

# CAUTION

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

**KENSO**  
agcare

# Ken-Trel 750 SG

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT : 750 g/kg CLOPYRALID  
present as the potassium salt

**GROUP I HERBICIDE**

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

CONTENTS:

2 kg

APVMA Approval No:  
59934/2kg/1006



**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED  
LEAFLET BEFORE USE**

Ken-Trel 750

2kg



## KENSO AGCARE KEN-TREL 750 SG HERBICIDE

### 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 feedstuffs, fertilizers or seed.
- ❖ Shred and bury empty packaging in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the packaging below 500mm in a disposal pit specific marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty packaging 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.
- ❖ Wash hands after use.
- ❖ When opening the container and preparing the product for use, and when using the prepared spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles.
- ❖ After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles.

### FIRST AID

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

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

"Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd." ('Kenso') shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Kenso's skill or judgement in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Kenso has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

In a Transport Emergency Dial  
**000**  
Police or Fire Brigade

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:



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**Kenso Agcare**  
**Ken-Trel 750 SG**

**Herbicide**

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 750 g/kg CLOPYRALID present as the potassium salt**

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
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For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in forests, wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures and fallow land as specified in the Directions For Use.

**IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE**

**APVMA Approval No. : 59934/1006**



**Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd**  
Kirkland Corner H/177 Old Cleveland  
Rd. Coorparoo 4151  
Phone: 07 3847 4288

**DIRECTION 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.

**Restraints:**

**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** sow susceptible crops in SNSW, Vic, SA or WA (winter dominant rainfall areas- see Protection Of Crops section) for nine months following any application up to 120g/ha, twelve months following an application of 120g/ha to 200g/ha and two years following an application of more than 200g/ha .

**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 the eight leaf stage of canola or the 1<sup>st</sup> node stage of winter cereals.

**DO NOT** apply immediately prior to sowing susceptible crops including chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils and lupins or pastures with a Lucerne, medic or clover component.

**Table 1. Pre-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application**

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS SPP.</i> , <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed Thistles Volunteer Legumes Flatweed Fleabanes	Pre-emergent	All	800-2400 g	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (>3months)
<i>PINUS RADIATA</i> only				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver wattle (suppression)	Pre-emergence from seeds	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and Tas only	2400 g	For best results apply Ken-Trel 750 SG to bare soil just prior to spring rain or when wattles are expected to germinate. Avoid application to heavy trash situations. A high level of suppression may not be achieved where rain does not fall for an extended period after application (>1 month), or where very high rainfall occurs after application (>1200mm/yr)

**Table 2. Post-Planting: High Volume Spraying by Hand Gun**

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS SPP.</i> , <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Groundsel bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	Qld, NSW and ACT only	130 or 200 g	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2m tall or when growth is slow.
Ragwort	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	All	80 to 120 g	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add Diquat 200 Herbicide at 1L/100L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where Diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i> (Con't)				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver wattle	Active growth spring to summer	NSW, ACT, SA, Tas and Vic only	200 g	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. HANDGUN: Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. (See DIRECTIONS FOR USE, APPLICATION). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant (e.g. Pulse®) at 200mL/100L for optimum results.
Cape Ivy	Any growth stage	Vic and Tas only	1300 g/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time of the application. Avoid spraying non-target plants. <b>Low volume application.</b> For application by hand held weed wiper or C.D.A. use at dilution with water of 100g/L.

Table 3. Post-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Flatweed Capeweed Thistles (except Hardhead thistle) Volunteer Legumes Skeleton weed	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15cm diameter or height	All	200 to 400 g	Cupping of the tip leaves and 'weepy leader' symptoms may occur on certain <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Corymbia maculata</i> and are generally transient symptoms and do not result in long-term injury. These symptoms may be more obvious at rates of 400g/ha or higher or where mixtures are used on blue gum, shining gum and spotted gum. Where 'weepy leader' effect is a concern use a directed spray. Use the 200g rate until 3 months post-planting and the 400g rate for trees 3 months and older. Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds.
Flatweed Fleabanes Capeweed Thistles including Hardhead thistle Volunteer Legumes Skeleton weed	Actively growing rosettes and seedling greater than 15cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering		800 g	For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses Ken-Trel 750 SG can be tank mixed with Verdict 520 Herbicide. See also comments on mixing in DIRECTION FOR USE. Uptake Spraying Oil should not be used in tank mixes with Verdict 520 and Ken-Trel 750 SG on sensitive species such as blue gum, shining gum and spotted gum where rates of Ken-Trel 750 SG are more than 800g/ha. Use a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v instead.
Californian thistle	From early bud to flowering (Dec to Feb)			For best control of California thistle use a wetter such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also

