

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Lynx® WG

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **600 g/kg METSULFURON METHYL**

GROUP B HERBICIDE

For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereal crops and broadleaf weeds and brush species in pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas as specified in the Directions for Use table

Formulation type
Water Dispersible
Granule

WG



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CONTENTS: 500 g

INTRODUCTION

LYNX® WG Herbicide is a selective systemic herbicide absorbed through the leaves and roots of weeds. Good leaf coverage is essential. If washed into the soil within four (4) weeks of application, some root uptake can also occur. Root uptake is greatest in alkaline soils. LYNX® WG does not provide commercially acceptable soil residual weed control. Once absorbed LYNX® WG is rapidly translocated throughout the weed inhibiting enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS). Weeds will stop growing and competing with the crop within 24 hours of spraying. First visible symptom is often wilting of new leaves. Growing points (new leaves) will then discolour and die-back in one to four weeks.

Where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions (e.g. severe weather conditions, drought, waterlogging) results may be slow to appear and weeds may be only stunted or suppressed. The duration of weed control is dependant on various environmental conditions e.g. soil pH, temperature, soil moisture and organic matter. Weed control is generally longest in dry, cold, alkaline soils low in organic matter and shortest in wet, warm, acid soils high in organic matter. Generally the duration of weed control decreases with increasing acidity, temperature moisture and organic matter. Please read this booklet thoroughly before using this product. Note: LYNX® WG Herbicide is conveniently packed in a water soluble bag. The water soluble bags dissolve readily in water.

WINTER CEREAL CROP SITUATION

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- (i) LYNX® WG only – Post crop and weed emergence by ground and aerial application.
- (ii) LYNX® WG Mixtures – Post crop and weed emergence by ground and aerial application.
- (iii) LYNX® WG plus Wipe-Out® (Glyphosate) – Fallow/pre-plant knockdown weed control.

RESTRAINTS (ALSO REFER TO PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS)

DO NOT store a suspension of LYNX® WG for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.
DO NOT apply to crops under stress.
DO NOT store tank mixes of LYNX® WG.
DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.
DO NOT use on furrow or flood irrigated crops.
DO NOT apply before the three leaf stage of the crop when used for post emergent weed control.
DO NOT use Group B Herbicide (ALS Inhibitor) if it 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.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

LYNX® WG Herbicide is a member of the Sulfonylurea group of herbicides.

GROUP B HERBICIDE

LYNX® WG has the inhibitor of the enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS) mode of action. For weed resistance management LYNX® WG is a Group B herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to LYNX® WG and other Group B herbicides are known to 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 LYNX® WG or other Group B 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 LYNX® WG to control resistant weeds. However resistance should not be assumed without first viewing the method of application, the coverage and the timing of application. If the user suspects that an ALS inhibitor-resistant weed is present, LYNX® WG or other Group B herbicides should not be used. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Consult your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Adama representative.

(i) LYNX® WG ONLY - POST CROP AND WEED EMERGENCE BY GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Triticale & Cereal Rye	African Turnip Weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>)	Qld only	5	Apply before the 6 leaf stage.
	Amsinckia/Yellow Burweed (<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.)	WA only		
		SA, Vic, NSW, Tas only	5 or 7	Use the higher rate for larger weeds or heavy weed pressure.
	Ball Mustard (<i>Neslia paniculata</i>)	SA only	5	-
	Boggabri Weed/Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>)	Qld only	7	Apply at cotyledon to 10 cm height or diameter.
	Colomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)	SA only	5	-
	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria</i> spp.)	WA only		
	Charlock (<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>)	Vic, NSW, SA, Tas only		
	Chickpeas (Volunteer) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA only		
	Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only		
	Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Qld only		
	Clover (Subterranean) (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	All States		
	Common Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, Vic only		Apply up to the 4 leaf stage.
	Cutleaf Mignonette (<i>Reseda lutea</i>)	SA Tas only	7	Spray actively growing large plants, up to the early flowering stage. Plants emerging after spraying may not be controlled.
	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)	All States	5	-
	Denseflower Fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>)	SA, NSW only		
	Dock (Broadleaf) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	WA only		
		Qld, NSW, SA, Vic, Tas only	5 or 7	Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure.
	Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Vic, SA only	5	Apply after the 3 node stage.
	Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	Vic, SA, WA, Tas only		
		NSW only	7	
	Hare's Ear/Treacle Mustard (<i>Conringia orientalis</i>)	Vic only	5	Apply before the 5 leaf stage.
	Hogweed/Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	WA only		Apply before the 4 leaf stage.
		Vic, SA, NSW, Tas only	5 or 7	Apply before the 4 leaf stage. Use the higher rate when weed populations are dense and majority of weeds are 4 leaf.
		Qld only	7	Apply when weeds are cotyledon – 3 leaf stage.
	Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>)	All States	5	Heavy populations and/or those suffering cold or moisture stress may not be completely controlled – a tankmix with LVE MCPA is recommended.
	Lincoln Weed (<i>Diploaxis tenuifolia</i>)	SA only	7	Apply to actively growing plants from late Winter to Spring. Plants emerging after spraying may not be controlled.
	Lupins (<i>Lupinus albus</i>)	WA, SA, Vic, NSW only	5	-
	Mallee Catchfly (<i>Silene apetala</i>)	SA only		
	Medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp.)	All States		
New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>)	Qld only	7	Apply before the 4 leaf stage.	
Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)		5 or 7	Apply the lower rate before the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at 4 leaf to rosette stage.	

