



CAUTION

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

EC FORMULATION TYPE
**Emulsifiable
Concentrate**

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

400 g/L FLUROXYPYR present as the methylheptyl ester

CONTENTS:

10 L, 20 L, 100 L, 110 L, 1000L

SOLVENTS:

299 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON
100 g/L N-METHYL-PYRROLIDONE

GROUP I HERBICIDE



For the control of a wide range of Broadleaf Weeds in Fallow, Lucerne, Maize, Millets, Pastures, Poppies, Sorghum, Sugar Cane, Sweetcorn and Winter Cereals.

Also for the control of Woody Weeds in Agricultural Non-Crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-Way, as specified in the Directions for Use.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, a face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

WHEN USING WITH ANOTHER CHEMICAL CONSULT THE SAFETY DIRECTIONS OF THE COMPANION PRODUCT.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (PHONE AUSTRALIA: 13 11 26). If swallowed, **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes, wash out immediately with water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet that can be obtained from www.fmccrop.com.au

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

RESISTANCE WEED WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

Flotilla® Herbicide is a member of the pyridine group of herbicides. The product has the disruptor of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group I Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group I Herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by this product or other Group I Herbicides.

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

Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or FMC representative.

MIXING

Flotilla® Herbicide may be mixed with water or diesel.

Mix only sufficient chemical for each days use and avoid storing.

Mixing in Water: Half fill spray tank with water, add the required amount of product and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application.

Mixing in Diesel: Half fill spray tank with diesel, add the required amount of product. Add the remainder of the diesel and agitate or shake to mix contents.

Tank Mixtures: Wettable powder or dry flowable formulations (e.g. water dispersible granules) should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), water soluble salts and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations (Flotilla® Herbicide). Add spraying oils and surfactants last.

Diclofop-methyl Glyphosate 450 (see below) 2,4-DB
 Triclopyr 600 Castrate (see below) Atrazine

OILS AND SURFACTANTS

Oils: Use only Uptake Spraying Oil at the rate of 500 mL/100 L of spray mix. When using less than 100 L/ha spray volume, ensure a minimum of 250 mL/ha of Uptake is used, unless 1 L/100 L or 1 L/ha is specified.

Surfactants (wettters): Use 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant such as BS1000 at 100 mL/100 L of spray mix when required.

COMPATIBILITY

Flotilla® Herbicide is compatible with the herbicides listed. Follow any regional restrictions, and all directions and restrictions on the label, of any chemical mixed with Flotilla® Herbicide.

Atrazine (see below) 75-D	Sparta	Tordon
Metsulfuron methyl Broadstrike	MCPA Foxtrot® Touchdown	Pickout
Eclipse	Glyphosate	2,4-D

- **Avoid using hard water wherever possible** - Where hard water cannot be avoided, the addition of Calgon® water-conditioning agent to the spray tank at 100 g/100 L water, before adding any herbicide may improve compatibility.
- **Agitation is very important when mixing Flotilla® Herbicide and atrazine** - Flotilla® Herbicide plus atrazine tank mixes must be agitated vigorously and continuously during mixing and application. After mixing DO NOT allow to stand without agitation. Ensure that the time from mixing to the end of application is not more than 2 hours. If settling occurs re-suspension is difficult, even with vigorous agitation. Agitation using only the pumps by-pass is usually inadequate, particularly with larger tanks (more than 2000 L). Additional mechanical agitation will be necessary in large tanks, computer sprayers and mixing tanks.
- When additional surfactant is required, add a 100% concentrate non-ionic surfactant at 100 mL/100 L spray mix. **DO NOT** use a spraying oil when tank mixing Flotilla® Herbicide and atrazine.

Guidelines for tank mixing Flotilla® Herbicide and common Atrazine Formulations.

