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

Basta®

NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM

GROUP	N	HERBICIDE

For non-residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds in various situations as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply with aircraft.
DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 6 hours.
DO NOT apply to weeds under stress due to, for example, very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions.
SUGARCANE
DO NOT apply in areas where slope exceeds 4%.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLES

A. ORCHARDS, PLANTATIONS, VINEYARDS and OTHER ROW CROPS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	500 mL/100 L water	Nil (H) 8 weeks (G)	Apply as a directed spray to suckers and primocanes. Contact with flowers, developing fruit or desirable foliage will cause damage. Ensure complete coverage of primocanes/suckers by spraying to the point of runoff, preferably when they are less than 15 cm high. A non-ionic wetting agent (1000 g/L) may be added at a rate of 25 mL/100 L or equivalent.
Avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, rambutan plantations	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, NT only	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha		Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section **Application** for specific information on application methods. **Warnings:** Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (uncalloused) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on **Application** and **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**. Controlled Droplet Application equipment must **not** be used for application in cherry orchards. Basta may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. **The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria:** **WEED SPECIES** **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH** **WEED DENSITY** **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS**
Citrus orchards		All States			
Olive plantations					
Pome and stone fruit orchards				21 days (H) 8 weeks (G)	

Continued on next page

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tree nut plantations	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	Nil (H) 8 weeks (G)	*Continued from previous page* **WEED SPECIES** Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH** Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering; broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse. A median rate should be used for medium sized plants (grasses: tillering; broadleaves: 4 leaf to advanced vegetative) and the high rate should be used when weeds are mature (grasses: noding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering). **WEED DENSITY** Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. **Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control.** **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions** (temperatures below 33 °C with a relative humidity above 50 %). Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate. **COVERAGE** Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. **PERENNIAL WEEDS** Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.
Vineyards					
Strawberries, cane berry fruits (inter-row)					Apply as a directed or shielded spray to the inter-row area. Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including strawberry runners. Refer to GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for warnings concerning plastic mulch and fumigated/sterilised soil. Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above.
Tomatoes (inter-row)					

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	16 weeks (H) 16 weeks (G)	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above. Apply as a directed or shielded spray. <u>Directed application:</u> Refer to recommendations for weed control in Table 1 to check that a label rate in the range 1-3 L/ha for directed application is suitable for control of the target weed at its current stage of growth. Plant cane - Do not apply earlier than just prior to out-of-hand stage. Apply spray mixture across the inter-row area between cane rows. Avoid all contact with cane shoot growing points and minimise spray contact with green cane foliage. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Ratoon cane - Apply spray mixture across the inter-row area between cane rows. Do not apply until cane reaches 100 cm overall cane height (top of plants) or 20 cm to dewlap (growing point). Avoid all contact with ratoon shoot growing points and minimise spray contact with green cane foliage. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Use nozzles that deliver coarse to very coarse droplets and minimise drift, whilst ensuring complete coverage of weeds. The Irvin spray boom has been found to be suitable for the application of Basta in sugarcane. Use of a bar at the front of the boom to knock down taller weeds may help ensure good coverage and increase performance. <u>Shielded or hooded application:</u> Refer to recommendations for weed control in Table 1 to check that a label rate in the range 1-5 L/ha for shielded or hooded applications is suitable for control of the target weed at its current stage of growth. Can be applied at all sugarcane stages provided that the shield is set up so as to completely avoid spray contact with sugarcane plants. Use nozzles that deliver coarse to very coarse droplets and minimise drift, whilst ensuring complete coverage of weeds. Take care to prevent spray contact with green cane foliage and avoid contact with growing point. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. *Continued on next page*

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane *Continued*	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	16 weeks (H) 16 weeks (G)	*Continued from previous page* <u>Directed, shielded or hooded application:</u> To avoid potential crop damage refer to the label sections on: **1. Application;** **2. PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.**

B. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS, FENCELINES IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS and FORESTRY PLANTATIONS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial & industrial areas, forest plantations, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	All States	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	-	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS as described above in **Part A** of the Directions for Use table, under Critical Comments. **Warnings:** Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on **Application** and **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**.
Fencelines in agricultural areas				8 weeks (G)	
Commercial & industrial areas, forest plantations, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas	Volunteer or wildling *Pinus* spp.	All States	Handgun and knapsack application 500 mL/ 100 L water	-	Basta is a non-selective herbicide and will affect most weeds. Its forestry use is designed to improve the control of *Pinus* spp. wildings when pre-plant weed control is carried out. To broaden the weed spectrum, mixing with other herbicides such as glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl at labelled rates may be necessary. <u>**APPLICATION**</u> Apply with an adjuvant. The addition of an adjuvant e.g. Nu-Film® P or Exit® may assist in improving performance. High water volumes or nozzle systems should be used to achieve complete coverage of weeds, which is essential for good control. Handgun and knapsack rates are based on the application of 1000 L of spray mixture per sprayed hectare. This is usually adequate to thoroughly wet dense stands of weeds. Less dense stands will require lower water rates. Basta does not provide residual weed control. Refer also to comments in the General Instructions which relate to application. <u>**WEED GROWTH STAGE AND CONDITION**</u> Use on *Pinus* spp. ≤ 15 cm is recommended to maximise efficacy. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Results will be reduced if treated plant is under stress due to very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions. <u>**COVERAGE**</u> Complete coverage of target is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. *Continued on next page*
Forestry plantations (pre-plant plantation establishment)			5 L/ha		

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Forestry plantations (pre-plant plantation establishment) *Continued*	Volunteer or wildling *Pinus* spp. *Continued*	All States	5 L/ha	-	*Continued from previous page* **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **Best results are achieved when applied under warm, humid conditions (**temperatures below 33 °C with a relative humidity above 50 %)**.** Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Trials have shown better results from autumn and winter applications than from spring and summer applications. **SYMPTOMS** Visible symptoms will appear within 3 weeks; tree death may take several months depending on initial coverage and size of tree. Follow up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth in some cases.
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds		250 to 500 mL /100 L water		Refer to General Instructions. Basta is a non-selective, non-residual herbicide with limited translocation potential. It is therefore ideally suited for line-marking on sports fields where precise weed control is required. Apply at 6 – 8 week intervals depending on growth of turf. Apply using single boom or hand wand.

C. SUMMER FALLOW SITUATIONS

CROP/ SITUATION	WEEDS	WEED STAGE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maintenance of summer fallow prior to planting; **Cereal grains** (including wheat, barley, oats, maize and sorghum) **Pulses** (including chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins and mungbeans), **Oilseed**s (including canola, cotton, soybeans and sunflowers) Do not sow crops until 14 days or more have elapsed after the final application.	**Control of:** Annual polymeria Bellvine Bladder ketmia Caltrop Dwarf amaranth Field bindweed (European bindweed) Flax-leaf fleabane Paddy melon Peach vine Red pigweed Rhyncho (Rhyncosia) Sesbania pea Sowthistle (Milk thistle) Volunteer cotton (other than Liberty Link cotton) Yellow vine **Suppression of:** Chinese lantern (Wild gooseberry) Noogoora burr complex	2-6 leaf	3.75 L/ha in a minimum of 100 L water	8 weeks (G)	Apply to actively growing weeds. Good coverage is essential. Refer '**Application'** section for details. Do not apply more than three applications per season. Basta will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage, but speed of activity and level of control may be reduced. **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **Best results are achieved when Basta is applied under warm humid conditions (temperatures below 33 °C with a relative humidity above 50 %).** Under any other conditions efficacy and speed of action may be reduced. Do not apply onto weeds when dew, fog or mist is present.

Table 1: List of weeds controlled with recommended application rate.