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Triticale & Cereal Rye (continued)	Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	WA, Tas only	5	-
		SA, NSW only	5 or 7	Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure.
	Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	Qld, SA, Vic, Tas only		Use the higher rate for larger weeds or heavy weed pressure.
		WA only	5	-
	Red Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Qld only		Apply before the 6 leaf stage.
			7	Apply rate when weed populations are dense and majority of weeds are 6 leaf stage.
	Rough Poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5	-
	Saltbush (<i>Atriplex muelleri</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7	Use the low rate up to the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4-6 leaf stage.
	Shepherd's Purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5	- Some regeneration from underground rootstocks and new germinations may occur late in the season. Apply after majority of Soursobs have emerged and are actively growing.
	Skeleton Weed (Suppression only) (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	7	
		WA only	5	
	Slender Celery (<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>)	Qld only		
	Smallflower Fumitory (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>)	SA only		
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only		
	Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)			
	Spiny Emex/ Doublegee/ Threecornered Jack(s) (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only		
		SA, Vic, NSW, Tas, Qld only	5 or 7	
	Stagger Weed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>)	All States	5	
	Storksbill/Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	Vic, SA, WA, Tas only		
	Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	All States		
Volunteer Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	Qld only	5 or 7	Apply at the low rate at cotyledon to 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4-8 leaf stage.	
	NSW only	7	Apply at cotyledon to 8 leaf stage.	
Wild/Crow Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)	Vic, Tas only		Apply at the 1-2 leaf stage.	
Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	All States	5	-	

(ii) LYNX® WG MIXTURES - POST CROP AND WEED EMERGENCE BY GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION

For the control of the weeds other than those previously listed, the following mixtures with their appropriate timings are recommended. For mixing instructions refer to "Spray Preparation" section.

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Wheat, Barley, Triticale & Cereal Rye	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) and Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	NSW, Vic only	5 g + 500 mL Diuron (500 g/L) + 500 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 - 5 leaf (Zadoks 13-15) NSW only. 5 leaf (Zadoks 15) Vic only.	DIURON TANK MIXES: Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for tank mix products. Apply when weeds are 2-5 leaf. NSW, Vic, SA only: DO NOT apply to Kamilaroi, Shortim or Olympic Wheat.	
		SA only	5 g + 500 mL Diuron (500 g/L) + 350 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 - 5 leaf (Zadoks 13-15).		
		WA only	5 g + 350 mL Diuron (500 g/L) + 400 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 - 4 leaf (Zadoks 13-14).		
Wheat, Barley	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)		5 g + 550 mL Terbutryn + 600 mL MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	3 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 13-21).	Apply when weeds are 2-6 leaf.	
		SA only	5 g + 550 mL Terbutryn			
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale	Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	5 g + 1 L Agtryne	3 - 5 leaf stage (Zadoks 13-15).	Spray actively growing weeds at the 2-6 leaf stage.	
		WA only	5 g + 750 mL Bronco MA	3 leaf to full tillering (SA, WA only).	Apply when weeds are up to 6 leaf stage.	
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g + 1.4 L Bronco MA	5 leaf to full tillering (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only).		
		WA only		3 leaf to full tillering (SA, WA only).	Apply when weeds are up to 6-8 leaf stage.	
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g + 2.1 L Bronco MA	5 leaf to full tillering (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only).		
				Qld only	5 g + 700 mL - 1 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	Early tillering to before boot (Zadoks 21-39).
		NSW only		Apply 700 mL rate after crop has reached 5 leaf stage. Use higher rates after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.		
		SA only	5 g + 1.4 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	Early tillering to before boot (Zadoks 21-39).	Apply when weeds are seedling to rosette.	
		WA only	5 g + 1.2 L MCPA Amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to tillering (Zadoks 15-30).		
Wheat, Barley			5 g + 250 mL Tigrex	Wheat: 3 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 13-30). Barley: 5 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 15-30).	Apply up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 10 cm in diameter.	
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale	Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 1.1 - 1.6 L LVE MCPA	5 leaf to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15-37).	Apply up to 2-3 leaf stage only.	
				5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15-37).		Spray young rosettes before leaves become spiny.
Wheat, Barley & Triticale			5 g + 300 mL Lontrel [®] L	4 - 5 leaf stage (Zadoks 14-15).	Spray when weeds are young and actively growing. DO NOT apply Lontrel [®] L to a cereal crop if field peas are to be sown the following season unless the cereal stubble is burnt.	

