

TRIASULFURON

750WG SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
750 g/kg TRIASULFURON

GROUP B HERBICIDE

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

IMPORTANT:
READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT

RELYON

APVMA Approval No:
89853/126239

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY

PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat	Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Matricaria, Paterson's Curse, Rough Poppy, Smallflower Fumitory, Wards Weed, wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), and suppression of Crassula.	30 g/ha
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), wireweed and suppression of Wild Radish and also of 60-80% suppression of Soursob.	35 g/ha
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10 g/ha to 15 g/ha plus 1 L/ha of 400g/L Trifluralin

Critical Comments
Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil, when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing.
When used on Kulin wheat on very acid soils (pH
5.5 in water) or under poor fertility conditions increased stem breakage may occur. Early season crop retardation may occur where the product is used on soils with a pH greater than 8, and which are prone to zinc deficiency.
This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where the pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil:Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50 mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10 g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where high density of weeds is expected.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA ONLY**POST EMERGENT APPLICATION****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat, Oats, Barley	Wild Radish	10g-15g/ha + crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.

Critical Comments
EARLY POST EMERGENT APPLICATION: Spray prior to the crop reaching mid-tillering (Zadoks 23) and when Wild Radish is in the 2-6 leaf stage. Use rates towards the lower end of the range, when weeds are small and growing conditions ideal. Spray only when weeds are actively growing. LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION: Spray during early flowering of the wild radish. DO NOT apply to the crop during or after crop anthesis and flowering (Zadoks 60). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. WARNING: Application to oats may cause some yellowing

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Ball Mustard, Field peas (volunteer)	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Deadnettle	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Australian Crassula, Doublegee or Threecornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Volunteer Lupins.	13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC

Critical Comments
<p>Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist.</p> <p>Spray only when weeds are actively growing.</p> <p>Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.</p>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY**PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat	Ball Mustard, Burr Medic, Corn Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Densflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce, Smallflower Fumitory, Stemless Thistle, Vetch, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), Rough Poppy, Wards Weed.	30 g/ha
	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Threecornered Jack or Doublegee (Spiny Emex), Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wireweed, and suppression of Wild Radish, also 60-80% control of Soursob and suppression of remaining plants.	35 g/ha
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10 g/ha to 15 g/ha + 1 L/ha of 400g/L Trifluralin

Critical Comments
Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil, when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing.
RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide will provide good control of volunteer grain legumes, however a small proportion of plants may survive and require an overspray to eliminate the potential for grain contamination. For Skeleton Weed a significant degree of control will be achieved on soil types of a predominantly sandy clay loam mixture with a pH greater than 8. Best control is observed where Skeleton Weed germinates in the very early stages of the crop. Surviving plants will be stunted.
This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where the pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil:Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50 mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10 g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where high density of weeds is expected.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONLY**POST EMERGENT APPLICATION****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat, Oats, Barley Late Post emergent application	Wild Radish	15g/ha + crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Faba Beans (volunteer), Long Fruited Turnip, Long Headed Poppy, Paterson's Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Ball Mustard, Crassula, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC

Critical Comments
LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION: Spray during early flowering of the wild radish. DO NOT apply to the crop during or after crop anthesis and flowering (Zadoks 60). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. WARNING: Application to oats may cause some yellowing
Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist.
Spray only when weeds are actively growing.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Field peas (volunteer), wild Radish	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Volunteer Lupins, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression.	13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC

NEW SOUTH WALES AND ACT ONLY

PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Burr Medic, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Denseflower Fumitory, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce, Rough Poppy, Smallflower Fumitory, Sowthistle, Stagger Weed, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), and suppression of Variegated Thistle.	30 g/ha

Critical Comments
Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist. Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.

