

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

BLADEX[®]

900 WG HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg CYANAZINE

GROUP	5	HERBICIDE
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A selective herbicide for the control of various weeds in field peas, processing peas, chickpeas, faba beans, lentils, vetches, onions, potatoes and sweetcorn as indicated in the Directions for Use table.

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An American Vanguard Company

Net Contents 5 kg

DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS****DO NOT** apply by aircraft.**DO NOT** use on dry sown peas.**DO NOT** use on sand or sandy loam soils as crop damage may result.**DO NOT** spray when dry conditions prevail.**DO NOT** apply to weeds or crops which are stressed by dry or cold weather, water-logging, disease or mechanical damage.**DO NOT** apply post-emergence in conditions of very high humidity.**DO NOT** apply post-emergence if rain is likely within 8 hours.**DO NOT** use wetting agents with post-emergence applications.

CROP	WEED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peas	Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), Black bindweed (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Clovers (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.), Cotula (<i>Cotula</i> spp.), Crowfoot/storksbill (<i>Erodium</i> spp.), Docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.), Mountain sorrel	Tas only	0.5–1.3 kg/ha	Use a lower rate for light friable soils and a higher rate for soils high in organic matter and clay loams. Apply either post-plant pre-emergence or early post-emergence when weeds are in the young seedling stage. Applications are best made when the crop has reached the 4 node stage. Application prior to the 2 node stage or after flowering has commenced should be avoided. DO NOT use a rate greater than 1.0 kg/ha when mixing with other registered herbicides.
Onions	(<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>), Persicaria (redshank) (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>), Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica rapa campestris</i>)		250–800 g/ha	Use a lower rate for light friable soils and a higher rate for soils high in organic matter and clay loams. Apply after the first leaf is fully expanded and the second true leaf has emerged but NOT after mid-bulbing. Apply only in the cooler months (Late Autumn–Early Spring). May be used in a programme or applied in tank mixes with other herbicides at rates no greater than 800 g/ha.
Potatoes	Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), Black bindweed (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Clovers (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.), Cotula (<i>Cotula</i> spp.), Crowfoot/storksbill (<i>Erodium</i> spp.), Docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.), Mountain sorrel (<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>), Persicaria (redshank) (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>), Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica rapa campestris</i>)	Tas only	2.2 kg/ha	Apply just before or as the crop is emerging, but before the majority of the crop has emerged. Applications when the majority of the crop has emerged should be avoided. Applications should be timed to coincide with moisture. May be used in a programme with other registered herbicides.
Sweetcorn			1.1 or 2.2 kg/ha	May be applied as a very early post-emergence treatment up to the 4-leaf stage. Application should be timed to coincide with moisture. Use the higher rate on soils high in organic matter and clay loams and/or where weeds have advanced beyond the seedling stage. Can be used in a programme with other registered herbicides. Applications made outside the constraints referred to should be avoided as crop damage may result.

CROP	WEED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Field peas, Processing peas	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula</i> spp.), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) – not SA, Mouse ear chickweed (<i>Cerastium</i> spp.), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Spiny emex/three cornered jack (<i>Emex australis</i>), Staggerweed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>), Stinging nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wild mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) SUPPRESSION ONLY: Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.), Great brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	1.7 or 2.2 kg/ha	Pre-sowing: Apply between 14 days BEFORE and up to sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. Where annual ryegrass and wireweed are a major problem, add Stomp* 330E or trifluralin at recommended rates.
			1.1 or 1.7 kg/ha	Post-sowing/pre-emergence: Apply from immediately after sowing until one week after sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types.
			850 g or 1.1 kg/ha	Post-emergence: Apply from second node stage until the appearance of first flower buds. Use the higher rate where larger weeds are present. DO NOT apply post-emergence to Wirrega field peas.
Chickpeas, Faba beans, Lentils	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Blackberry nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula</i> spp.), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) – not SA, Mouse ear chickweed (<i>Cerastium</i> spp.), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Spiny emex/three cornered jack (<i>Emex australis</i>), Staggerweed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>), Stinging nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wild mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.) Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	1.7 or 2.2 kg/ha	Pre-sowing: Apply between 14 days BEFORE and up to sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. Where annual ryegrass and wireweed are a major problem, add Stomp 330E or trifluralin at recommended rates. POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, LENTILS AND VETCHES WILL RESULT IN CROP DAMAGE.
Vetches	Stinging nettle (<i>Urtica urens</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wild mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.) Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) SUPPRESSION ONLY: Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.), Great brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	SA only	1.1 or 1.7 kg/ha	Post-sowing/pre-emergence: Apply from immediately after sowing until one week after sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, LENTILS AND VETCHES WILL RESULT IN CROP DAMAGE. NOTE: Fumitory is more effectively suppressed with pre-emergence applications.

