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



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 850 g/kg PYROXASULFONE

GROUP K HERBICIDE

For the pre-emergence control of annual ryegrass, barley grass, annual phalaris, silver grass and toad rush and suppression of certain grass weeds in wheat (not durum wheat), triticale and certain winter legume crops as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (For use in all States)

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply with aircraft.

DO NOT plant durum wheat (*Triticum durum*) after the application of Sakura 850 WG (refer to **Crop Rotation Recommendations** for further advice).

DO NOT apply if heavy rain has been forecast within 48 hours.

DO NOT apply unless incorporation by sowing (IBS) can be performed within 3 days of application.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT allow first irrigation tailwater from land treated with Sakura to enter aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than a **COARSE** spray droplet size category according to "APVMA Compliance Instructions for Mandatory COARSE or Larger Droplet Size Categories" located under this title in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour as measured at the application site.

DO NOT apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site.

Users of this product **MUST make an accurate written record** of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and **KEEP** this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are: **1.** date with start and finish times of application; **2.** location address and paddock/s sprayed; **3.** full name of this product; **4.** amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to; **5.** crop/situation and weed/pest; **6.** wind speed and direction during application; **7.** air temperature and relative humidity during application; **8.** nozzle brand, type, spray angle, nozzle capacity and spray system pressure measured during application; **9.** name and address of person applying this product. (Additional record details may be required by the State or Territory where this product is used.)

MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONES

DO NOT apply if there are aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers within **80 metres** downwind from the application area.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE

CROP	WEED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, lupins	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), annual phalaris or paradoxa grass (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> only), barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), silver grass (<i>Vulpia bromoides</i> , <i>Vulpia myuros</i>), toad rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>)	118 g/ha	<p>Apply pre-sowing and incorporate by sowing (IBS) using knife points and press wheels, or narrow points and harrows. For best results apply just before sowing (refer to Interval between Application and Sowing in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).</p> <p>Avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent crop rows when sowing with knife points and press wheels.</p> <p>To reduce the risk of crop effects refer to Crop Safety in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.</p> <p><i>Cultivation:</i> To optimise weed control apply directly to uncultivated soil. Weed control may be greatly reduced where weed seeds have been buried by cultivation prior to sowing.</p> <p><i>Rainfall soon after application:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control may be adversely affected by insufficient rainfall within 7 to 10 days after application. Adequate rainfall is necessary to facilitate uptake of the product by the germinating weed seeds, however the quantity of rainfall required will depend on many factors including stubble load, soil type, the existing soil moisture at sowing, the pattern of rainfall and other considerations. • In soils prone to leaching, rainfall which is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone may lead to reduced weed control. <p><i>Other factors which may adversely affect weed control include;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uneven application, • application to ridged or cloddy soil, • stubble, plant residue or other ground cover particularly where this exceeds 50%, • germinated and emerged weeds that are not controlled by a knockdown herbicide. <p>The factors above, when combined, may substantially reduce weed control.</p> <p>Competition provided by the crop can assist with the final weed control achieved by Sakura. Chickpea, field pea, lentil and lupin crops may provide less competition than cereal crops, hence weeds that survive the application of Sakura may grow taller (relative to the height of the crop), tiller more and generally give the appearance that weed control is poorer compared to weed control in wheat or triticale.</p>
	Suppression* of: Great brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), wild oat (<i>Avena fatua</i>)		

*Refer **Suppression of great brome and wild oat** in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for further details

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest:

All crops

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Grazing/Stockfood:

Wheat and triticale

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, lupins

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Sakura® 850 WG Herbicide is a residual, soil applied, pre-emergent herbicide. It is absorbed by the roots and to a lesser extent by the shoots of germinating weeds, and works by inhibiting growth in the meristematic area. Weed control is optimised when Sakura is applied evenly to moist soil just prior to incorporation by sowing and there is sufficient rainfall soon after sowing to ensure uptake of the herbicide by germinating weeds. Weed control may be greatly reduced where weed seeds have been buried by cultivation prior to application. Weed control may also be reduced where there is insufficient soil moisture for herbicide uptake or in soils prone to leaching where rainfall is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone.