Critical Comments
Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10 cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply to moist soil, when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat	Annual Ryegrass, Capeweed, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), Paradoxa Grass (Annual Phalaris), Wireweed and suppression of Wild Radish and Mexican Poppy	35 g/ha
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed	10 g/ha to 15 g/ha plus 1 L/ha of 400g/L Trifluralin

NEW SOUTH WALES AND ACT ONLY

POST EMERGENT APPLICATION

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat, Oats, Barley Late Post emergent application	Wild Radish	15g/ha + crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.

Critical Comments
For best results for Paradoxa Grass control, apply to dry soil before the sowing rain.
This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where the pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil:Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50 mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10 g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall. Use the higher rate where high density of weeds is expected.

Critical Comments
LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION: Spray during early flowering of the wild radish. DO NOT apply to the crop during or after crop anthesis and flowering (Zadoks 60). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. WARNING: Application to oats may cause some yellowing

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Wild Turnip	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Faba Beans (volunteer), Field peas (volunteer), Medic, Shepherds Purse	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Deadnettle, Mexican Poppy, Wild Radish	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Coreopsis, Sunflower (volunteer), Vetch	13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC

Critical Comments
Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist.
Spray only when weeds are actively growing. Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist.
Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.

QUEENSLAND ONLY**PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat	African Turnip Weed, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, New Zealand Spinach, Prickly Lettuce, Slender Celery, Smallflower Fumitory, Turnip Weed, Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia)	30 g/ha
	Annual Ryegrass, Common Peppergrass, Doublegee or Three Cornered Jack (Spiny Emex), London Rocket, Paradoxa Grass, Stagger Weed and suppression of Wild Radish and Wireweed	35 g/ha

Critical Comments
Apply to weed free soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For best results apply when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. In conservation tillage situations where weeds and grasses have emerged apply as a tank mixture with the recommended rate of knockdown herbicide prior to sowing. For Paradoxa Grass control, apply to dry soil before the sowing rain.

QUEENSLAND ONLY**POST EMERGENT APPLICATION****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Barley, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Turnip Weed	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Smallflower Fumitory, Wild Turnip	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), London Rocket	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Wild Radish	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Coreopsis, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed or White Ironweed)	13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC

Critical Comments
<p>Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf, except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist.</p> <p>Spray only when weeds are actively growing.</p> <p>Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.</p>

VICTORIA ONLY**PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat	Annual Ryegrass, Burr Medic, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell, (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower Fumitory, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia) and suppression of Wild Radish and Skeleton Weed	30 to 35 g/ha
	Annual Ryegrass, Corn, Gromwell (White Ironweed, Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle), Smallflower, Fumitory, Wild Turnip, Wireweed (Hogweed), Ward's Weed.	10g-15g/ha + 1L/ha of 400 g/L Trifluralin

Critical Comments
<p>Apply to bare moist soil prior to sowing or at sowing and incorporate by the sowing operation using low profile 10cm combine points. Applications should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem.</p> <p>Use the higher rate where Capeweed, Volunteer Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Field Peas, Wild Radish and Wireweed are the problem. RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide will provide good control of volunteer grain legumes, however a small proportion of plants may survive and require an overspray to eliminate the potential for grain contamination.</p> <p>For best results apply to moist soil when follow up rain is likely to occur within 7-10 days. Use the lower rate (30g/ha) on sandy clay loams with a pH greater than 8.5.</p> <p>For Skeleton Weed a significant degree of control will be achieved on soil types of a predominantly sandy clay loam mixture with a pH greater than 8. Best control is observed where Skeleton Weed germinates in the very early stages of the crop. Surviving plants will be stunted.</p>
<p>This mixture to be only used on alkaline soils where pH is greater than 8 (1:5 Soil: Water suspension method). For best results apply mix to bare moist soil that has a minimum of trash and incorporate to a depth of 5cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Heavy rainfall (greater than 50mm) within 7 days of application may affect efficacy especially at the 10g/ha rate. Late germination of some weeds eg. Annual Ryegrass will not be controlled in seasons of above average rainfall.</p> <p>Use the higher rate where heavy density of weeds is expected.</p>

VICTORIA ONLY**POST EMERGENT APPLICATION****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes.

