

CAUTION

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

Victory® 750 SG

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **750 g/kg CLOPYRALID**

present as the POTASSIUM SALT

GROUP **4** HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of broadleaved weeds in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures and fallow land as specified in the Directions for Use table



ADAMA

Formulation type
Water Soluble
Granule



adama.com

CONTENTS: 1 – 10 kg

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate for the weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

Restrains: DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.
DO NOT apply immediately before sowing susceptible crops or sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous year with VICTORY® 750 SG until after the required plantback period has elapsed – see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section.
DO NOT apply this product by air or mister within a Chemical Control Area in Victoria without a valid permit.
DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 3 hours.
DO NOT apply later than 8 leaf stage of canola of the 1st node stage of Winter cereals.
DO NOT compost material from treated plants or crops before reading the PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section.

Table 1: Winter Cereals and Canola: Pre-sowing knockdown herbicide

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Chickpea (volunteer), Faba Bean (volunteer), Sub Clover, Vetch	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	60 plus a knockdown herbicide	Pre-sowing: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of Spraytop®/diquat or Wipe-Out®.

Table 2: Winter Cereals and Canola: Post-sowing Pre-emergence to 3 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (In cereals only, WA only)	Pre-emergence to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	60 plus diuron at 300 mL/ha	Post-sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants.
Capeweed, Faba Bean (volunteer), Sub Clover	Pre-emergence	120 - 240	Rates of 120 - 200 g/ha give good suppression (reduced seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240 g/ha is required for good control of Capeweed and Sub Clover. Apply to moist soil and time treatment for major germination of weeds. Good soil moisture and application close to time of weed germination is essential for best control.

Table 3: Winter Cereals: Early Post-emergence 2 leaf to 1st node crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (WA only)	Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5 cm diameter	60	Early post-emergent: Weeds should be young, actively growing and not larger than listed size. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application, although final results may not show for some weeks.
Capeweed, Soldier Thistle, St Barnaby's Thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 - 8 leaf)	120	
Chickpea, Lentils, Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba Beans, Lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf		Faba Beans and Lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.
Field Pea (volunteer)	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	60	For best control of hairy leaved Medics such as Snail Medic, add 500 mL of Uptake* Spraying Oil/100 L of water.
Medic and Lucerne seedling (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf	60 - 80	
Sub Clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners up to 10 cm and maximum 16 leaf	40	

Table 4: Winter Cereals: Post-emergence tank mixtures NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only (unless specified)

Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and non-competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Where a rate range is listed use low rate mixtures for small weeds to 5 cm across higher rate mixtures for weeds up to 10 cm across. Use a surfactant such as Wetspray® 1000 for granular herbicides or the recommended adjuvant on the partner herbicide label.