Tank Mix	Rate/ha	Water Hardness		Minimum Water Volumes (L/ha)		Comments
		Soft	Hard (1026 ppm Ca)	Ground	Aerial	
Flotilla® Herbicide + Atrazine 900DF	375 mL + 1.1	✓	✓	100	Do not use	Sediments may be difficult to resuspend and may block nozzles
Flotilla® Herbicide + Atrazine 500	375 mL + 2	✓	✓	100	Do not use	Precipitate may be difficult to resuspend and may block nozzles

Castrate

- Always use Uptake Spraying Oil with Flotilla® Herbicide + Castrate® EC tank mixes at 500 mL/100 L of spray mix with a minimum of 250 mL/ha.
- **DO NOT** mix Flotilla® Herbicide with Castrate® if the grass weeds are not actively growing. Always use the maximum label rate of Castrate® for the appropriate growth stage.
- **DO NOT** use Flotilla® Herbicide at more than 0.75 L/ha in tank mixes with Castrate®.

Glyphosate 450

- When mixing Flotilla® Herbicide with glyphosate 450 to control both grasses and broadleaf weeds, refer to the glyphosate 450 labels for use rates and adjuvants recommended for grasses.
- **DO NOT** use glyphosate 450 at less than 1.2 L/ha in tank mixes with Flotilla® Herbicide, when barnyard grass, buttongrass, crowfoot grass, native millet and liverseed grass are the target species.

APPLICATION METHODS AND WATER RATES

Broadcast Application in Cropping, Pasture and

Fallow Situations

A. Ground Application (Boom)

- Apply Flotilla® Herbicide with an accurately calibrated boom sprayer, in at least 50 L/ha water (100-400 L/ha for sugar cane)
- Flat fan nozzles are recommended using pressures in the range of 200 to 300 kPa.
- Set the boom at a height to ensure a double overlap of the nozzle patterns.

B. Ground Directed Application (Dropper Nozzles)

- To minimise crop effects, dropper nozzles should be used in sorghum when the crop is beyond the 8 leaf growth stage and in maize and Sweetcorn when the crop is beyond the 6 leaf growth stage.
- Adjust the nozzles to direct the spray into the base of the crop and away from the leaves and the growing point. See manufacturers directions for setting up and calibration of dropper nozzles.

C. Aerial Application

- Apply in minimum volume of at least 35 L/ha water (60 L/ha sugarcane)
- Use equipment calibrated to product droplets with an

average diameter (Volume Mean Diameter; VMD) of 250-350 microns.

- **DO NOT** apply when the temperature is above 30°C, when there is no wind or when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops.
- **DO NOT** use human flaggers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

Woody Weed Situations

Weeds must be actively growing to attain optimum effect. Delay the treatment of regrowth following the bulldozing, slashing, burning, ploughing or a previous chemical treatment until it has at least 1 metre of new, vigorous growth.

A. High Volume Application Hand Gun

- Apply the recommended mix to obtain full coverage of leaves and stems using a number 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. To obtain good coverage, a spray volume of 1500-4000 L/ha (15- 40 L/100 m²) is required per infested hectare.
- Ensure thorough coverage to the point of run-off.

Knapsack

- Knapsack sprayers may be used on small infestations where penetration and coverage of the canopy is easier to achieve. Use the same rate and spray techniques as for handgun application.

B. Low Volume, High Concentrate Application Drench Gun or Gas-Powered Gun

- Apply the recommended mixture uniformly across the foliage by applying 50 mL shots to cover 4-5 m² of surface area of plant. This is approximately equivalent to 20 droplets per cm² of the leaf surface. Use a marking agent as recommended by the equipment manufacturer to check spray coverage.

C. Basal Bark and Cut Stump Application Basal Bark

- **DO NOT** apply to wet stems as this can repel the diesel mixture.
- Spray or paint the recommended mixture around the base of each stem from ground level to a height of at least 30 cm from the ground, wetting the bark to the point of run-off.
- Apply with a paint brush or pressure sprayed with an appropriate lance and solid cone nozzle. If using spray equipment use low pressures (not less than 200 kPa) sufficient to form a cone of spray.
- Old rough bark will require more spray than smooth or young thin bark.

Cut Stump

- Apply the recommended mixture liberally to the freshly cut stump immediately after cutting.
- Apply by spraying or painting the cut surface and sides of the stump.
- Best results are obtained when the stems are cut less than 15 cm above the ground.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto wasteland away from desirable plants and watercourses.