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale	Variegated Thistle (<i>Silyburn marianum</i>)	Tas only*	5 g + 1.5 L 2,4 - D Amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15-21).	Apply to weeds at seedling to rosette stage.
		NSW only	5 g + 700 mL - 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well developed weeds.
		Qld only	5 g + 1.1 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	Mid tillering to before boot (Zadoks 23-29).	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 840 mL - 1.1 L LVE MCPA	Apply from 5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15-37).	Spray at pre-cabbage stage.
Wheat	Slender Thistle (<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 2.1 L LVE MCPA		Moderately susceptible. Spray young rosettes.
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye & Triticale	and (<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>)	NSW only	5 g + 1 L - 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well developed weeds.
		Tas only*	5 g + 1.7 L 2,4-D Amine (500 g/L)	5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15-21).	Apply to weeds at seedling to young rosette stage.
Wheat, Barley & Triticale	Climbing Buckwheat/ Black Bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>)	Qld, NSW only	5 or 7 g + 1 L Tordon [†] 242	Apply from early tillering (when the main shoot has 4 - 5 leaves plus 2 or more new tillers have formed) to start of jointing (first node).	For best control apply at early tillering as this weed becomes increasingly difficult to control as it becomes larger.

* In Tasmania, 2,4-D can only be applied from 15 April to 15 September to minimise damage to grape vines through spray or vapour drift.

(iii) LYNX[®] WG & WIPE-OUT[®] 450 (GLYPHOSATE)

FALLOW/PREPLANT KNOCKDOWN WEED CONTROL

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha	CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat	Refer to Post Crop and Weed Emergence section of this label (ii) LYNX [®] WG MIXTURES), and the Wipe-Out [®] Directions for Use	All States except WA	LYNX [®] WG 5 g or 7 g + Wipe-Out [®] 450 at label rates	Refer to Post Crop and Weed Emergence section of this label (ii) LYNX [®] WG MIXTURES), and the Wipe-Out [®] Directions for Use	DO NOT apply less than 10 days prior to sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly under dry, cold conditions. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to General Instructions and Critical Comments of the respective labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed spectrum.
		WA only	LYNX [®] WG 5 g + Wipe-Out [®] 450 at label rates		
Barley, Cereal Rye or Triticale		All States except WA	LYNX [®] WG 5 g or 7 g + Wipe-Out [®] at label rates		DO NOT apply less than 6 weeks prior to sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly under dry, cold conditions. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to General Instructions and Critical Comments of the respective labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed spectrum.
		WA only	LYNX [®] WG 5 g + Wipe-Out [®] 450 at label rates		

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

LYNX[®] WG ONLY:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

LYNX[®] WG MIXTURES – TANK MIXES

WITH AGTRYNE[†], MCPA, 2, 4-D, TIGREX[†], TORDON 242, OR TERBUTRYN:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER TANK APPLICATION.

TANK MIXES WITH BRONCO MA:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

TANK MIXES WITH DIURON:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apply early post crop emergence (3 leaf to before booting) when weeds are small (i.e. no greater than 5 cm in height or diameter) and actively growing. Best weed control is obtained when rainfall wets the soil to a depth of 5 - 7.5 cm within 4 weeks of application.