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed	Up to 4 leaf, 10 cm diameter	80 - 120 plus 20 g/ha Tackle®	Tackle® mixes – 2 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 - 7 g/ha Eclipse* plus 0.35 - 0.5 L/ha LVE MCPA	Eclipse*/LVE MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 0.5 L/ha LVE MCPA added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 g/ha Lynx® plus 0.5 L/ha LVE MCPA	Lynx®/LVE MCPA mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 0.75 L/ha Tigrex*	Tigrex mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage, but not on barley or Kulin wheat in WA.
Field Peas (volunteer)	Up to 6 node, 10 cm diameter	40 plus 5 - 7 g/ha Eclipse* plus 0.5 - 0.7 L/ha Bronco® MA	Bronco® MA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Vetch (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter	40 plus 5 - 7 g/ha Eclipse* plus 0.35 - 0.5 L/ha LVE MCPA	Eclipse*/LVE MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 0.5 L/ha LVE MCPA added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 g/ha Lynx® plus 0.35 L/ha LVE MCPA or 30 plus 0.7 L/ha LVE MCPA	Use 30 g/ha only in combination with LVE MCPA. VICTORY® 750 SG + LVE MCPA mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Chickpea (volunteer), Faba Bean (volunteer), Lupin (volunteer), Sub Clover (volunteer), Prickly Lettuce, Medic (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10 cm diameter Up to 4 node, 10 cm tall Up to 6 leaf, 10 cm tall Up to 5 trifoliolate, 5 cm diameter Up to 6 leaf, max. 10 cm diameter Up to 6 leaf, max. 5 cm diameter	40 plus 5 - 7 g/ha Eclipse* plus 0.5 - 0.7 L/ha Bronco® MA	Bronco® MA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 - 7 g/ha Eclipse* plus 0.35 - 0.5 L/ha LVE MCPA	Eclipse*/LVE MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1st node. Where 0.5 L/ha LVE MCPA added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
		40 plus 5 g/ha Lynx plus 0.35 - 0.7 L/ha LVE MCPA	Lynx®/LVE MCPA mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Prickly Lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, maximum 10 cm diameter	60 plus 700 mL/ha LVE MCPA	VICTORY® 750 SG + LVE MCPA mixes – 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Thistles including Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender, Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to 10 cm maximum diameter	20 plus 1 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 20 plus 700 mL/ha LVE MCPA	For Thistle control: VICTORY® 750 SG rate will depend on density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weeds occur. MCPA or 2,4-D mixes apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
St Barnaby's Thistle	4 - 8 leaf, 5 - 10 cm across	20 - 40 plus 2,4-D amine 0.5 - 1 L/ha or MCPA amine 1-1.5 L/ha	
Sowthistle (common) (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only)	Young rosettes up to 8 true leaves	40 plus 0.8 L/ha Enforcer® 242 or 5 g/ha Lynx® plus 0.7 L/ha LVE MCPA	Apply to actively growing young rosettes. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L of water for improved control with Enforcer® 242 tank-mixes or Wetspray 1000 with Lynx®/LVE MCPA tank-mixes. Apply tank-mixes from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.
Skeleton Weed (NSW, Vic, SA, WA only)	5 - 15 cm rosettes	200 plus 1 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Weeds should be a minimum 5 cm in diameter and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season. Apply from 4-5 leaf to 1st node crop stage.

Table 5: Canola Post-emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Cotula, Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 - 8 leaf)	120	<p>Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton Weed will only be controlled until harvest.</p> <p>For the control of Annual Grass: VICTORY[®] 750 SG is compatible with Verdict 520. Uptake Spraying Oil should be added to this tank-mix for best grass control. VICTORY[®] 750 SG + Verdict* (haloxyfop) 520 + Uptake* Spraying Oil is compatible and selective to canola.</p> <p>Faba Beans and Lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.</p> <p>For best control of hairy leaved Medics such as Snail Medic, add 500 mL Uptake* Spraying Oil/100 L water.</p> <p>Will not control Woolly Pod Vetch.</p>
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba Beans and Lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf	60	
Field Peas (volunteers)	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes		
Medic and Lucerne seedling (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf		
Sub Clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	40	
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners to 10 cm maximum, 16 leaf		
St Barnaby's Thistle	4 - 8 leaf, 5 - 10 cm diameter	60 - 120	VICTORY [®] 750 SG rate will depend on weed density, growth stage, climatic conditions and time of application. Use higher rates for best control where high density and/or large weed occur

Table 6: Herbicide Tolerant Canola: Post-emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Clearfield Canola			
Cotula (common), Capeweed	Up to 6 leaf	60 plus 40 g OnDuty* (imazapic + imazapyr)	Where Capeweed is a significant component of the weed spectrum, a tank-mix with VICTORY [®] 750 SG may be needed post-emergence. DO NOT exceed this rate as reduced control of grass weeds may occur.
Triazine Tolerant Canola			
Capeweed, Lupins (volunteer), Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle and weeds from conventional canola	Up to 6 leaf	120	VICTORY [®] 750 SG is compatible with Farnozine [®] and simazine for use in triazine tolerant canola. Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L of water should be added to this mix for best grass and broadleaf weed control. For the control of annual grass weeds VICTORY [®] 750 SG + Farnozine [®] + Verdict* 520 + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to triazine tolerant canola.