Cleaning equipment after using water-based sprays:

- **Rinsing:** After using Flotilla® Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain, and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles.
- After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.
- **Decontamination (before spraying Cotton and other sensitive crops; see PROTECTION OF CROPS):** wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid Surf®, OMO® or Drive®) at 500 mL/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes.
- Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain.

Cleaning equipment after using diesel-based sprays:

- On completion of spraying, use a degreaser such as Caltex Kwik-D-Grease® to remove traces of diesel from the sprayer. Rinse tank and spray through nozzles to remove degreaser.
- Then quarter fill the tank with clean water and add an alkali detergent (e.g. liquid Surf®, OMO® or Drive®) at 50 mL/ 10 L of water or the powder equivalent at 50 g/10 L of water. Shake sprayer, to circulate the rinsing solution throughout the sprayer, then spray the solution through the nozzles. Rinse well with clean water to remove the detergent.
- To clean brushes and containers, spray liberally with degreaser. Hose off with clean water and repeat using detergents as above.
- **DO NOT** use this equipment for any other purpose.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS:

- Susceptible plants include, but are not limited to clovers, cotton, fruit, hops, lupins, ornamentals, peas, pine tree, potatoes, navy beans, safflower, shade trees, soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.
- Flotilla® Herbicide can be damaging to susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods.
- Grasses are normally unaffected by Flotilla® Herbicide and establish quickly after treatment. Transitory damage can occur on some species particularly those that spread by stolons such as Couch grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Kikuyu grass and Carpet grass (*Axonopus* sp.).
- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift onto susceptible crops, shade trees and *Pinus* spp.
- **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 LIVESTOCK

- **DO NOT** graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying
- **DO NOT** allow stock to re-enter paddocks containing treated poisonous plants, until the plants have died down.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

- **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.
- Alongside waterways, treat only noxious weeds and poisonous plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the **drumMUSTER** logo visible. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any **drumMUSTER** collection point or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 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 and product.

For REFILLABLE containers (110 L, 1000 L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (See SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up the spill for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section): If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb as above the wash liquid for disposal.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (waterlogging or drought affected), poor nutrition, presence of disease, or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

Thorough coverage of both foliage and stems, to the point of run-off, is essential for high volume applications (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; application methods WOODY WEED SITUATIONS section).

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 1 hour.

Table 1: Woody Weeds in Agricultural non-crop areas and Rights-of-way, Commercial and Industrial areas, Forests and Pastures

Legumes present at the time of spraying will be severely damaged.

HIGH VOLUME APPLICATION: Dilute product with water See General Instructions – Application Method for application details.				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE mL/100 L of water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr	Seedlings and young plants up to 40 cm high	NSW, NT, Qld, WA Only	38	
Black bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat)	Seedlings and young plants before flowering	NSW, Qld Only	150	
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Apply from mid to late summer	NT, WA only		Add Uptake Spraying Oil (see General Instructions; Only oil and surfactants).
Common sensitive plants	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	Qld, WA Only	250	
Bellyache bush		Qld, NSW, WA Only		
Blackberry nightshade, Bokhara clover		NSW, Qld Only		
Caltrop (yellow vine), (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) (<i>T. Micrococcus</i>)				
Cobblers pegs				
Cockspur thorn				
Creepina lantana	At flowering			
Crofton weed, Mistflower	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering			
Docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	Seedlings and rosettes up to 30 cm high			
Hexham scent	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	NSW, Qld Only	250	Boom spray: Flotilla® Herbicide at 300 mL + 400 mL 2,4-D Amine (625 g/L)
Honey locust	Seedlings and young plants up to 2 m high			
Small flowered mallow (Marshmallow) (<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering			
Yellow flower,				