ANNUAL WEEDS		APPLICATION RATE		
		Refer to maximum rate in Directions for Use table		
COMMON NAME	**SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**Boom or directed sprayer L/ha**	**Handgun mL/100 L**	**Knapsack mL/15 L**
Amaranthus spp.	*Amaranthus* spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Apple of Peru	*Nicandra physalodes*	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Argentine peppercress	*Lepidium bonariense*	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Awnless barnyard grass	*Echinochloa colona*	2.5 to 3.5	350	53
Barley grass	*Hordeum leporinum*	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Barnyard grass	*Echinochloa crus galli*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bell vine	*Ipomoea plebia*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Billy goat weed	*Ageratum conyzoides*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bitter cress	*Cardamine hirsuta*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	*Fallopia convolvulus*	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bordered panic	*Entolasia marginata*	2.0 to 4.0	400	60
Brome grasses (refer Note 1)	*Bromus* spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Calopo	*Calopogonium mucunoides*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Caltrop burr	*Tribulus terrestris*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Cape weed	*Arctotheca calendula*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Clover (subterranean)	*Trifolium subterraneum*	1.8 to 3.0	300	45
Cobbler's peg	*Bidens pilosa*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Common morning glory	*Ipomoea purpurea*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Common storksbill	*Erodium cicutarium*	1.5 to 4.0	400	60
Crowsfoot grass	*Eleusine indica*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dead nettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dwarf crumbweed	*Chenopodium pumilo*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Flax-leaf fleabane	*Conyza bonariensis*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Green crumbweed	*Chenopodium carinatum*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Lesser canary grass	*Phalaris minor*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Liverseed grass	*Urochloa panicoides*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Medics (annual)	*Medicago* spp.	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Milk thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Mint weed	*Salvia reflexa*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragoniodes*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Patterson's curse	*Echium plantagineum*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Peanuts	*Arachis hypogaea*	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Pigweed	*Portulaca oleracea*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Pinkburr	*Urena lobata*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Potato weed	*Galinsoga parviflora*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prairie grass (refer Note 1)	*Bromus unioloides*[1]	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Red natal grass	*Rhynchelytrum repens*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Ryegrass (annual)	*Lolium rigidum*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
St. Barnaby's thistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Sago weed	*Plantago cunninghamii*	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Scarlet pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Setaria	*Setaria italica*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sheep thistle	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Silver grass	*Vulpia myuros*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sorghum/sudax	*Sorghum bicolor*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75

ANNUAL WEEDS		APPLICATION RATE Refer to maximum rate in Directions for Use table		
COMMON NAME	**SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**Boom or directed sprayer L/ha**	**Handgun mL/100 L**	**Knapsack mL/15 L**
Square weed	*Spermacoce latifolia*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Stagger weed	*Stachys arvensis*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Star of Bethlehem	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Summer grass	*Digitaria ciliaris*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Thickhead	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Three cornered jack	*Emex australis*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Townsville stylo	*Stylosanthes humilis*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Turnip weed	*Rapistrum rugosum*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild gooseberry	*Physalis minima*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild mustard	*Sysimbrium orientale*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild oats	*Avena* spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	5.0	500	75
Wireweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Blady grass	*Imperata cylindrica*	3.0 to 4.0	400	60
Cape tulip	*Homeria* spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Centro	*Centrosema pubescens*	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Clover glycine	*Glycine latrobeana*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Couch grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Giant sensitive plant	*Mimosa invisa*	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Greenleaf desmodium	*Desmodium intortum*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Panicum spp.	*Panicum* spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Paspalum spp.	*Paspalum* spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Perennial bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Shamrock	*Oxalis corymbosa*	3.0	300	45
Sida weed	*Sida retusa*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Silver leaf desmodium	*Desmodium uncinatum*	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Siratro	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Stink grass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White clover	*Trifolium repens*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White eye	*Richardia brasiliensis*	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Willow herb	*Epilobium* spp.	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

Notes:

1. Well-established clumps of prairie grass and brome grasses may only be suppressed at these rates. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to control regrowth.
2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situation.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)

Harvest (H)

Avocado, banana, blackberry, boysenberry, citrus fruit, feijoa, grapes, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, loganberry, mango, olives, passionfruit, pawpaw, pineapple, rambutan, raspberry, strawberries, tomatoes, tree nuts: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Pome and stone fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Sugarcane: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 16 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Grazing (G)

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
Summer fallow: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD A CROP SOWN FOLLOWING A FALLOW SPRAY FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER SOWING.
Sugarcane: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 16 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with Basta Non-Selective Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Basta Non-Selective Herbicide.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Basta is a non-volatile herbicide with non-selective activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Basta is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is not significantly translocated as an active herbicide throughout the plant, and therefore will only kill that part of a green plant that is contacted by spray. Basta does not provide residual weed control. Visible symptoms of control appear in 3 to 7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20 to 30 days under cool conditions. Best results are achieved when application is made under good growing conditions. Application to weeds under stress (e.g. due to continuous severe frosts, dry or waterlogged conditions) should be avoided.

Soil fumigation / sterilisation

Basta is metabolised (broken down) by microorganisms in the soil to become inactive. Soil fumigation or sterilisation will reduce the number of microorganisms present, thus slowing the breakdown of Basta. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply Basta in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

Plastic mulches

Basta will remain active on inert surfaces such as plastic. Special care should be taken when applying Basta over plastic mulches, as plant contact with the mulch after spraying may result in crop damage.