Table 7: Pastures and Fallow Land – Post-emergence (Established perennial grass and sub clover based pastures) (Boom spray application is not specified)

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hardhead Thistle (Creeping Knapweed, Russian Knapweed)	Actively growing plants	Hand gun: 200 g/100 L of water Boom spray: 800 or 1600 g/ha	Qld, Vic only	<p>See CRITICAL COMMENTS below for spraying thistles in pastures and fallow land.</p> <p>Only use the 1600 g/ha rate in Qld by boom spray.</p>
St Barnaby's Thistle	5 - 8 leaf and 5 - 10 cm diameter	20 or 40 g/ha plus 0.5-1 L/ha 2,4-D amine or 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha 2,4-DB or 1 L/ha Spraytop [®] or 1 - 1.5 L/ha simazine plus 1 L/ha 2,4-DB	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	
Thistles including: Nodding, Scotch, Spear, Slender, Saffron, St Barnaby's, Variegated	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation	20 or 28 g/ha plus 1 - 1.5 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)/ha Drench gun: 20 g/1 L of water Hand gun: 100 g/100 L of water	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	
Nodding Thistle	Rosettes up to 20 cm diameter	40 g/ha	NSW only	<p>Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to thistles over 20 cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20 cm in diameter use VICTORY[®] 750 SG plus MCPA (referred to above).</p> <p>Clover Damage: Damage to White Clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage from VICTORY[®] 750 SG plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to Sub Clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone.</p> <p>DO NOT use for spot treatment.</p>

**Table 7: Pastures and Fallow Land – Post-emergence (Established perennial grass and sub clover based pastures)
(Boom spray application is not specified) – continued**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Californian Thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	Hand gun: 100 g/100 L of water Boom spray: 800 g/ha	Vic, Tas only	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Re-treatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. Note: Clovers and Medics will be eliminated for at least 1 year.
Lucerne	30 - 40 cm, high pre-flowering	120 g/ha plus 1.5 - 2 L/ha Wipe-Out® 450 plus either 2 L/ha MCPA amine or 2 L/ha 2,4-D amine or 2 L/ha 2,4-D ester	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	Treat healthy, actively growing Lucerne in early Spring prior to flowering. After grazing or cutting, allow Lucerne to regrow for approximately 4 weeks before treatment. For best control, do not re-graze for > 2 weeks after application. For complete control of Lucerne in pasture, cultivate approximately 1 month after herbicide treatment.

CRITICAL COMMENTS – Thistle control in pasture.

- 1. Hardhead Thistles – DO NOT use Handgun application on Lucerne, Clovers and Medics as they will be eliminated for at least one year.**
VICTORY® only: Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of Hardhead Thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250 of water/ha.
- 2. Boom Spraying:** Use the higher rates of VICTORY® 750 SG plus MCPA on multi-crowned plants or rosettes larger than 30 cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early Winter or Spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant Winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. DO NOT spray flowering thistles.
- 3. Pre-spray Management:** The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce control clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left 7 days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.
- 4. Post-treatment Management:** Response of thistles to treatment with the VICTORY® 750 SG plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.
- 5. Clover Damage:** VICTORY® 750 SG plus MCPA or 2,4-D mixtures can be damaging to clover. The low rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. Use 20 g/ha mixes when clover is at the 6 trifoliolate leaf stage to just prior to flowering. The 28 g/ha mix will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about 2 months. Use the 28 g/ha mix from 6 trifoliolate leaf stage to flowering to minimise clover injury, and when clover has reached the 6 to 8 trifoliolate leaf stage and where thistles are large due to early germination. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth. If clover damage is the major consideration, use the lower VICTORY® 750 SG rate to minimise damage.
- 6. Spraytop mixes are for Lucerne pastures use only:** Simazine mixes are for Silver Grass control and for lucerne based pastures only.
- 7. Handgun (Spot spray):** Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.
- 8. Drench gun:** Apply 10 mL to rosette crown. To multi-crown plants, apply 10 mL to each crown.

Table 8: Agricultural Non-crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-Way – Stem injection Application on Acacia Species

Mix 200 g VICTORY® 750 SG with 2.5 litres of water and apply the diluted mix as directed below.