CROP	WEED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Processing peas	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Crassula (<i>Crassula</i> spp.), Rough poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>), Doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>), Wild mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) SUPPRESSION ONLY: Barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.), Great brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	WA only	1.1 kg/ha	Pre-sowing: Apply immediately before sowing. When annual ryegrass and wireweed are a major problem, add Stomp 330E or trifluralin at recommended rates. BLADEX® should only be applied after initial weed germination has been killed by cultivation or knockdown spray. Total weed control is not expected but BLADEX will effectively reduce weed competition to the point where the crop can compete effectively. Do NOT add anti-evaporant spraying oils. POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS AND LENTILS WILL RESULT IN CROP DAMAGE.
Field peas, Processing peas	Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)		550 g or 1.1 kg/ha	Post-emergence: Apply between 3 and 5 node stage of crop.
Field peas, Processing peas, Chickpeas, Faba beans, Lentils	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) SUPPRESSION ONLY: Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	Qld only	1.7 or 2.2 kg/ha	Pre-sowing: Apply between 14 days BEFORE and up to sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. Where wireweed is a major problem, add Stomp 330E or trifluralin at recommended rates. Post-sowing/pre-emergence: Apply from immediately after sowing until one week after sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier soil types. POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS AND LENTILS WILL RESULT IN CROP DAMAGE.
Field peas, Processing peas			850 g or 1.1 kg/ha	Post-emergence: Apply from second node stage until the appearance of first flower buds. Use the higher rate where large weeds are present. DO NOT apply post-emergence to Wirrega field peas.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

BLADEX is a water dispersible granular herbicide which controls a range of broadleaf and grass weed seedlings as they emerge. It will also control very young weeds (up to 3 cm) that are present at time of application. It is effective through root uptake from the soil as well as foliar uptake.

BLADEX has a relatively short persistence in the soil and as a consequence is unlikely to cause damage to susceptible crops following in the rotation.

DO NOT apply BLADEX to soils with a high sand or gravel content e.g. sand or sandy loam soils. BLADEX is not recommended for use on the Mallee soils of Victoria and South Australia.

The activity of BLADEX may be reduced in soils of a very high organic matter or clay content.

BLADEX may be used in conventional sowing or in direct drill and retained stubble situations. For best results, weeds should be young and actively growing. The smaller the weed, the more effective the treatment. Where possible, the seed bed should be free of weeds and large clods.

Best results are obtained if irrigation is applied immediately after spraying. Under dry conditions there is no root uptake and results, especially against grass weeds and wireweed, may be poor.

Pre-planting applications of BLADEX should preferably be made IMMEDIATELY prior to planting to ensure maximum residual control. Effective weed control may last from 4 to 10 weeks depending on soil temperature, soil moisture, soil microbial organisms, soil pH, soil leaching and factors affecting BLADEX volatility.

BLADEX is NOT recommended for control of heavy infestations of annual ryegrass and wireweed unless used in a mixture with STOMP 330E or trifluralin. Refer to STOMP 330E or trifluralin labels for advice on crop safety, follow-crop restrictions (etc).

Temporary crop damage (yellowing) may occur, particularly where BLADEX is applied to crops grown on sand over clay (duplex) soils.

Application Details

For pre-emergence applications, except in WA, weed control is generally most effective when BLADEX is applied immediately after sowing and not incorporated.

BLADEX should be applied uniformly by ground boom sprayer fitted with Fan Jets fully calibrated to ensure even application. **BLADEX should not be applied by aircraft.** Spray volume is not critical but a rate of between 80 and 200 litres per hectare, at a speed of 10 to 15 kph, is suggested. If using lower spray volumes, nozzle output should not exceed 600 mL/minute. Product performance is likely to be reduced if spray equipment does not have continuous agitation during filling and constant agitation and spray pressure during the application process. When spraying, avoid overlapping of the spray bands, and shut off spray boom while starting, turning slowly or stopping. Failure to observe these procedures will cause higher rates of application on some areas resulting in crop damage. It is recommended that spraying be carried out from end to end rather than around, the paddock. Plants damaged by wheel tracking may be more susceptible to herbicide damage.