Where treatment is delayed or where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions, results may be slow to appear and weeds may be only stunted or suppressed. After application for post-emergent weed control, LYNX® WG will remain in the soil for a period of time. The persistence of LYNX® WG in the soil is dependent on various environmental conditions, e.g. soil pH, temperature, soil moisture and organic matter. Wet, warm, acid soils high in organic matter favour breakdown of LYNX® WG in the soil. It should be noted that LYNX® WG does NOT provide soil residual control. Crops other than wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of LYNX® WG residues in the sprayer or in the soil. See "Sprayer Clean-up" and "Crop Rotation Recommendations."

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT use in winter cereal crops undersown with legume pasture species, e.g. medics, clovers. DO NOT apply to wheat varieties King, Jacup, Miling and Harrier.

Care should be taken if it is intended to apply LYNX® WG in the same season to a crop already treated with another Sulfonylurea herbicide, e.g. Tackle, as crop damage may occur.

Consult your local agronomist or Adama representative.

Use of this product on land having a soil pH of 5.5 or less may result in some crop retardation, particularly if the crop is stressed - see comment in point below.

DO NOT apply to crops that are stressed by any cause (such as severe weather conditions, drought, waterlogging, excessive soil acidity or alkalinity, poor nutrient status, disease, nematode or insect damage) as crop injury may result. When treatment is followed by severe stress (such as drought, prolonged cold, waterlogging or frosty conditions) crop yellowing and growth retardation may occur. Crops normally recover without loss in yield. Disease, nematode or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

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.

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: LYNX® WG is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged.

Top up to the correct volume with water.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: LYNX® WG should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations. This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly reaggregate before using.

GROUND SPRAYING

Use a boom spray properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery to ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may result. Apply a minimum of 50 L prepared spray/ha.

AERIAL SPRAYING

Apply in a minimum of 20 L/ha water. Application in a higher water volume of 30 L/ha will improve the reliability of weed control efficacy. Avoid spraying in still conditions and in winds likely to cause drift onto adjacent sensitive crops or fallow areas likely to be planted to these crops – see Crop Rotation recommendations. Turn off spray boom whilst passing over creeks and dams.

DO NOT apply by air when tank mixed with Diuron.

DO NOT apply when a temperature air inversion is likely to occur.

Use of Micronair equipment is not recommended due to greater drift potential.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

Always add a non-ionic surfactant/wetting agent at a rate of 0.1 % (active constituent) of final spray volume e.g. Wetspray® 1000 100 mL/100 L. The use of spraying oils is NOT recommended.

NOTE: DO NOT add a surfactant/wetting agent when LYNX® WG is tank mixed with Terbutryn or Diuron.

COMPATIBILITY (Physical)

LYNX® WG is physically compatible with most commonly used broadleaf herbicides including LYNX® WG is physically compatible with most commonly used broadleaf herbicides including 2,4-D amine, Agtrynex, Bronco® MA, Colt®, Dicamba, Diuron, Enforcer® 242, Enforcer® 75-D, Flagship®, Legacy® MA, LVE MCPA, Mentor®, MCPA amine, MCPA ester, Terbutrex®, Victory® and Wipe-Out® 450 (glyphosate). LYNX® WG is also compatible with most commonly used insecticides, Strike Out® (chlorpyrifos). Temporary crop yellowing may occur when LYNX® WG is applied as a tank mix with these insecticides.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Adama Australia all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Biological compatibility varies between compatible mixtures and weed species. When using mixtures of LYNX® WG plus one of the following herbicides: fenoxaprop-p-ethyl, diclofop-methyl, Pentagon® or flupropr-m-methyl, some reduction in grass weed control can be expected to occur (All States). In heavily weed infested areas control may be inadequate (Victoria and Tasmania only). Significant reduction in grass weed control should be expected (WA and SA only) and/or crop damage may occur (WA only). Mixtures of LYNX® WG and diclofop-methyl are not recommended (WA only). For further information on physical and biological compatibility consult your local agronomist and/or Adama representative.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Minimum recropping intervals for crops are listed below.

DO NOT rotate crops other than those mentioned below to land previously treated with LYNX® WG, or other metsulfuron-methyl formulations Crop tolerance (to maturity) should be determined on a small scale before sowing into larger areas. Also refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL				
Soil pH*	10 days	6 weeks	9 months	14 months
5.6 – 8.5	Wheat	Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale	Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Oats, Peas, Rapeseed, Safflower, Subterranean, Clover**	Japanese Millet, Maize, Panorama Millet White French, Millet, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower
8.6 and above	Tolerance of crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing into larger areas.			

*Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:5, Soil : water suspension method. **Involves natural regeneration of subterranean clover and medics.

ESTABLISHED PASTURES OR PASTURE RENOVATION.