WEED STAGE	APPLICATION RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Single stems less than 25 cm diameter at base	1 mL of the diluted mix per cut at 10 - 13 cm centres	Apply to waist high cuts. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS Application section for application method details. DO NOT exceed the recommended spacings from the centre of one cut to the centre of the next cut. Inject each stem of a multi-stem tree where possible.
Multiple stems or more than 25 cm diameter at base	2 mL of the diluted mix per cut at 10 - 13 cm centres	

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS
PASTURES AND FALLOW LAND:
CEREALS AND CANOLA:
FORESTS:**

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

Measure the required quantity of granules by weighing on scales. VICTORY[®] 750 SG granules are highly soluble in water and will dissolve rapidly once added to fast moving water.

Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying.

Spray rigs with premix hoppers

For spray rigs that have a drop down chemical induction hopper, **three-quarter fill this hopper** with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add the VICTORY[®] 750 SG and when dissolved, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.

Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation

For spray rigs that have limited bypass agitation, then as for most granulated formulations, pre-dissolve the VICTORY[®] 750 SG in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add VICTORY[®] 750 SG while stirring until the granules have dissolved.

Tank-mixes: The following order should be followed:

1. **Quarter** fill the spraytank maintaining agitation.
2. Add VICTORY[®] 750 SG granules, using the mixing procedure above.
3. Add Verdict 520 if it is to be used in the tank-mix.
4. Add water to **half** fill the spray tank.
5. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates.
6. Add other emulsifiable concentrates including other selective grass herbicides.
7. If Uptake Spraying Oil is to be used add this when spray tank is **half** full.
8. If other adjuvants or a wetting agent is to be used, add these according to their label.
9. Add water to bring to the **final spray volume**.

Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.

APPLICATION

Boom Spraying Crop and Pastures

Apply VICTORY[®] 750 SG in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20 L/ha for aerial applications.

Hardhead Thistle – use a spray volume of 200 to 250 L/ha of water.

High Volume Hand Gun

Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense pasture weeds should be at 10 to 15 litres per 100 m² (10 m x 10 m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 1000 to 1500 litres per infested hectare.

Stem Injection

To make a stem injection pocket at waist height, use a 3/4 length axe with a blade width of 5 to 7 cm. The axe cut must be through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemical in contact with the sap wood. The chemical must be applied immediately after the injection pocket is made. Apply chemical with a Phillips 5 mL vaccinator fitted with a tree injector kit which can be accurately calibrated. Set vaccinator to deliver 1 mL of the diluted mix.

When treated regrowth less than the width of the axe, ensure chemical does not run out of the sides of the cut, as reduced control will result. This can be overcome by using the corner of the axe to make the pocket in the stem.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

Partial Cleaning

(before spraying crops that are selective to VICTORY[®] 750 SG)
After using VICTORY[®] 750 SG, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

Complete Cleaning

(before spraying crops that are susceptible to VICTORY[®] 750 SG residues)

After using VICTORY[®] 750 SG, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain.

Quarter fill the tank again and add an alkali detergent (e.g. Surf*, Omo*, Drive*) at 500 mL/100 L water or 500 g/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent use 250 g (or mL)/100 L water.

DO NOT use chlorine based cleaners.

Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water. Chlorine based cleaners are NOT recommended.

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

COMPATIBILITY

Conventional Canola: VICTORY[®] 750 SG + Verdict* 520 + Uptake* Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.

Triazine Tolerant Canola: Farnozine[®] + VICTORY[®] 750 SG + Verdict 520 + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.

Clearfield Canola: OnDuty* + VICTORY[®] 750 SG are compatible and selective.

VICTORY[®] 750 SG is compatible with the following:

Broadleaf Herbicides: Flagship[®] 200, Lynx[®], Bronco[®] 200, Bronco[®] MA, Tackle[®], diuron, Wipe-Out[®], MCPA amine, LVE MCPA, Spraytop[®], Spray.Seed[®], Terbutrex[®], 2,4-D amine, Broadstrike[®], Eclipse[®], Eclipse*/LVE MCPA, Lynx/LVE MCPA, Safari[®] 600 EC, Farnozine[®], simazine, Enforcer[®] 242, Tigrex[®].

Grass Herbicides on Broadleaf Crops: Verdict* (haloxyfop) 520, Platinum[®], OnDuty* (imazapic + imazapyr), Farnozine, simazine.