Devils claw				
Lantana	Seedlings and regrowth 0.5 to 1.2 m high	NSW, Qld Only	250	Apply to actively growing plants from October to April. Some regrowth may occur particularly when treating old woody plants with sparse canopies.
	Plants and regrowth 1.2 to 2 m high		500	
Blue heliotrope	Flowering			
Limebush	Infestations up to 1.5 m high only			
Madeira vine	Apply at time of active growth		250	
Milkweed (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>)	3 leaf to flowering	Qld only	500	Repeat applications will be necessary to control subsequent germinations.
Common Sowthistle	Seedlings and young plants up to bolting	NSW, Qld only	250	Add Wetter 1000 (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oils and surfactants).
	Mother-of-millions (<i>Kalanchoe</i> spp.)		Seedlings and young plants before flowering	
Prickly acacia	Seedlings and young plants up to 2 m high	Qld only	375	Add Uptake spraying oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Oil and Surfactants).
<i>Sida</i> spp.	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	NSW, NT, Qld, WA only	500	
Broadleaf Pepper tree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	Mature leaves, fruiting	Qld only	250	Winter application only.
Flannel weed (<i>Sida cordifolia</i>)				
Snakeweed (Dark and light blue)	Seedlings and young plants before flowering			375
Stinking Passion Flower	Established plants and regrowth	Qld, NT, WA only	225	Use 70 mL/15 L for a knapsack Flower.
Wandering jew (<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>)	Young plants up and including flowering	All States	750	Some regrowth will usually occur and will require retreatment.
Wattles (including <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> , <i>A. decora</i> , <i>A. harpophylla</i> , <i>A. leiocalyx</i> , <i>A. salicina</i>)	Seedling plants or regrowth 0.5 to 1.2 m high	NSW, Qld only	250	Apply to actively growing plants when soil moisture is plentiful. Some regrowth may occur particularly when treating old woody plants with sparse canopies and under dry conditions.
	Plants or regrowth 1.2 to 2 m high		500	

BASAL BARK AND CUT STUMP APPLICATION: Dilute product with Diesel See General Instructions - Application Method for application details.				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE /100 L of diesel	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Celtis (<i>Celtis sinensis</i>)	Basal Bark only: Young plants up to 2 m high and 20 cm basal diameter	Qld Only	1.8 L	Treat stems from ground level to where multi- stemmed trunks branch.
Chinee Apple	Up to 15 cm basal diameter		1.5 L	With basal bark, treat circumference of stem to height of 45 cm from the ground.
Cockspur thorn	Basal Bark only: up to 5 cm basal diameter		1 L	
Mimosa bush (<i>acacia farnesiana</i>)	Up to 5 cm basal diameter	Qld, WA only	1.5 L	
Prickly acacia	Up to 10 cm basal diameter	Qld Only	0.75 mL	
Honey locust	Plants up to 10 cm basal height diameter.	Qld, NSW only	0.75 mL	With basal bark, treat circumference of stem to height of 45 cm from the ground. For cut stump application: Use a rate of 5 L/100 L diesel for all plant sizes.
	Plants 10 to 20 cm basal diameter		1.5 L	
	Plants > 20 cm basal diameter		2.5 L	
Sisal hemp (<i>Agave spp.</i>)	All growth stages	Qld Only	1.5 L	Treat as an overall spray.
			5 mL undiluted product per plant	Lever out centre of plant with crowbar and immediately treat the exposed cut area.

BROADCAST AND AERIAL APPLICATION: Dilute product with water See General Instructions - Application Method for application details.				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Actively growing	NT, WA Only	1.5 L	Aerial application: Add Uptake Spraying Oil at a plants Oil at a rate of 1 L/100 L spray mix. Apply to actively growing plants from mid to late summer.
LOW VOLUME, HIGH CONCENTRATE APPLICATION: Using a drench gun or gas powered gun See General Instructions - Application Method for application details.				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE IN WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Limebush	Isolated bushes up to 1.2 m high	NSW, Qld Only	500 mL/10 L	Apply a 50 mL dose per 5 m ² of bush surface area up to 1.2 m high
Tree violet (<i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>)	Apply from late flowering to green fruit up to 1.2 m high	NSW only		Apply a 50 mL dose per cubic metre of bush.