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT treat newly sown pastures as severe damage may occur.

DO NOT use on pasture seed crops.

DO NOT apply to weeds that are under stress or not actively growing.

DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

DO NOT store tank mixtures of LYNX® WG.

DO NOT store a suspension of LYNX® WG for more than 2 days otherwise significant breakdown will occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NOTE: Always add a non-ionic surfactant (1000 g AC/L) e.g. Wetspray® 1000 at 200 mL/ 100 L water (0.2 % volume/volume.)				
ESTABLISHED PASTURES Tolerant Grass Species Perennial Phalaris and Perennial Cocksfoot (Stands greater than one year old) or PASTURE RENOVATION Use in rundown pastures to reduce weed burden before sowing with a pasture in the following year	Cape Tulip: Both one and two leaf (<i>Homeria</i> spp.)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July/early August. More than one year of application may be required to obtain control.
	Annual Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Tas only		Apply before flowering.
	Dock species (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)		5 – seedlings 10 – established	Best results when applied in spring prior to bolting.
	Doublegee/Spiny Emex/ Three Cornered Jack(s) (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only	5 or 10	Apply up to the 6 leaf stage. Use the higher rate on dense populations.
	Erodium/Storksbill/Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	Vic, SA, NSW, Tas only		Use the higher rate on dense populations. Spray before flowering.
	Annual Medics (<i>Medicago</i> spp.)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5	For best results apply before flowering.
	Onion Grass/Guildford Grass (<i>Romulea rosea</i>)		15	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually late June/July before the onset of browning off caused by the <i>Helminthosporium</i> fungus. When mixing with glyphosate use 10 g/ha.
	Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Tas only	10 or 15	Apply lower rate to small plants. Apply higher rate before bolting/flowering.
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, Tas only	15	Apply to actively growing plants at the rosette to cabbage stage.
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW, WA, Tas only	5 – seedlings 10 – established	Best results when applied in Spring prior to seed heads appearing.
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)		5 or 10	Use the higher rate on dense stands. Spray before flowering for best results.	
Wild Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)			13	Apply at bulb exhaustion usually July to early August. More than one year of application may be required to obtain control.

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

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

LYNX® WG used on established Perennial Phalaris and/or established Perennial Cocksfoot may cause temporary yellowing and some stunting. LYNX® WG can severely damage Annual and Perennial Ryegrass. LYNX® WG does not control/damage Silvergrass (*Vulpia* spp.), Barley Grass (*Hordeum* spp.), Brome Grass (*Bromus* spp.) or Winter Grass (*Poa* spp.). Allow weeds to recover from grazing before application. Docks and Sorrel in particular require fresh leaf growth for adequate uptake of chemical. Sorrel seedlings may germinate after the break in the following year, particularly after cultivation. Where treatment is delayed or where weeds are not actively growing due to adverse conditions, results may be slow to appear and weeds may only be stunted or suppressed. Legumes are extremely sensitive to low concentrations of LYNX® WG. Ensure that the procedures outlined in the "Sprayer Cleanup" section are followed. The ungerminated clover seed bank is not affected by LYNX® WG application. Clover vigour is often increased in the year following application where seed banks are reasonable. The seed set of clover in the year of application of LYNX® WG will be significantly reduced particularly from a Winter-Spring application. This effect may impact on the clover seed bank therefore re-sowing may be necessary. Where clover seed banks are high re-sowing is not necessary. For pasture topping situations a combination of LYNX® WG plus WIPE-OUT® (glyphosate) can be used, however the Crop Rotation recommendations should be observed. Refer to the Directions of Use section of each product for the appropriate rate and critical comments for the target weed spectrum. 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.

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: LYNX® WG is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work. Tank mixtures: LYNX® WG should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and then emulsifiable concentrate formulations. This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly reagent before using.

COMPATIBILITIES

LYNX® WG is compatible with the commonly used pasture herbicides MCPA Amine, MCPA Ester, 2,4-D Amine, Lontrel L⁺ and the non-selective herbicide Wipe-Out® (glyphosate). LYNX® WG is compatible with the commonly used pasture insecticide chlorpyrifos e.g. Strike Out®.

SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

Always add a non-ionic surfactant (1000 g AC/L) e.g. Wetspray® 1000 at 200 mL/100 L of final spray volume (0.2 % volume/volume).