Grass Herbicides in Cereal Crops: Rhino[®], Achieve* WG, Wildcat*, Topik* 240 EC, Tristar*. Compatibilities for each herbicide and key grass weeds can be obtained from your Adama representative.

Adjuvants: Uptake Spraying Oil, Wetspray[®] 1000.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

VICTORY[®] 750 SG Herbicide is a member

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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of the pyridines group of herbicides. VICTORY[®] 750 SG has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management VICTORY[®] 750 SG is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to VICTORY[®] 750 SG and other Group 4 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 VICTORY[®] 750 SG or other Group 4 Herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of VICTORY[®] 750 SG 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 local Adama representative.

PRECAUTIONS

Planting crops following use of VICTORY[®] 750 SG in previous crops: planting crops 'dry' without significant rain (see following) in the 'Autumn break' increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided, or only plant a Winter or irrigated Summer cereal, or canola. In severely dry conditions, where less than 30% of average rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain has fallen between application and planting the next year, only plant a Winter or Summer cereal or canola.

PLANTBACK PERIODS FOR SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA WINTER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Sth NSW, Vic, SA, WA only)

Required Rainfall: A minimum 25 mm rain event in the post harvest Summer to Autumn period, with a subsequent extended period of at least 1 week where the top 10 cm of the soil stays moist is required to enable breakdown of soil residues. Fastest residue breakdown will occur under good soil moisture and warm conditions, which promote microbial activity. Where significant rain (> 25 mm) has fallen in Summer to Autumn, with soil wetting for at least 1 week, the following plantback periods apply:

FOLLOWING CROPS	Rate (g/ha) used previously	Plantback Interval
Clover, chickpea, faba bean, field peas, lentils, lupins, medics and vetch	Up to 120	9 months
	> 120 - 200	12 months
	> 200	24 months
Barley, canola, wheat, oats	All label rates	1 week

PLANTBACK PERIODS FOR NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUMMER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Nth NSW, Qld only)

Required Rainfall before Plantback: If planting susceptible Summer crops – at least 100 mm. If planting susceptible Winter crops – at least 150 mm. This rain or irrigation should wet the soil for extended periods (at least 1 week). This is essential for breakdown of soil residues prior to planting susceptible crops.

If planting a cereal or canola crop: at least 50 mm of rain or irrigation is required to enable soil wetting for at least 1 week. Where these requirements have been met the following periods apply:

FOLLOWING CROPS	Rate (g/ha) and plantback interval	
	Up to 30 g/ha	> 30-120 g/ha
Chickpea, cotton, soybean, sunflower	3 months	6 months
Lucerne	9 months	9 months
Maize, sorghum	1 week	2 weeks
Wheat, barley, oats, canola	1 week	1 week

Note: Susceptible crops should not be sown for at least 2 years where VICTORY 750 SG at more than 120 g/ha has been used in northern Australia.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

Composts and mulches: DO NOT apply VICTORY[®] 750 SG to crops or pastures that will be used for the product of compost or mulches or mushroom substrate. Such compost or mulch made from plant material treated with VICTORY[®] 750 SG may cause damage to susceptible crops or plants.

Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clovers, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, vetches and wattles. Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of VICTORY[®] 750 SG at 200 g/ha.

Where VICTORY[®] 750 SG residue carryover from use rates of less than 200 g/ha is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:

- Field bioassay – where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia following).
- Pot bioassay – where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia following).

Stubble from treated crops: ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and not leave a heavy 'header trail' after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area), bale and remove, slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and as long as possible before planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residues into the following season. Where heavy stubble burdens and/or non-wetting soils exist and less than recommended rain amount have occurred from application to planting the susceptible crop (see below), only plant a Winter and Summer cereal or canola.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

VICTORY[®] 750 SG has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in area sheltered from rainfall. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed. This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Add rinsing to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals 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 bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the container below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section).

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When using the prepared spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SDS

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for VICTORY[®] 750 SG is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of VICTORY[®] 750 SG Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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* Other trademarks

NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE.

2 kg - APVMA Approval No: 61640/102095

5 kg - APVMA Approval No: 61640/113976

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