

WEEDS NOT CONTROLLED: Fumitory, plantains, starweed, stone crop, speedwells.
CLOVER: DICAMBA 500SL injures clover and re-establishment of clover in pasture may be difficult for up to 2 months after spraying.
PLANTBACK PERIOD: Do not sow legume crops (clover, lucerne, lupins, peas) within 28 days of applying DICAMBA 500SL. Grass, cereals, maize and brassica crops do not require any plantback period.
RAINFALL: Do not spray if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of spraying.
COMPATIBILITY: DICAMBA 500SL is compatible with most commonly used herbicides, insecticides and fungicides.
RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING: DICAMBA 500SL contains a GROUP 02 HERBICIDE belonging to the benzoic acid group of chemistry. Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to benzoic acid herbicides are known to exist. Resistance to these herbicides could develop from excessive use. To minimise this risk use strictly in accordance with label instructions and resistance management strategies at <http://resistance.nzps.org/>.
SPRAY EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION: To prevent injury to subsequently sprayed sensitive crops, thoroughly decontaminate spraying equipment immediately after spraying. Drain tank and flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water. Fill tank with clean water and a solution of 500g/100 litres cold water alkaline detergent. Keep agitation system running and circulate for 10 minutes before flushing hoses and boom, then drain. Rinse thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom to remove traces of detergent.
CROP PRECAUTIONS: Do not spray undersown crops, pastures (except as a spot spray), peas, lucerne, grapes and ornamentals or where their roots might extend. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying. Do not graze treated areas until the plants have died down. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated crops of threshings to livestock for two weeks after application.
IT IS AN OFFENCE for users of this product to cause residues exceeding the relevant MRL in the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds.

Crop/Situation	Use Rates	Critical Comments
Direct drilling: brassicas, cereals, maize, grasses	600 ml/ha plus glyphosate at label rates	Graze pasture and allow 5-10cm regrowth before application. Allow 3 days for chemical to be absorbed before drilling. For couch and californian thistle allow 5-7 days before drilling.
Cereals: Wheat barley, oats	140-280 ml/ha plus MCPA at label rates	Spray when the crop is at the 4-5 leaf stage between tillering (GS21) and jointing (GS31). Use the lower rate for small weeds and the higher rate for Californian thistle and where weeds are more advanced. Do not spray crops undersown with clover or lucerne.
Forage brassicas - marrow stemmed kale (chou mollier) and thousand headed kale	280-340 ml/ha	Apply in 200 litres water/ha when the crop is at the 4-6 true leaf stage and when weeds are small and actively growing.
Oilseed Rape	200-280 ml/ha	Apply in 200-300 litres water/ha at the 4-6 true leaf crop stage when the weeds are small and actively growing. Do not exceed 300 ml/ha and do not apply to crops under stress.
Linseed	240-280 ml/ha	Apply in 100-200 litres water/ha after the crop has 4 true leaves and before flower buds have formed. Do not use in crops undersown with legumes.
Maize	400-600 ml/ha	Apply in 200 litres water/ha as an overall spray when maize is 15-30cm in height. Use the higher rate on larger weeds. On hybrids with a short relative maturity (100 days or less) use the lower rate and apply at the earlier growth stage. When applied early, when maize and weeds are small, position the spray boom height relative to the ground. Adjust boom height as the maize grows, but do not position the nozzles directly above the maize whorls Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 litres water/ha. Warning: Spraying outside the recommended growth stage or above the application rate may lead to crop damage.
Non-Cropland Areas	80-120 ml plus 2, 4-D at label rates	Apply with a handgun as a wetting spray to the point of run off in spring or autumn. For grass weed control, add glyphosate.
Pasture	100ml plus MCPA at label rates	For the control of Californian thistle apply as a spot spray just prior to flowering.
	120-140ml plus 2, 4-D at label rates	For ragwort control, apply as a spot spray. Avoid spraying surrounding pasture. Even repeat applications may not control regrowth characterised by multicrowns.
Turf	800 ml/ha plus MCPA at label rates	Apply as a boom spray in 170-200 litres of water/ha during periods of active growth.




UN3082. CLASS 9, PG III. ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (DICAMBA).
 Do not carry this product on a passenger service vehicle.

WARNING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Dicamba 500SL

A selective herbicide for control of certain hard to kill broadleaf weeds in conservation tillage programmes and in cereals, maize, some forage brassicas, waste areas and spot treatment in pastures.

Active Ingredient: Contains 500g/litre dicamba as the dimethylamine salt in the form of a soluble concentrate.