Table 2: Established Grass Pastures

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blue billygoat weed, Common sensitive plant, Giant sensitive plant, Spinyhead Sida	Apply before flowering	Qld, WA Only	750 mL/ha	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1 L/ha.
St John's Wort	Apply from bud to full bloom (usually late Nov to early Jan)	ACT, NSW, Vic only	1.5 L/ha	Some regrowth will occur. Treat regrowth the following season for best results. Use at least 200 L water/ha.
Silverleaf nightshade	From onset of flowering to early berry-set (usually spring to mid-summer)	NSW only	375 mL/ha or 190 mL/ha + 1.2-1.6 L/ha 2,4-Amine (625 g/L)	Add Uptake Spraying Oil at 1 L/ha. To ensure maximum effect, delay application until the majority of shoots have emerged. Follow-up treatment of regrowth is critical for best control.

Table 3: Sorghum, Maize, Millets and Sweet Corn (NSW and Qld only)

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum	Apply when secondary roots present, from 4 fully expanded leaves (15 cm tall) up to boot (see CRITICAL COMMENTS)	Annual ground cherry, gooseberry (<i>Physalis</i> spp.)	2 to 8 leaf up to 15 cm tall	250 mL/ha	Sorghum: From 8 leaf to boot stage; use dropper nozzles to prevent herbicide coming in contact with the crops leaves and the growing point (meristem). Maize and Sweetcorn: From 6 leaf to just before tasselling; use dropper nozzles to prevent herbicide coming in contact with the crop leaves and are growing point (meristem). Millets: DO NOT use mixes with atrazine products. ¹ This treatment may be slightly crop damaging apply using dropper nozzles at all stages.
			15 to 30 cm tall	375 mL/ha	
		Apple-of-Peru	Seedling plants up to 15 cm tall	250 mL/ha	
			Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr	2 to 8 leaf up to 20 cm tall	
Maize and Sweetcorn	Apply when secondary roots present, from 3 fully expanded leaves (10 cm tall) up to just before tasselling (see CRITICAL COMMENTS)	Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	20 to 50 cm tall	250 mL/ha	
			Sesbania pea	2 to 6 leaf up to 10 cm tall	750 mL/ha
		Millets	Spray when secondary roots have developed, usually early to mid tillering, and not later than before heads start to form at the base of tillers (see CRITICAL COMMENTS)	Silverleaf nightshade (NSW only) ¹	Full flower to early berry
Starrburr (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>) (Qld only)	Up to 12 leaf and before flowering			750 mL or 375 mL/ha + 2 L flowable atrazine 500 g/L)	
Thormapples (<i>Datura</i> spp.)	2 to 6 leaf stage up to 15 cm tall			375 mL/ha	
Volunteer sunflower	2 to 5 leaf up to 20 cm tall			500 mL/ha	
Flotilla® Herbicide in tank mixes with atrazine: Sorghum, Maize and Sweetcorn					
Sorghum, Maize and Sweetcorn	See above	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp. Including: Boggabri wed, Dwarf amaranth, green amaranth, Redshank,	Seedling plants up to 15 cm tall or rosettes up to 15 cm diameter	Low rate 250 mL/ha + 1.5 L/ha flowable atrazine (500 g/L) or 830 g/ha or	Use the low rate (250 mL/ha + 1.25 L/ha) when weeds are small (5-7 cm tall/diameter). Use the high rate (375 mL/ha + 2 L/ha) when