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The LYNX® WG treated area may be replanted to any of the specified pasture species after the interval indicated in the following table:

Soil pH*	Pasture Species	RATE g/ha	Minimum Rainfall	Minimum Recrop Interval
5.5 and below	Sub Clover (a) and Haifa White Clover	5	150 mm	12 Weeks
		10		20 Weeks
		15		
	Cocksfoot and Phalaris species	5		8 Weeks
		10		
		15		16 Weeks
	Perennial Ryegrass and Fescue species	5	100 mm	
		10		
		15	150 mm	
5.6 – 6.5	Sub Clover ^(a) , Haifa White Clover, Perennial Ryegrass spp. and Fescue spp.	Bioassay ^(b)		
		5, 10	175 mm	12 Weeks
	Cocksfoot and Phalaris species	15	Bioassay ^(b)	
6.6 and above	Bioassay ^(b)			

(a) Varieties: Junee, Karridale, Seaton Park and Trikkala.

(b) Tolerance of pasture species should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing into larger areas.

*Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:5, soil water suspension method.

BRUSH CONTROL IN PASTURES, RIGHTS OF WAY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT store a suspension of LYNX® WG for more than two (2) days otherwise significant breakdown may occur.

DO NOT store tank mixes of LYNX® WG when mixed with other materials.

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within four (4) hours.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom g/ha	Handgun g/100 L	Gas Gun g/L	
Pastures*, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial areas	Alligator Weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	NSW, WA, Qld only	80	10	-	Apply in terrestrial situations only. Follow-up applications over at least two seasons are essential for complete control.
	Apple Box (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>), Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Peppermint gum (<i>E. radiata</i>), Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>), Yellow Box (<i>E. melliodora</i>)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA only	-	10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Apply to plants up to 4 m high. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed. Ensure thorough foliage cover. Results cannot be guaranteed where suckers originate from large lignotubers.
	Australian Blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)	NSW, Qld, Tas, Vic, WA only		10	-	Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed. Handgun – spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off.
	Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>)	NSW, WA only		5 or 7.5		Apply to actively growing plants up to early flowering. Use the higher rate when plants are beyond early flowering. Plants under moisture stress will not be controlled.
	Bellyache Bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Qld only		10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)		-
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	All States		10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Apply when bushes are actively growing: (Tas only: Apply after petal fall). (Vic only: Apply between December and April). Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and canes. Ensure peripheral runners are sprayed.
	Bitou Bush/Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA, Vic, SA only			1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Minimise contact with desirable species.
	Bridal Creeper (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	SA, WA only		5	-	Apply during mid-June to late August. Follow-up applications over at least 2 seasons will be required for complete control. Water volumes of 500-800 L/ha are recommended to minimise the risk of damage to native vegetation.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom g/ha	Handgun g/100 L	Gas Gun g/L	
Pastures*, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial areas	Common Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	All States	60	10	-	Spray after full frond expansion. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. For boom application – adjust boom height to ensure complete spray overlap. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed or in conditions of prolonged dry weather when soils are dry.
	Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA only	-	15	-	Spray to thoroughly wet foliage but not to cause run-off. Extra care should be taken to get good spray coverage when spraying bushes situated in thickets. Apply to actively growing weeds up to early flowering. Best results are obtained on younger plants. If regrowth occurs, retreat in the subsequent growth period.
	Darling Pea (<i>Swainsona</i> spp.)	NSW, WA only	10	-	-	Apply during Spring.
	Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	NSW only	-	10	-	Apply to actively growing plants.
	Golden Dodder (<i>Cuscuta australis</i>)	SA, NSW, WA, Qld, Vic only	-	1	-	Apply to actively growing plants. Apply as a spot spray to point of run-off. Ensure correct coverage of infested area. Apply pre-flowering.
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, NSW, WA only	-	10 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/ 100 L)	-	Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Ensure thorough spray penetration and coverage of the whole plant.
	Great Mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	NSW, WA only	20 + Spraymate Freeway (200 mL/100 L)	-	-	Regrowth may occur if growing conditions are not good. Apply during Spring at times of good soil moisture to rosettes before stem elongation.
	Harrisia Cactus (<i>Eriocereus</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	-	20	-	Spray and thoroughly wet using water volumes of 1,000-1,500 L/ha. A follow-up treatment may be necessary.
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only	-	10	-	Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
	Inkweed (<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	-	5	-	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
	Japanese Sunflower (<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>)	NSW, WA only	-	10	-	Apply to bushes up to 2.5 m high when actively growing.
	Kangaroo Thorn (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>)	NSW, WA only	-	10	-	Apply to bushes up to 2.5 m high when actively growing.
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	-	10	2 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and stems. Spray should penetrate throughout the bush. Should regrowth occur, re-treatment will be necessary.
	Mistflower (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	NSW, WA only	-	5	-	Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Apply to actively growing weeds up to early flowering.
	Noogoora Burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>)	NSW, WA only	-	7.5	-	Apply to actively growing plants. Plants under moisture stress will not be controlled.
Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	7	5	-	Handgun – Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Boom – (Pastures only). Apply up to rosette stage. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage adjust boom height to ensure complete overlap.	

