winter)	Potatoes may be hilled before or after spraying Sencor. If hilled after spraying a good rain or irrigation is desirable between spraying and hilling. No other cultivation should be necessary. Use higher rate for emerging summer grasses.
		Qld - Atherton Tableland only	730 mL/ha for winter crops 1.45 L/ha for summer crops	Hill up the crop soon after planting. Irrigate to allow weed seeds to germinate and potatoes to begin emerging. Apply as an overall spray to a soil moist to the surface, before all the crop has emerged.

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Soybeans in soils of pH 9 or lower</p> <p>DO NOT use on Cannapolis, Hill, Semstar or Triton varieties</p>	<p>Apple of Peru, bladder ketmia, cowvine (peach vine), gooseberry, Noogoora burr, volunteer cotton</p>	<p>NSW - clay soils in NW only,</p> <p>Qld - clay soils on Darling Downs only</p>	<p>750 mL/ha</p>	<p>Rain grown and overhead irrigated crops: Apply immediately after or within a day or two after sowing before crops emerge then irrigate. Otherwise rain after spraying before weeds emerge is necessary to get useful weed control. The longer the time interval between spraying and rain or irrigation the less the effectiveness of the herbicide. Sencor can be applied to a band centred on crop rows for in-row weed control.</p> <p>Untreated soil between treated bands thrown onto treated areas during subsequent cultivation will reduce weed control along rows. Sencor can be applied after pre-sowing Trifluralin treatment. Avoid leaving a depression over the row during planting to enhance crop tolerance.</p> <p>Furrow irrigated crops: Apply after furrowing out and within two weeks before sowing and incorporate with Lillistone cultivators to finely tilled soil free of emerged weeds. Where grass weeds are expected, add Trifluralin at the rate recommended by the manufacturer for the soil type. DO NOT use on cv Triton as crop damage may occur.</p>
<p>Tomatoes</p>	<p>Controlled: As per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas) plus barnyard grass, bull's head, crowfoot grass, nightshade, pigweed, black pigweed, summer grass, green summer grass</p>	<p>Qld, NT only</p>	<p>1.45 L/ha (15 mL/100 m of row)</p>	<p>Apply in a 1 metre wide band centred on the inter-row either during or shortly after the formation of the final irrigation furrow. Apply to soil moist to the surface.</p> <p>Apply through applicators fitted with flat fan nozzles and operated at pressures not exceeding 200 kPa to avoid misting and spray drift.</p> <p>DO NOT follow autumn plantings of tomatoes with cucurbits or capsicums in the same season.</p>
<p>Transplanted tomatoes</p>	<p>Apple of Peru, potato weed</p>	<p>NSW, ACT only</p>	<p>750 mL - 1.2 L/ha</p>	<p>Apply as a directed spray to weeds at the base of tomato plants. Use the lower rate when tomatoes have 4-5 expanded leaves or the higher rate when tomatoes beyond this stage and weeds are well established.</p> <p>Accurately calibrated spray equipment, fitted with one flat fan 80° even spray Teejet nozzle operated to deliver 100 to 200 L of spray per hectare and angled to avoid tomato leaves should be used.</p> <p>DO NOT apply during or soon after prolonged periods of overcast or cloudy weather. Allow at least two fine, sunny days before spraying. Spray on a sunny fine day. Suppression of other broadleaf weeds such as false castor oil may occur.</p>