		<p>Anoda weed, bladder ketmia, Black pigweed (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>) Caltrop (yellow vine) Including:</p> <p><i>Tribulus terrestris</i>, <i>T. micrococcus</i> and <i>T. maximus</i>,</p> <p>Cowvine (peach vine) (<i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i>),</p> <p>Wandering jew (<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>),</p> <p>Mintweed.</p>		<p>Atrazine 900WG.</p> <p>High rate 375 mL/ha + 2 L/ha flowable atrazine (500 g/L)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1.1 kg/ha Atrazine 900WG</p>	<p>weeds are small (7-15 cm tall /diameter).</p> <p>Flotilla® Herbicide is generally more compatible with liquid atrazine products (see compatibility section).</p> <p>Add a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; oils and surfactants section).</p> <p>DO NOT add an oil to mixtures of Flotilla® Herbicide and atrazine.</p>
		<i>Euphorbia davidii</i>	Cotyledons to 4 nodes up to 15 cm	<p>500 mL/ha + 2 L/ha of flowable atrazine (500 g/L)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1.1 kg/ha Atrazine 900WG</p>	
		Volunteer peanuts	Up to 15 cm diameter	<p>500 mL/ha + 4.5 L/ha of flowable atrazine (500 g/L)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>2.5 kg/ha Atrazine 900WG</p>	
Sweetcorn: Tasmania only					
Sweetcorn only	3 to 5 leaf	Blackberry nightshade, volunteer potatoes	3 to 5 leaf	500 L/ha	

Table 4: Winter Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale)

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Apply from 3 leaf to flag (Zadoks 13 to 39)	Bedstraw (<i>Gallium tricornutum</i>)	1 to 3 whorl	Vic, SA, WA only	500 mL/ha	² (Add either Uptake or a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; oil and surfactants section).	
	Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>)		NSW, Vic only			
	Black bindweed (Climbing buckwheat)	2 to 4 leaf	NSW, Qld only	NSW, Qld only	250 mL/ha ²	Useful suppression only
		2 to 6 leaf			375 mL/ha or 250 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Metsulfuron-methyl	Mixtures: Mixing partners with Flotilla® Herbicide may reduce crop selectivity.
	Common sowthistle (<i>Sanchnus oleraceus</i>)	2 to 5 leaf			500 mL/ha	Apply at crop growth stages according to the mixing partners recommendations.
	Deadnettle	2 to 6 leaf			750 mL/ha or 250 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Metsulfuron-methyl	
	Spiny emex (Doublegee, three cornered jack)	2 to 4 leaf	NSW, SA Qld, WA only	NSW, SA Qld, WA only	750 mL/ha or 250 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Metsulfuron-methyl	Mixtures: Mixing partners with Flotilla® Herbicide may reduce crop selectivity.
	Prickly lettuce	2 to 5 leaf	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, WA only	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, WA only	500 mL/ha	Apply at crop growth stages according to the mixing partners recommendations.
	Volunteer lupins	2 to 8 leaf	NSW, Vic, WA only	NSW, Vic, WA only	750 mL/ha	
	Volunteer potato	10 to 15 cm tall	WA, Tas only	WA, Tas only		Plants 15 to 30 cm tall will only be suppressed.
	Wireweed	2 to 3 leaf	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only		
			NSW, Qld only	NSW, Qld only	250 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Metsulfuron-methyl	
Bittercress (<i>Coronopus didymus</i>). Mustards, Shepherd's purse, Turnip weed, Wild radish, Wild turnip	Up to 8 leaf and up to 15 cm diameter	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	250-750 mL/ha + 5 g/ha Metsulfuronmethyl or Eclipse or MCPA LVE or MCPA Amine	The Flotilla® Herbicide rate depends on what other weeds are present as listed above. See mixtures comment above. Metsulfuron-methyl at 5 g/ha (this mixture does not control wild radish). Eclipse at 5-7 g/ha (use the 5 g rate on turnip weed only). MCPA LVE (500 g/L) at 700 mL/ha. MCPA Amine (750 g/L) at 660 mL/ha.	