Sakura will not reliably control emerged weeds. A knockdown herbicide should be used to control emerged weeds at sowing.

Crop Safety

Sakura generally shows good crop selectivity when used as directed. The following directions will help minimise the risk of crop effects.

- Do not plant durum wheat after the application of Sakura as it may be severely damaged. Refer to **Crop Rotation Recommendations** for further advice.
- When incorporation is by sowing with knife points and press wheels avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent crop rows.
- Do not use a combination of both press wheels and a covering device such as harrows or chains when sowing.

The potential for crop damage is increased when there is substantial rainfall after the application of Sakura, especially where this leads to temporary waterlogging. Situations which lead to concentration of herbicide in the planting row, or movement of herbicide to the depth of the crop seed, may also increase the potential for crop damage. This includes the following scenarios;

- Where deep furrows are formed by the sowing operation, soil movement into the crop row may occur due to wind or heavy rainfall soon after sowing resulting in concentration of herbicide in the crop row.
- Where soil has a high potential for leaching, heavy rainfall between application and crop emergence may result in movement of herbicide into the crop seed zone.

Other circumstances which may increase the potential for crop damage include where Sakura is applied in tank mixes with other herbicides, where crop vigour is reduced due to factors such as frosts, insect attack or crop disease, when weather damaged seed is used and/or with the use of some fungicide seed treatments especially in conjunction with crop varieties with short coleoptile length. A combination of individual factors which increase the potential for crop damage may increase the extent of crop damage.

Chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins:

- Sakura may occasionally delay emergence or flowering of winter legume crops.
- Luxor variety of albus lupin has been identified as potentially more sensitive to Sakura than other lupin varieties, particularly in situations of late sowing and/or wet conditions around the time of sowing.

Incorporation by Sowing

Sakura should be applied prior to sowing, and incorporated by sowing using knife points and press wheels, or narrow points and harrows. When incorporation is by knife points and press wheels, weeds germinating in the seed row may not be controlled. Weeds germinating from depth, weeds just about to emerge, or weeds that have emerged which are not controlled by a knockdown herbicide at sowing may not be controlled by Sakura.

Interval between Application and Sowing

Incorporate by sowing as soon as practicable after the application of Sakura, but no later than 3 days after application.

Sandy Soils

Weed control may be reduced in soil prone to leaching where rainfall after application and sowing is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone.

Suppression of great brome and wild oat

Sakura is most effective when grass weed seeds are present on or very close to the soil surface at the time of application. For this reason, it is recommended that Sakura is applied to uncultivated soil. As the depth of weed seeds increases, control from Sakura tends to decrease. It is rare that all great brome and wild oat weed seeds will be on the soil surface at the time of Sakura application, especially considering that these seeds may remain viable in the soil for several seasons. Plants may germinate from seeds buried by the



sowing operation in previous seasons, by livestock or by weed seed self-burial mechanisms particularly in some soil types (e.g. cracking clays and sand). **Therefore only partial control or suppression of the great brome or wild oat population should generally be expected.** In these situations, a follow up application with a suitable post-emergent herbicide may be required to control remaining plants.

Mixing

Ensure sprayer and nozzle filters are clean before preparing the spray mixture. Half fill the spray tank with water and, with the agitators in motion, add the correct amount of Sakura directly to the spray tank. Complete filling the tank with agitators in motion. Agitation must continue before and during spraying. When other products are to be applied in addition to Sakura, always add Sakura to the spray tank first and ensure it is fully dispersed in the spray tank before adding other products.

Application

Ensure complete and even spray coverage of the soil is achieved. Poor spray coverage may result from application to ridged or excessively cloddy soil or in situations of high stubble, plant residue or other ground cover. A significant reduction in weed control may result where stubble, plant residue or other ground cover exceeds 50%, and in situations where a 'cold' or incomplete burn of stubble results in a mass of material which can act as a physical barrier between the herbicide and germinating weeds - this can be exacerbated in header trails where there may be greater weed seed numbers and higher levels of plant residue. Weed control can be particularly affected where Sakura is applied to a barrier of stubble, plant residue or other ground cover and there is insufficient following rainfall to transfer Sakura to the soil surface and the germinating weed seeds.