GROUP 02 HERBICIDE

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No. P7649
 See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions.

In a transport emergency dial 111, Police or Fire Brigade.
 For specialist advice in an emergency only call:
 0800 734 607 (24 hours).



Net Contents: 5 litres



READ LABEL CAREFULLY BEFORE USING. Beware: Apply this product carefully. Spray drift may cause serious damage to other desirable plants



HSNO Classifications: 6.1E (Oral, Dermal), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9B, 9.1A, 9.2A, 9.3B, 9.4B
Approved under the HSNO Act 1996, HSR000442. See www.epa.govt.nz for controls.
Qualified Person/Contractor: Required.

May be harmful if swallowed. May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
PRECAUTIONS: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe fumes, mist or spray. When mixing or applying, wear chemical resistant overalls, chemical resistant boots and gloves, chemical resistant footwear plus socks, chemical resistant head gear and eye protection. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work. Avoid release to the environment. Do not apply directly into or onto water. Do not apply substance to plants if bees are foraging.
HANDLING PRECAUTIONS – EQUIPMENT: Apply using accurately calibrated and maintained equipment in accordance with the New Zealand Standard for the Management of Agrichemicals (NZS8409).
STORAGE: Store locked up in the original, unopened container in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight and away from stockfeed or foodstuffs. As a Class 9 Substance with Ecotoxicity Classifications, storage must be carried out in such a manner as to prevent contamination of waterways. It is recommended that The New Zealand Standard for the Management of Agrichemicals (NZS8409) is followed. See Safety Data Sheet for further information.
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION: VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG-LASTING EFFECTS. A strategy to minimise spray drift should be employed at all times when applying spray near aquatic environments. Very toxic to the soil environment. Toxic to earthworms. Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates. Avoid contamination of any water supply with chemical or empty container. Apply this product carefully. Spray drift may cause serious damage to desirable plants. Ensure compliance with relevant regional air management plans.
DISPOSAL OF CONTAINER: Triple rinse container and add residue to spray tank. Return empty container to an AgRecovery collection point for disposal. Avoid contamination of any water supply with chemical or empty container.



FIRST AID: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. 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.
SPILLS: Wear appropriate protective clothing and prevent material from entering waterways. Absorb spills with inert material and place in waste containers. Wash area with water and absorb with further inert material. Dispose of waste safely (such as to a suitable landfill).
Batch No. and Manufacturing Date: See on packaging.
Registered to and Distributed by: Adria New Zealand Limited.
 P.O. Box 535, 407 State Highway 16 Kumeu, Auckland.
 Ph: 09 412 9817. Fax: 09 412 9807. www.adria.nz
Notice to Buyer: Careful tests have proved that the product is suitable for the recommended purposes when used in accordance with our instructions. However, since storage and use of product are beyond our control, we do not therefore accept any liability for damage or loss of efficacy which may result from the use of this product, whether used in accordance with the directions or not. We are liable for a consistent quality of the product, but the risk of its storage and use is not borne by us.
DICAMBA 500SL is active against many broadleaf weeds and is particularly useful in improving the activity of phenoxy herbicides.
MIXING: Add the required quantity of DICAMBA 500SL to the spray tank partly filled with water and agitate. Where a second chemical is to be used, add the DICAMBA 500SL first.
APPLICATION: Apply with well-maintained and calibrated equipment. DICAMBA 500SL can be applied with conventional boom and spot spraying equipment. To minimise the risk of spray drift, avoid using nozzle/pressure combinations that produce fine droplets. Do not exceed recommended use rates and avoid boom overlaps. Best results will be achieved by spraying when weeds are young, actively growing and before the 3-5 leaf stage (unless stated otherwise). Do not spray when weeds are under stress from drought, extreme cold or waterlogging. Do not spray outside recommended crop growth stages, otherwise crop damage may occur.

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Alligator weed, black medic, black nightshade, Californian thistle, cape weed, catsear, chamomiles, chickweed, cleavers, clovers, cornbind, cut leaved geranium, dandelion, docks, dove's foot, fathen, fennel, field bindweed, fireweed, goat's rue, greater bindweed, hawkbit, hemp nettle, hedge mustard, hemlock, inkweed, leafy spurge, mallows, mouse eared chickweed, Onehunga weed, nipplewort, pearlwort, pennyroyal, perennial sow thistle, prostrate amaranth, redroot (amaranth), ragwort, selfheal, shepherd's purse, sheep's sorrel, sow thistle, stinking mayweed, spiny emex, spurrey, thorn apple, vetches, wild onion, wild carrot, willow weed (redshank), wireweed, yarrow.