Table 5: Summer Fallow

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Annual ground cherry, Wild gooseberry (<i>Physalis</i> spp.)	2 to 8 leaf, up to 15 cm tall	NSW, Qld only	375 mL/ha ³	<p>²Add either Uptake or a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; oil and surfactants section).</p> <p>When mixing with Ospray Glyfos Classic 450 to control both grasses and broadleaf weeds, refer to the label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; COMPATIBILITY Section).</p> <p>³ Delay treatment until the maximum number of shoots have emerged, but before the onset of fruiting (late summer). DO NOT treat plants showing symptoms from previous treatment. Use the high rate when longer term weed control (6-10 months) is required and delay planting crops during this period. The low rate will require follow up treatments.</p>
Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr	2 to 8 leaf, up to 20 cm tall	NSW, Qld, Vic, WA only		
Bellvine	Pre-flowering	NSW, Qld only	250 mL/ha + 12 L/ha	
Baldder Ketmia	4 to 8 leaf up to 10 cm tall	NSW, Qld only	Ospray glyfos Classic 450	
Cowvine (peach vine) (<i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i>)	2 to 10 leaf up to 10 cm diameter			
Caltrop (yellow vine) Including: <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> , <i>T. maximus</i> and <i>T. micrococcus</i>	Up to 15 cm diameter	NSW, Qld only	250 mL/ha + 12 L/ha Ospray glyfos Classic 450	
Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Up to 10 cm diameter		375 mL/ha ²	
	Up to 60 cm diameter		375 mL/ha + 1 L/ha Ospray glyfos Classic 450	
<i>Polymeria pusilla</i>	2 to 10 leaf up to 20 cm diameter	NSW, Qld only	500 mL ² or 250 mL/ha + 1.2 L/ha Ospray glyfos Classic 450	
<i>Rhynchosia</i>	Seedling to early flowering		500 mL/ha or 190 mL/ha + 800 L/ha Ospray glyfos Classic 450	
Smallflower mallow or Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	Up to 8 leaf, up to 20 cm		500 mL/ha ²	
Thornapples (<i>Datura</i> spp.)	2 to 8 leaf and up to 15 cm diameter		NSW, Qld, WA only	3752 mL/ha or 250 mL/ha + 12 L/ha Ospray glyfos Classic 450
Sesbania pea	2 to 6 leaf and up to 10 cm tall	NSW, Qld only	750 mL/ha or 250 mL/ha + 12 L/ha Ospray glyfos Classic 450	
Perennial ground cherry (<i>Physalis virginiana</i> .) ¹	Bud to early flowering up to 20 cm tall		750 mL/ha + 1.5 L/ha ²	
Silverleaf nightshade	Full flower to early berry-set (usually Dec-Feb)	NSW only	375 mL/ha or 190 mL/ha + 1.2-1.6 L/ha 2,4-D Amine (625 g/L)	<p>Add Uptake Spraying Oil at the rate of 1 L/100 L spray mixture.</p> <p>To ensure maximum effect, delay application until the majority of shoots have emerged. Follow-up treatment will be required to control regrowth and is critical for optimum control. If wanting to prevent</p>

				seed set, repeat applications will probably be needed in the same season, although this does not lead to be long-term control.
Volunteer peanuts	Up to 15 cm diameter	Qld only	500 ml/ha+ 4.5 L/ha flowable atrazine (500 g/L)	Add a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; oil or a surfactants section) IMPORTANT (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Compatibility section).
Volunteer sunflowers	2 to 5 leaf and up to 20 cm	NSW, Qld only	500 mL/ha	Add Uptake Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; oils and surfactants section).

Table 6: Winter Fallow

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bedstraw (<i>Gallium tricornutum</i>)	Up to 5 whorl	Vic, SA, WA only	500 mL/ha ²	² Add Uptake Spraying Oil (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; oil or a surfactants section) ³ Add Uptake Spraying Oil or a surfactant (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; oil or a surfactants section).
Cleavers (<i>Gallium aparine</i>)		NSW, Vic only		
Black bindiweed (<i>Climbing buckwheat</i>)	2 to 8 leaf and up to 10 cm diameter	NSW, Qld only	375 mL/ha ²	When mixing with Ospray Glyphos Classic 450 to control both grasses and broadleaf weeds, refer to the label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses. (see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS; Compatibility section).
Common sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	2 to 5 leaf, up to 10 cm diameter		500 mL/ha ² or 250 mL/ha ³ + 600 mL/ha Ospray glyphos Classic 450	
Prickly lettuce			750 mL/ha ² or 250 mL/ha ³ + 5 g/ha Metsulfuronmethyl	
Spiny emex (Doublegee, Three cornered jack)	2 to 8 leaf		750 mL/ha ² or 250 mL/ha ³ + 5 g/ha Metsulfuronmethyl or 500 mL/ha + 600 mL/ha Ospray Glyphos Classic 450	
Wireweed	2 to 3 leaf up to 10 cm tall			