DO NOT spray when very dry conditions prevail.

DO NOT spray under dry frosty conditions.

DO NOT use if another Group B herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) has been used during the current season.

DO NOT apply to paddocks where there is a high risk of weeds resistant to Group B Herbicides

Apply no more than two Group B herbicides in any four-year period on the same paddock.

If RAIN FALLS within 6 hours of application, the effect could be diminished.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha
Wheat, Oats, Barley Late Post emergent application	Wild Radish	15g/ha plus crop oil at 1L per 100L of spray mixture or surfactant at recommended label rates.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, wheat - From 3 leaf to early tillering stage	Paterson's Curse, Turnip Weed	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Wild Turnip	6.5 g/ha + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Crassula, Faba Beans (volunteer), Hyssop Loosestrife, Medic, Prickly Lettuce (Whipthistle)	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Deadnettle, Field peas (volunteer), Wild Radish	10 g/ha + 440 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC to 13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC
	Volunteer Lupins, Vetch, Wireweed (less than 3 leaves) suppression.	13 g/ha + 600 mL/ha Terbutryn 500 SC

Critical Comments
LATE POST EMERGENT APPLICATION: Spray during early flowering of the wild radish. DO NOT apply to the crop during or after crop anthesis and flowering (Zadoks 60). DO NOT spray on weeds under stress. WARNING: Application to oats may cause some yellowing
Spray when weeds are in 2 to 6 leaf stage (up to 6 node/leaflet for field peas, 10 leaflet for vetch), except 2 to 4 leaf for Doublegee. Use the rates towards the lower end of the range (where applicable) when weeds are small and soil conditions are very moist.
Spray only when weeds are actively growing.
Spray only after good rain and when top soil is moist.
Best results are obtained when good soil moisture has been present since planting.

ALL STATES

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 WEEKS

AFTER APPLICATION

POST-EMERGENT APPLICATION: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS

AFTER APPLICATION

HARVEST PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	B	HERBICIDE
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RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide is a member of the Sulfonylurea group of herbicides. The product has the inhibitors of acetolactate synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide is a group B Herbicide.

Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide and other group B 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 RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide or any other group B herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nutrien Ag Solutions

Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Mixing

RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide is a water dispersible granular herbicide that mixes readily with water and is applied as a spray.

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

Application

Ground Application

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

Avoid overlapping of boom runs.

Aerial application

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

Sprayer Cleanup

When the sprayer is being used to spray cereal crops, rinse the sprayer thoroughly with water.

Where the sprayer is being used to spray crops other than cereals:

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

Compatibility

When using a tank mix of RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide and Diquat-Paraquat, add RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide, with constant agitation, to approximately half the total volume of water to be used.

Ensure that the RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide is fully dispersed.

Add the Diquat-Paraquat, fill the spray tank to full volume with water and mix thoroughly.

Apply tank mix immediately, under constant agitation.

RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide is compatible with Bouncer, Tri-allate, Diquat-Paraquat, Glyphosate, sodium molybdate, zinc sulphate, manganese sulphate, copper sulphate, 2,4-D Amine, Aim, Chlorpyrimax, Permethrin, bromoxynil and trifluralin.

CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES (PRE-EMERGENT APPLICATION)

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

Unless otherwise specified (see table below) wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye can be planted the following season without restrictions.

For other specified crops RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide treated area may be replanted after the interval indicated in the table below. These recommendations are made on the assumption that RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide is applied to a wheat crop that reaches maturity in the season of application.

Soil pH (1:5 Soil: Water Suspension Method)	State	Replanting Interval	Minimum Rainfall Requirements between application and sowing the following crop
6.5 or less	WA, SA, NSW, ACT, Vic, Qld only	12 months	300mm
	NSW, ACT, Qld only	15 months	700mm
		18 months	900mm

Crop
Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola.
Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
Sunflowers.