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE			CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Boom g/ha	Handgun g/100 L	Gas Gun g/L	
Pastures*, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial areas	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	All States	15	5	-	Boomspray – Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Adjust boom height to ensure correct spray overlap. Handgun – Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. WA only – Spray plants at early flowering stage (August-September).
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, WA only	-	10	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Apply to bushes up to 3 m high. Complete foliar spray coverage is essential for control: partial spray coverage will result in recovery. DO NOT spray when bushes are stressed.
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	Vic, Tas, NSW, WA only	15	5	-	Apply to actively growing plants at rosette to cabbage stage.
	Rubber Vine (<i>Cryptostegio grandiflora</i>)	Qld, WA only	-	15	-	Apply to bushes up to 3 m tall. Apply from October through April when bushes are actively growing. Ensure thorough spray coverage of all foliage and leaders. Incomplete coverage will result in regrowth.
	Smartweed (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	NSW, Qld, WA only	10	10	-	Apply to actively growing plants.
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	NSW, Tas, SA, Vic, WA only	-	-	1 + Spraymate Freeway (10 mL/5 L)	Apply when bushes are actively growing. Avoid spraying when bushes are stressed, when leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February. Handgun – Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Vic only: Gas Gun – Apply to bushes less than 2 m high as application to bushes in excess of 2 m may produce variable results. Apply with shots of 25 mL of dilute product.
	Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	NSW, WA only	-	-	As Above	-
	Wait-a-While (<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>)	Qld, WA only	-	10	-	-
Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tounefortii</i>)	NSW, WA only	-	5	-	Apply to actively growing plants.	

* WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURES.

AERIAL APPLICATION BY HELICOPTER

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures*, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	NSW, Tas, Vic, WA only	160	Apply when bushes are actively growing. (Tas only: Apply after petal fall) (Vic only: Apply between December and April) Use not less than 100 L prepared spray/ha.
Flood Plains	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	NT, WA only	50 or 60	Use the higher rate when air temperature exceeds 35°C. Apply in at least 60 L/ha of clean water. Use D6 or D8 nozzles with 45 swirl plates pressurised to 210 kPa to give a large droplet size. Add a non-ionic surfactant. Apply when plant is actively growing. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed.

* WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURES.

LYNX® WG & WIPE-OUT® 360 (GLYPHOSATE)

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE - AERIAL OR BOOM	RATE - HANDGUN OR KNAPSACK	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures* Forests Commercial and Industrial Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	8.0 L Wipe-Out® 360 + 60 g LYNX® WG per ha.	400 mL Wipe-Out® 360 + 3 g LYNX® WG per 100 L water	For Blackberries, apply from flowering until prior to leaf yellowing. Due to widespread picking of Blackberries by the public, it is not recommended that the product be applied to bushes bearing mature fruit. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L water.
Rights of way Domestic and public service areas	Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	4.0 L Wipe-Out® 360 + 30 g LYNX® WG per ha.	400 mL Wipe-Out® 360 + 3 g LYNX® WG per 100 L water	For Bracken, apply when fronds are fully unfurled but prior to first frosts. For boom application, refer to Boom application section. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water.
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>), Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)		400 mL Wipe-Out® 360 + 3 g LYNX® WG per 100 L water	For Gorse, apply when actively growing at any time of year, except Spring. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water. For Lantana, apply when actively growing. DO NOT apply during periods of Summer drought stress. Use Pulse Penetrant at the rate of 100 mL per 100 L of water. For St John's Wort, apply when actively growing from Spring to Summer. Use Pulse Penetrant at 100 mL per 100 L of water. For Sweet Briar, apply when in full leaf, prior to leaf fall. Use Pulse Penetrant at 100 mL per 100 L of water.