Table 7: Sugar Cane (Qld, NSW, NT and WA only)

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
From early tillering to maturity	Balsam pear, Blackberry nightshade, Blue billygoat weed, Centro, Cowpea, Giant sensitive plant, Lablab bean, Noogoora burr, Phasey bean, Pinkburr Prickly African cucumber, Spinyhead sida, Stinking passion flower (seedlinas only)	Apply from 2 to 3 leaf until flowering	Ground: 650 mL/ha Aerial: 750 mL/ha	For optimal weed control, delay application until just before the "closein" stage. Aerial application: Apply in not less than 60 L/ha water and add Uptake Spraying oil at 1 L/100 L spray mixture. Ground application: Apply in 100-400 L/ha water and add Uptake Spraying oil at 500 mL/100 L spray mixture.
	Bellvine, Morning glory, red or Pink convolvulus, Star-of-Bethlehem		As above + 800 mL/ha 2,4-D Amine (625 g/L)	
	Stinking passion flower	Established or ratoon plants with at least 1 m of growth	High volume: 225 mL/100 L water Knapsack: 35 mL/15 L water	Thoroughly wet plants to the point of run-off.
	Milkweed (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>)	Seedlings and young plants up to flowering	1.5 or 1.15 L/ha + 4 L/ha flowable atrazine (500 g/L)	Better control will be achieved with the atrazine mixture. Delay application until just before the "close-in" stage. This will improve control and minimise the number of seedlings that germinate.

Table 8: Lucerne (NSW only)

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Established crop at least eighteen months old	Annual ground cherry, Bathurst burr. Noogoora burr, Wild gooseberry	2 to 8 leaf, up to 15 cm high	250 mL/ha	To minimise crop injury and to maximise weed control, cut, slash or heavily graze the lucerne before application. Wherever possible, irrigate before application to stimulate weed growth. DO NOT treat crops growing on sandy or stony soils. DO NOT treat crops after the summer growing season (after end of March). To broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled Flotilla® Herbicide can be mixed with 2,4 DB Amine.
	Pigweed	Up to 10 cm diameter		

Table 9: Poppies (Tas only)

CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEEDS GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
4 to 6 leaf	Cleavers, Fumitory	2 to 6 leaf	500 mL/ha	
	Shepherd's purse, Wireweed		500 mL/ha + 5 L/ha Asulox	
8 to 10 leaf	Common sowthistle, Prickly lettuce	2 to 5 leaf	500 mL/ha	DO NOT apply Flotilla® Herbicide to poppies later than the 8 to 10 leaf growth stage as a reduction of alkaloid content could occur.
	Blackberry nightshade	Cotyledon to 4 leaf	750 mL/ha	
	Fumitory	6 to 10 leaf		
	Volunteer potato	From tuber initiation to flower bud		This rate will provide long season control of volunteer potato, but will not control all daughter tubers and will only suppress potatoes over 15 cm tall.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

GRAZING:

DO NOT GRAZE FAILED CROPS AND TREATED PASTURES OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

HARVEST:

Poppies - **DO NOT** SPRAY POPPIES LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST.

Other Crops - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED: SAME AS WITHHOLDING PERIOD.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS

Plant back periods for crops following the application of Flotilla® Herbicide for rates up to 750 mL/ha.

Rate/ha	190 mL	375 mL	750 mL
CROP	DAYS		
Barley	7	7	7
Wheat	7	7	7
Chickpea	7	7	7
Cotton	14	14	28
Soybean	7	7	14
Sunflower	7	7	7
Maize	7	7	7
Sorghum	7	7	7

Note: Before using Flotilla® Herbicide in tank mixes with other herbicides, check the plant back information on all product labels. The most residual product, i.e the product with the longest plant-back period, will determine the time between spraying and planting.

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Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised Systems for classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray. Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If skin or eye irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.