Equipment

Ground Sprayers – Standard boom sprayers only are recommended and must be fitted with by-pass or mechanical agitation. It is recommended that 50 to 100 L water/ha is applied with spray droplets of a COARSE droplet size category. In some situations (e.g. high stubble loads) high water volumes may give higher levels of weed control.

Aircraft – DO NOT apply Sakura 850 WG by aircraft.

APVMA Compliance Instructions for Mandatory COARSE or Larger Droplet Size Categories Important Information

These instructions inform users of this chemical product how to lawfully comply with the requirement of a COARSE or larger spray droplet size category for spray application.

Spray droplet size categories are defined in the ASAE S572 Standard (newer name may also be shown as ASABE) or the BCPC guideline. Nozzle manufacturers may refer to one or both to identify droplet size categories, but for a nozzle to comply with this requirement, the manufacturer must refer to at least one.

In the following instructions, Section 1 is for ground application and Sections 2 and 3 are for aerial application.

Complying with the label requirement to use a specific droplet size category means using the correct nozzle that will deliver that droplet size category under the spray operation conditions being used. The APVMA has approved only the following specific methods for choosing the correct nozzle. Use one of the methods specified in these instructions to select a correct nozzle to deliver a COARSE or larger droplet size category.

SECTION 1 Instructions for Ground Application – for COARSE droplet size or larger categories Mandatory Instructions for Ground Applications

USE ONLY nozzles that the nozzles' manufacturer has rated to deliver a COARSE, a VERY COARSE or an EXTREMELY COARSE droplet size category as referenced to ASAE S572 or BCPC. Choose a nozzle specified to provide the droplet size category required in the label Spray Drift Restraints.

DO NOT use a higher spray system pressure than the maximum the manufacturer specifies for the selected nozzle to deliver the droplet size category required in the label Spray Drift Restraint.

SECTIONS 2 and 3 are not applicable to this label.

Always refer to the crop tolerance, plant back restrictions, rate recommendations and other directions for use on the label of the tank mix partner.

Refer to **Mixing** section above for advice on preparing tank mixtures with Sakura. Mixtures with products containing paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone and Spray.Seed) require particular attention to these instructions, including ongoing agitation to ensure Sakura remains in suspension in the spray tank.



For advice on compatibilities not listed below, contact Bayer CropScience.

For application prior to planting wheat or triticale

Sakura 850 WG is compatible with any one of the following herbicides; Ally[®], Avadex[®] Xtra, Cadence[®] WG, Diuron 900WG, Dual[®] Gold, Estercide[®] Xtra 680, Glean[®], glyphosate (Glyphosate CT, Roundup PowerMax[®]), Goal[®] EC, Gramoxone[®] 250, Hammer[®], Logran[®], Logran B-Power[®], Monza[®], Spray.Seed[®], Striker[®], Surpass[®] 475, Trifluralin 480 and Triflur X[®]

Sakura 850 WG is compatible with mixtures of glyphosate (Glyphosate CT, Roundup PowerMax) with any one of the following herbicides; Ally, Cadence WG, Estercide Xtra 680, Goal EC, Hammer, Logran B-Power, Monza and Striker.

Sakura 850 WG is compatible with any one of the following insecticides; Fastac[®] and Le-mat[®].

For application prior to planting chickpeas, field peas, lentils or lupins

Knockdown herbicides, some “spike” herbicides and insecticides shown to be compatible with Sakura prior to planting cereals, should also be suitable prior to planting chickpeas, field peas, lentils or lupins e.g. glyphosate (Glyphosate CT, Roundup PowerMax[®]), Goal[®] EC, Gramoxone[®] 250, Hammer[®], Spray.Seed[®], Fastac[®] and Lemat[®]. Note that plantback restrictions may render some herbicides unsuitable for mixing with Sakura where legume crops are to be planted.

Limited studies have shown that the following residual herbicides appear to be compatible with Sakura when used according to label directions;

Chickpeas: Trifluralin 480 EC, Simazine 900 WG, Trifluralin + Simazine, Terbyne[®] 750 WG

Field peas: Trifluralin 480 EC, Stomp[®] 440 EC, Bladex[®] 900 WG, Terbyne[®] 750 WG

Lentils: Stomp[®] 440 EC, Terbyne[®] 750 WG

Lupins: Trifluralin 480 EC, Simazine 900 WG, Trifluralin + Simazine, Simazine + Atrazine 900 WG, Stomp[®] 440 EC, Terbyne[®] 750 WG

Sprayer clean-up

Following the use of Sakura, the spraying equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before it is used for application of other products.