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Vetch	Controlled: as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas)	Vic, SA, WA only	280 mL/ha (Light sandy soils i.e. sandy loam to loamy sands) 435 mL/ha (Medium soils, loams. Silt plus clay content 40 to 60%) 580 mL/ha (Heavy soils, clay loams. Silt plus clay content over 60%)	<p><i>Crop:</i> Only apply post sowing pre-emergence. Crop should be sown at least 5 cm deep. The vigour of vetch may be reduced, especially if heavy rain falls after spraying. Do not apply post-emergence, as crop injury will result.</p> <p><i>Weeds:</i> Weeds should be from pre-emergence to 3 leaf stage except wireweed (hogweed) which should not be beyond the cotyledon stage. Best results for grass and wireweed control are obtained when rain or irrigation follows within a few days of spraying</p>
Wheat Post-emergent application only	Toad rush	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	150 mL/ha	Toad rush should be sprayed at the 2-4 leaf stage for optimum control. Spray after rain when soil moisture is plentiful and soil is moist to the surface. Take advantage of dew on soil surface.
Wheat (Blade & Eagle Rock only) Pre-sowing or incorporated by sowing	Capeweed, common cotula, doublegee, fumitory, Indian hedge mustard, toad rush, wild turnip, wild radish, wireweed Suppressed: Brome grass (<i>Bromus diandrus</i> & <i>B. rigidus</i>) Annual ryegrass, barley grass, geranium	WA - Great Northern region only Sandy - sandy loam soils	310 mL/ha 310 mL/ha + 1 L/ha Trifluralin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sencor 480 SC has increased crop safety and gives more reliable weed control when incorporated by sowing and trailing harrows. 2. DO NOT apply to alkaline soils with pH > 7. 3. Apply to moist soil for best efficacy. 4. Seed below herbicide band at 5 cm. 5. Reduced control may occur under high weed burdens (> 100/m²). 6. To improve control of annual ryegrass and barley grass add Trifluralin at 1 L/ha. 7. Ensure Sencor 480 SC is fully dispersed in the boom spray tank prior to Trifluralin addition. 8. The performance of Sencor and Trifluralin mixtures in terms of crop tolerance and weed control may vary according to climate, soil and crop conditions. This treatment should only be used where no alternatives are available. 9. Refer to the Application section of this and the Trifluralin label for complete instructions on product use.



CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
White lupins	Buchan weed, capeweed, charlock, chickweed, deadnettle (<i>Lamium</i> spp.), fat hen, fumitory (common and wall fumitory - Tas), wireweed (hogweed), lesser swinecress, purple calandrinia, scarlet pimpernel, spiny emex, corn spurry (spurry - Tas), stinging nettle (dwarf nettle - Tas), toad rush, winter grass, heliotrope, wild oats, wild radish, wild turnip Suppression only: Sub clover and docks (broadleaf dock - Tas)	Tas only	625 mL/ha	Spring application. Apply after sowing but before crop emerges.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest

Asparagus: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Other crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Grazing

All uses: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with Sencor 480 SC Selective Herbicide. If you are growing edible produce for export, please check with Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using Sencor 480 SC Selective Herbicide.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Sencor is effective against a range of broadleaf weeds and some grasses. Sencor is absorbed by roots, shoots and leaves of weeds. It can therefore be applied before or after weeds emerge depending on the tolerance of the crop being treated. For recently introduced varieties DO NOT use Sencor unless it is ascertained that the variety to be treated shows sufficient tolerance to the treatment under local climatic conditions.

Crop safety

The use of other herbicides and/or crop oils on broadleaf crops treated with Sencor may cause severe damage.

Before using Sencor 480 SC on newly released crop varieties, confirm the variety tolerance with the State Department of Agriculture, Agronomist or Bayer Crop Science representative.

Mixing

Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously for at least 30 seconds, then add the required quantity of Sencor to the required amount of water and stir. Rinse empty container with water and pour into spray tank. Keep agitators in motion.

Application

General

Best results are obtained if treatment is made to moist soil and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (6-12 mm) within 2 weeks after application. If heavy rains occur soon after application, injury to the crop may result.

Pre-emergence

Soil should preferably be moist to the surface and must not be cloddy or have residues of a previous crop on the surface. It is better to delay pre-emergence spraying of loose or fluffy soils until there is a good soil settling rain. Rain or irrigation soon after spraying is required to activate Sencor.

Post-emergence

Post-emergence spraying will control young actively growing emerged weeds through leaf uptake. Subsequent pre-emergence control of later germinating weeds requires rain or irrigation after spraying. Crops may show slight chlorosis or necrosis after spraying. Two sunny days before spraying enhances crop tolerance. Heavy rain (80-100 mm) after spraying on deep sandy or friable well structured soils may leach Sencor beyond the root zone thus reducing residual effect.