* WILL DAMAGE LEGUMES IN PASTURES.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apply when bushes/plants are actively growing. Where treatment is delayed or bushes/plants are not actively growing due to adverse conditions (such as a period of prolonged dry weather) or if partial spray coverage occurs, results may be slow to appear and subsequent regrowth may occur. Should regrowth occur, re-treatment at the recommended rate is advised. Re-treatment of blackberries should only be undertaken once regrowth has reached one (1) metre tall – this may not be until two (2) years after the initial application. For control of bushes previously sprayed with other brush control herbicides or for berries which may have been burned or slashed ensure two (2) years have elapsed. Legumes will be removed from pasture if over-sprayed with LYNX® WG herbicide. Some crops are extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product. See "SPRAYER CLEAN-UP" section. Due to widespread picking of blackberries by the public, it is recommended that the product is not applied to bushes bearing mature fruit.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENTS

ALWAYS ADD A 1000G AC/L (100 %) NON-IONIC SURFACTANT WETTING AGENT e.g. Wetspray® 1000, at a rate of 0.1 % Volume/Volume i.e. 100 mL/100 L prepared spray mixture. Use the surfactant Spraymate Freeway¹ when recommended in the Directions for Use table and with all gas gun applications (0.2 % v/v, i.e. 10 mL/5 L).

HANDGUN APPLICATION

Spray foliage and canes until wet. Ensure coverage is uniform and complete. Use pressures of 550-750kPa (80-100psi) depending on target species and size of bush. Use larger nozzles and higher pressures for larger bushes.

For example:-

- Size No. 4 or 5 spray nozzles: small individual bushes or broadleaf weeds - less than 1m high.
- Size No. 5 or 6 spray nozzles: medium sized bushes 1 - 2 m high.
- Size No. 7 or 8 spray nozzles: large bushes 2 - 3 m high or of a large diameter.

Note: Use large spray nozzles/high volume for blackberry regrowth. Spray using a wide cone setting as much as possible. Use even, side-by-side pattern moving up from the base to the top of the bush as leaves are wet. For blackberries, do not ignore runners to the side or the top of the bush and ensure spray penetrates larger bushes to wet foliage and canes.

GAS GUN APPLICATION

Apply to ensure good coverage of all foliage is achieved. The use of a suitable marker dye is recommended. e.g. Agmurph White Lightning.

BOOM SPRAY APPLICATION

Use a boom spray properly calibrated to a constant speed or rate of delivery to ensure coverage and uniform spray pattern. Adjust boom height to ensure correct spray overlap.

Avoid spraying where drift can move onto crops, areas likely to be planted to crops and non target pastures as injury may occur. Apply in a minimum of 150 L prepared spray/ha. Increase to 200 L prepared spray/ha for more dense stands of bracken.

AERIAL APPLICATION – (BY HELICOPTER ONLY)

DO NOT apply by air when tank mixed with Diuron.

Apply in a minimum of 100 L per ha on Blackberries or 60 L per ha on Mimosa pigra and up to a maximum of 200 L prepared spray/ha. Higher water volumes may be necessary to ensure adequate coverage where bushes are large and terrain is steep. Spray with a properly calibrated helicopter using the half overlap opposite pass technique. Avoid spraying in still conditions and where conditions favour temperature inversions. Avoid spraying where drift can move onto crops, areas likely to be planted to crops and non target pastures as injury may occur. Turn off spray booms whilst passing over creeks and dams.

MIXING

SPRAY MIX: LYNX® WG is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with clean water and applied as a spray. For mixing adhere to the following recommendations:

One third fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of product to the spray tank with the agitator running system engaged.

Top up to the correct volume with water. Add the required number of pre-packs to a mixing bucket and add enough water to completely cover the bags. Stir until the bags are completely dissolved and pour the pre-mix into the spray tank. Triple rinse the bucket and stirring implement, add the rinse water to the spray tank.

Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work.

Tank mixtures: LYNX® WG should be added to the partially full spray tank first, followed by dry flowables, suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates and the emulsifiable concentrate formulations.

This product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray solutions have been allowed to stand, thoroughly reagituate before using.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE USE OF LYNX® WG IN ALL SITUATIONS

SPRAYER CLEAN UP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops or pasture, immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of LYNX® WG from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water then add 60 mL household chlorine bleach (containing 4 % chlorine) per 20 L of water. Flush through boom and hoses then allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation engaged, then drain.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

Caution: DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odour which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

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

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

A nil withholding period is applicable for LYNX® WG Herbicide. It is recommended, however, not to graze treated areas for 3 days to ensure product efficacy.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Dispose of at a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. If applying by hand wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles 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 LYNX® WG is available from Adama on request. Call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of LYNX® WG 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 from the use of this product.

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

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