Mixing

Basta mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with Basta.
Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residues of previous spray materials.

Two-thirds fill the spray tank with clean water, and with agitator operating add the required amount of Basta. Add other relevant compatible products. Top the tank up to the required volume with clean water with agitator running.

Application

A. Orchards, plantations, vineyards, sugarcane and other row crops

and

B. Commercial, industrial, non-agricultural areas, fencelines in agricultural areas and forestry plantations

Apply by ground spraying equipment only. Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control.
Equipment set-up should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

Boom, Shielded/Hooded or Directed Sprayer Equipment

Basta should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the list of weeds controlled) in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. It has been found that 300 to 500 L/ha has given good results under most weed conditions.
Special care must be taken when using sprayer/slasher combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.
For use in sugarcane, shielded or hooded sprayers should be set up in such a way to ensure that no spray intercepts susceptible parts of the crop being sprayed, but provides good coverage of weeds. Directed spraying equipment should be set up in such a way that practically no spray intercepts susceptible parts of the crop being sprayed, but provides good coverage of weeds.

Knapsack and Handgun Equipment
Basta should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the list of weeds controlled) in adequate water to thoroughly wet the weeds being sprayed, i.e. 500 to 1000 L/ha. Dense stands will require up to 1000 L/ha of spray mixture, whereas less dense stands will require less water. High volume application using hollow-cone nozzles for hand spraying is recommended.

Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment
Basta may be applied through CDA row spraying equipment fitted with a solid (impermeable) shroud or skirt, at rates as recommended for boom or directed sprayers (refer to specific column in the list of weeds controlled), provided thorough spray coverage of weeds can be achieved. Apply preferably when weeds are less than 15 cm in height, with the equipment set up so that the spray dome only just touches the tops of the weeds. A total spray volume of 20 to 30 L/ha has been found to give good results. Do not mix residual herbicides or any spray adjuvants with Basta when using CDA equipment.
Warning: Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using Basta through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply Basta through equipment fitted with bristle skirts. Particular care should be taken when using CDA equipment around green or uncalloused bark. **Please refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**. CDA equipment must **not** be used for application in cherry orchards.

C. Summer fallow situations
Apply by ground spraying equipment only. Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target weed. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment set-up should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

Basta should be applied at the recommended rate in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. Application volumes of at least 100 L /ha through nozzles that will deliver a MEDIUM spray droplet as defined by ASABE S572 Standard or BCPC Guideline are recommended.

Sprayer cleanup
Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly flushing with water.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	N	HERBICIDE

Basta Non-Selective Herbicide is a member of the phosphinic acid group of herbicides.
Basta is an inhibitor of glutamine synthetase. For weed resistance management Basta is a Group N herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Basta and other Group N 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 Basta or other Group N herbicides.
Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Basta to control resistant weeds.

COMPATIBILITY
Basta is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, diuron, oxyfluorfen (Goal®), norfluazuron (Solicam®) and oryzalin (Surflan®), and with glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl.
The addition of a wetting agent or other adjuvant is generally not considered necessary, with the exception of the required addition of an adjuvant to assist in control of *Pinus* spp. (refer to the Directions for Use table). However, benefit has been obtained using a wetting agent or adjuvant on hard-to-wet weeds when using water rates in excess of 500 L/ha. The rate is 25 mL/100 L of a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent, or equivalent.

For further information on suitable adjuvants, and compatibility with insecticides and other herbicides contact your local Bayer CropScience representative.

PRECAUTIONS
Re-entry Period
Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

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 apply on desirable foliage or allow spray to drift onto the foliage of desirable plants, trees or vines, as damage will occur. DO NOT allow product to contact green or uncalloused bark (such as on desirable young trees and vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. Basta may be used around desirable trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow desirable plant foliage to contact any inert surface, such as plastic mulches, which have been treated with Basta. DO NOT apply Basta to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.
The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26).

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from www.crop.bayer.com.au.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY
This product must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

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APVMA Approval No.: 39118/100764

FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE
IN EMERGENCY ONLY
PHONE 1800 033 111

GHS STATEMENTS

•Harmful if swallowed or if in contact with skin. •Causes serious eye irritation. •May damage fertility. •Suspected of damaging the unborn child. •May cause damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
•Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. •Do not breathe spray mist. •Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. •IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. •IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. •IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. •If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. •Store locked up.