Soil pH (1:5 Soil: Water Suspension Method)	State	Replanting Interval	Minimum Rainfall Requirements between application and sowing the following crop
6.6 to 7.5	NSW, ACT, Qld only	12 months	500mm
		15 months	700mm
		18 months	900mm
	WA, SA, Vic only	22 months	500mm
7.6 and 8.5	Vic, SA only	12 Months	250mm 300 mm
		12 months	500mm
	NSW, ACT, Qld only	18 months	700 mm
		24 months	700mm
8.6 and above	Vic, SA only	12 months	250 mm 300 mm
		24 months	700 mm
	WA, SA, NSW, ACT, Vic, Qld only		

** Includes natural regeneration of subterranean clover and medics.

For all other crops advice should be sought from RELYON Crop Protection Pty Ltd.

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

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

Where the pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be replanted 9 months after application - cereal rye, wheat, barley, oats, triticale.

Crop
Chickpeas and Canola
Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
Sunflowers.
Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton
Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain crops.
Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops.
Chickpeas and Canola.
Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Cowpea and Mung Bean.
Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton
Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for grain crops.
Barley, Oats, Cereal Rye for hay crops.
Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas, Canola, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton

Where the pH is above 7.5 the following crops can be replanted 12 months after application providing 350mm of rainfall has been recorded; field peas, canola, chickpeas, medics, clover, lucerne, safflower, lupins. Where less than 350mm of rain has fallen between application and sowing the crop further advice should be sought from Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited.

CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES (POST-EMERGENT APPLICATION)

Soil pH (1:5 Soil: Water Suspension Method)	State	Replanting Interval	Crop
6.5 or less	WA, SA, NSW, ACT, Vic only	7 months	Field Peas, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Subterranean Clover**, Faba Beans, Chickpeas and Canola.
		14 months	Sorghum, Maize, Soybean and Cotton,
6.6 to 8.0	WA, SA, NSW, ACT, Vic only	20 months	Chickpeas, canola, sorghum, maize, soybean, cotton, field peas, linseed, lucerne, medics**, subterranean clover**, faba beans.

** Includes natural regeneration of Subterranean Clover and Medics.

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

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

Where RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide is used on soil types with pH greater than 8 (1:5 soil: water suspension method), further advice should be sought from Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited regarding crop rotation guidelines, except for barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale and wheat.

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

The following crops can be planted after an application of RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide and Terbutryn.

In areas where pH is less than 7.5 -

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

In areas where pH is greater than 7.5 -

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

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

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

For all other crops advice should be sought from Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited

PRECAUTIONS

Some crop yellowing or crop retardation may occur where a stress factor such as water logging, drought, excessive soil acidity or alkalinity, nutrient deficiency or trace element deficiency disease - Rhizoctonia, Take All, cereal cyst nematodes or soil insects are present or occur following application.

Special care should be taken with regard to the application of RELYON Triasulfuron 750 WG Selective Herbicide to durum wheats as these may be more sensitive where the above stresses are present. In these situations crop recovery will be rapid provided the stress factors do not continue exerting a negative effect on the crop's growth.

Crop retardation may also occur in some instances where considerable late summer/early autumn weed growth occurs. Weeds such as goosefoot *Chenopodium spp* can release herbicidally active compounds into the soil.

Re-Entry Period

DO NOT enter treated area without protective clothing until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply on or near shrubs, trees, lawns or crops other than wheat, oats and barley.

DO NOT drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, where their roots may extend or in situations where by movements of soil, or seepage, absorption of the herbicide may occur.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops and non-target desirable plants.

DO NOT allow spray to drift onto adjacent fallow land.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical, or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for 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 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 or product.

FIRST AID

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of this product is beyond the control of Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited. Any provisions or rights under the Australian Consumer Law which cannot be excluded by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product are excluded. Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited does not accept any liability (including consequential loss and/or negligence) for any loss or damage connected with the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute.

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