Mixing

Add the product to the half filled spray vat while agitating. Continue to agitate while topping up the tank and during spraying. Reseal partly used container immediately after use.

In-Tank Mixtures

Mix BLADEX as described above when adding other products and continue to agitate.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING



BLADEX is a member of the triazine group of herbicides. BLADEX has the photosynthesis inhibition mode of action. For weed resistance management, BLADEX is a Group 5 herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to BLADEX and other Group 5 herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by BLADEX or other Group 5 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, AgNova Technologies Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of BLADEX to control resistant weeds.

COMPATIBILITY

BLADEX is compatible with STOMP 330E, Totril* 250 EC and trifluralin. Where annual ryegrass and wireweed are present, a BLADEX + STOMP 330E or BLADEX + trifluralin mixture may be used. Refer to STOMP 330E, Totril 250 EC or trifluralin labels for advice on crop safety, follow-crop restrictions (etc).

Incorporation should be carried out according to the STOMP 330E or trifluralin label recommendations respectively. Where a range of depths of incorporation is indicated, these mixtures should be incorporated as shallow as possible. Heavy rain following deep incorporation (more than 5 cm deep) may result in BLADEX being leached below the layer of germination for shallow germinating weeds (e.g. wild mustard, deadnettle). **For this reason, application of BLADEX separately is always preferable.** Where BLADEX is incorporated alone, this should be to a depth of 2 cm only. Where weeds have become too advanced for control prior to sowing, BLADEX may be applied with a knockdown herbicide. BLADEX may be used with Spray.Seed* and Roundup*. When mixing Roundup with BLADEX it is necessary to add crystalline ammonium sulphate (2% W/V) according to the directions on the Roundup label.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT HYGIENE

Before and after spraying BLADEX, spray equipment including tanks, nozzles, filters and spraylines should be cleaned thoroughly with a commercially available tank and equipment cleaner such as All Clear® DS.

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 nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT overlap spray bands as double dosage may harm the crop and other non-crop vegetation.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

On treated areas, DO NOT graze the immature crops or cut immature crops for stockfood.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container, in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Shake bag contents into spray tank until the bag is empty. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture or shred and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal 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 bags or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact or inhaled or swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Safety Data Sheet. For a copy visit our website at agnova.com.au

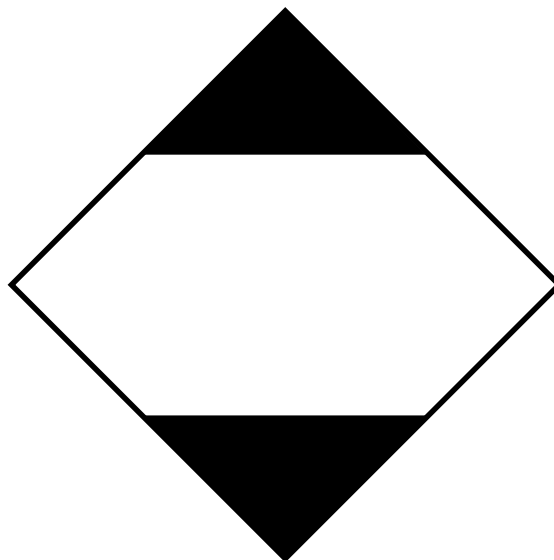
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AgNova Technologies Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any consequential or other loss or damage relating to the supply or subsequent handling or use of this product, unless such liability by law cannot be lawfully excluded or limited. All warranties, conditions or rights implied by statute or other law which may be lawfully excluded are so excluded. Where the liability of AgNova Technologies Pty Ltd for breach of any such statutory warranties and conditions cannot be lawfully excluded but may be limited to it re-supplying the product or an equivalent product or the cost of a product or an equivalent product, then the liability of AgNova Technologies Pty Ltd for any breach of such statutory warranty or condition is so limited.

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Additional statements as required by Safe Work Australia
in accordance with the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling (GHS).

Toxic if swallowed. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. Rinse mouth. Store locked up.

In a transport emergency dial 000, Police or Fire Brigade.
For specialist advice in an emergency only, call 1800 033 111 (24 hours).

APVMA Approval No: 57850/54945

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