Ground spraying (all crops except pineapples)

Apply Sencor in a spray volume of 50-100 L/ha through a carefully calibrated boom spray set at 200 to 300 kPa pressure (except for tomatoes in Qld only) fitted with fan nozzles. Cone nozzles and other means of application are not recommended and should not be used. When spraying avoid over-lapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning slowly and when stopped. Neglecting these procedures will cause higher rates of application resulting in crop damage. Delay post-emergence spraying if rain is expected within a few hours.

Ground spraying (pineapples only)

Apply Sencor in a spray volume of 2,000 to 3,000 L/ha. Use a nozzle size and operating pressure that delivers a COARSE or larger droplet size category.

Aerial spraying (all crops except chickpeas, faba beans, pineapples)

Wind: Spray only in crosswinds, otherwise uneven coverage may result.

Spray drift may damage adjoining crops. Make sure that the wind is blowing away from crops for which Sencor is not recommended.

Flying: Fly with the wheels 2 to 3 metres above the crop as "wheels on crop" spraying causes uneven distribution. Track spacing must be uniform and suited to the type of aircraft and crosswind speed.

Droplet size: For grasses and vertical weeds, use fine droplets. For horizontal weeds and drift limitation, use droplets medium or larger and increase volume.

Water volume: Use 20 to 30 L water/ha.

COMPATIBILITY

Sencor 480 SC is compatible with the insecticides Le-mat[®] on peas, Dominex[®] Duo and Talstar[®] 100 EC. Sencor 480 SC is compatible with the herbicides Trifluralin, Glean[®], Ally[®], Brodal[®] Options, Buctril[®] MA, Jaguar[®], Simazine, Stomp[®], Tigrex[®] and Yield[®]. DO NOT mix concentrates together but add each to the spray tank separately. As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities. As changes in climatic conditions can alter the sensitivity of plants to mixtures of sprays, Bayer Crop Science cannot be responsible for the behaviour of such mixtures.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP 5 HERBICIDE

Sencor is a member of the triazinone group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group 5 herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 5 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 the product or other Group 5 herbicides.

Annual ryegrass biotypes resistant to diclofop-methyl and other 'grass specific' herbicides are often also resistant to Sencor 480 SC. Before using Sencor 480 SC on a population resistant to 'grass specific' herbicides, have a resistance test conducted to ensure that it is still susceptible to Sencor 480 SC.



Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds.

Large numbers of healthy surviving weeds can be an indication that resistance is developing. Efforts should be made to prevent seed set of the survivors.

DO NOT make more than one application of a Group 5 herbicide to a crop in the same season, either pre-sowing incorporated by sowing or post crop and weed emergence.

If the user suspects that a Group 5 resistant weed is present, Sencor 480 SC or other Group 5 herbicides should not be used.

Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Consult your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries, or local Bayer Crop Science representative.

PRECAUTIONS

Re-entry

Asparagus

DO NOT enter treated areas and conduct hand-set irrigation activities for three days following treatment, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND NON-TARGET PLANTS

Prevent drift of spray to sensitive plants. Keep from contact with fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of Sencor from application equipment immediately after use. To minimise risk to follow-on sensitive crops such as beetroot, brassicas, capsicums, cotton, cucurbits, lettuce, onions and sunflowers, it is advisable to work land thoroughly - allow at least 6 months (12 months for cucurbits) between application of Sencor 480 SC and sowing seed of these sensitive crops. A longer period may be required following long dry periods between crops. If rates of Sencor 480 SC higher than 1.5 L/ha were used, allow at least 12 months before planting these crops. The use of other herbicides and/or crop oils on broadleaf crops treated with Sencor 480 SC may cause severe damage.

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.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Very toxic to aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

Pineapples

Harmful to birds. DO NOT use on sites where vulnerable, threatened, endangered or critically endangered birds are known to occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace caps 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. Do not re-use empty containers for any other purpose.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. May irritate the eyes and nose and throat and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves 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 www.crop.bayer.com.au.



EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

This product must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

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APVMA Approval No: 31791/129231

FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE
IN EMERGENCY ONLY
PHONE 1800 033 111

GHS STATEMENTS

•Harmful if swallowed. •Causes serious eye irritation.
•Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. •Wear eye protection/face protection. •IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. •IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. •If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.