Cleaning should occur immediately following application of Sakura. The spray unit should first be completely emptied. The sprayer, including all filters and lines, should be thoroughly rinsed with water, to remove all traces of product.

Ensure that the sprayer clean-up is carried out in an area that is clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. If using Sakura with a tank-mix partner, refer to the sprayer clean-up instructions for the other product, which may be more rigorous than those for Sakura.

Crop Rotation Recommendations

Sakura breaks down by microbial degradation, which is favoured by warm, moist aerobic soil.

Minimum recropping intervals (months after Sakura application) have been established for Sakura to minimise the risk of damage to following crops (see table below). However, environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risk and therefore the potential for damage to following crops exists.

Rainfall of less than the minimum interim rainfall required (see table below) may result in extended recropping intervals. Interim rainfall is the total rainfall between the application of Sakura and planting of the particular following crop. For recropping with winter crops, where a minimum of 250 mm of interim rainfall is required, if rain from application to the end of spring is less than 125 mm and isolated heavy summer and autumn falls and break rains are required to achieve the 250 mm interim rainfall, then extended recropping intervals may apply.

Crops	Recropping recommendation	
	Minimum recropping interval	Minimum interim rainfall
Wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale	0 months	0 mm
Cotton, maize, mung beans, sorghum, soybeans and sunflowers	5 months	150 mm
Barley, canola*, chickpeas**, faba beans, field peas**, lentils**, lupins**, vetch and subterranean clover	9 months	250 mm
Durum wheat, oats, lucerne and medic	21 months	550 mm



*For canola sown the year after the application of Sakura there may occasionally be some crop stunting but no yield reductions have been measured.

**Chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins can be sown immediately after the application of Sakura where Sakura has not already been incorporated. However, where Sakura has been incorporated into the soil, for example, by a previous sowing operation for a subsequently failed crop, these legume crops should not be sown for at least 9 months after the application of Sakura.

For advice on crops and situations not listed above, contact Bayer CropScience.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Group	3	Fungicide
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Sakura 850 WG Herbicide is a member of the isoxazoline group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of very long chain fatty acids (VLCFA inhibitors) mode of action. For weed resistance management Sakura is a Group K herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Sakura, and other Group K herbicides, may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. These resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Sakura or other Group K herbicides.

Do not rely exclusively on Sakura for weed control. Use as part of an integrated weed management program involving herbicides with other modes of action and non-chemical methods of control. CropLife Australia resistance management strategies are available from your local agricultural chemical supplier or at the CropLife Australia website (www.croplife.org.au). Refer to these strategies for details of how to manage the build-up of resistant weeds on your farm.

Since 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 Sakura to control resistant weeds.

COMPATIBILITY

Crop damage seen in adverse conditions, particularly wet or waterlogged conditions (refer **Crop Safety** above) may be exacerbated when Sakura is used in conjunction with other herbicides that may also cause crop damage in such conditions.

PRECAUTIONS

Re-entry Period

Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Very toxic to aquatic life.

DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

DO NOT apply if heavy rain has been forecast within 48 hours.

DO NOT apply unless incorporation by sowing (IBS) can be performed within 3 days of application.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto non-target plants, cropping lands or pastures.

Undersown Pasture Species

DO NOT undersow with pasture species (legumes or grasses) following the application of Sakura.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Triple or preferably pressure 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 container 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 container for any other purpose.



SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow length chemical-resistant gloves. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 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.

APVMA Approval No.: 63998/107471

Sakura® is a registered trademark of Kumiai Chemical Industry Co. Ltd

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



Sakura is a Pyroxasulfone product

GHS STATEMENTS

•May cause an allergic skin reaction. •Suspected of causing cancer. •May cause damage to the musculator and nervous system through prolonged or repeated oral exposure.
•Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. •Do not breathe dust. •IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. •IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. •Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. •Store locked up.