				be required for best control.
<b>FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i> (CON't)</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE/ha</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Ragwort	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering	All	400 or 800 g	Spray from the rosettes to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of 100% non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add Diquat 200 Herbicide at 1L/100L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where Diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Sorrel (suppression only)	Actively growing rosettes, seedling up to 15cm diameter or height		2400 to 3400 g	High rates give better suppression. At rates greater than 2400 g use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
<b><i>PINUS RADIATA</i> AND <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP. PLANTATIONS ONLY</b>				
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	<b>WEED GROWTH STAGE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE/ha</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
silver wattle	Active growth spring to summer (0.5 to 2m tall)	NSW, ACT, SA, Tas and Vic only	2000 g	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant oil such as Ulvapron. Mix Ken-Trel 750 SG and water first and then add Ulvapron. Maintain continuous agitation. At rates of 2800 g and 3400 g for Eucalyptus spp. use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
	Active growth spring to summer (2 to 4m tall)		2800 g	
	Active growth spring to summer (4 to 8m tall)		3400 g	

**Table 4. Winter Cereals and Canola: Pre-Sowing Knockdown**

<b>WEED</b>	<b>WEED STAGE</b>	<b>RATE g/ha</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Capeweed, volunteer chickpea, volunteer faba beans, vetch and sub-clover	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10cm diameter	60 plus knockdown herbicide	Pre-sowing: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate

**Table 5. Winter Cereals and Canola: Pre-Emergence to 3 leaf crop stage**

<b>WEED</b>	<b>WEED STAGE</b>	<b>RATE g/ha</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Capeweed (In cereals only, WA only)	Pre-emergence to 8 leaf and maximum 10cm 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, volunteer faba bean and sub-clover	Pre-emergence	120-240	Rates of 120-200 g/ha give good suppression (reduced seed set and up to 80% weed control). 240g/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 6. Winter Cereals: Early Post-Emergence 2 leaf to 1<sup>st</sup> node crop stage**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed (WA only)	Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5cm diameter	60	<b>Early post-emergent:</b> 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 10cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120	
Chickpea lentils and safflower (volunteers)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba beans and lupins (volunteers)	Up to 4 leaf	100	Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed.
Field pea (volunteers)	Maximum 10cm high or 6 nodes	60	
Medic and seedling Lucerne (volunteers)	Up to 8 leaf	60-80	For best control of hairy leaved medics such as Snail medic, add 500mL Uptake Spraying Oil/ 100L of water.
Sub-clover (volunteers)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteers)	Runners up to 10cm and maximum 16 leaf		

**Table 7. Winter Cereals: Post-Emergence tank mixtures WA, SA, Vic, Tas, NSW only (unless specified)**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS		
Capeweed	Up to 4 leaf, 10cm diameter	80-120 plus 20g/ha Chlorsulfuron	Chlorsulfuron mixes – 2 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.		
		40 plus 5-7g/ha Metasulam + .35-0.5L MCPA LVE	Metasulam/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.		
		40 plus 5g/ha Metsulfuron + 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE	Metsulfuron/MCPA LVE mixes – 4 to 5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.		
		40 plus 0.75L/ha Diflufenican + n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone + MCPA	Diflufenican + n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone + MCPA mixes- 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage, but not on Barley or Kulin wheat in WA.		
Field peas (volunteer)	Up to 6 node, 10cm diam.	40 plus 5-7g/ha Metasulam + 0.5-0.7L/ha Bromoxynil	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.		
Vetch (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10cm diam.			40 plus 5-7g/ha Metasulam + 0.35-0.5L/ha MCPA LVE	Metasulam/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
				40 plus 5g/ha Metsulfuron + 0.35L/ha MCPA LVE or 30 plus 0.7L/ha MCPA LVE	Use 30g/ha only in combination with MCPA LVE. Ken-Trel +MCPA LVE mixes – 4 to 5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Chickpea (volunteer)	Up to 4 branch, 10cm diam.	40 plus 5-7g/ha Metasulam + 0.5-0.7L/ha Bromoxynil/	Bromoxynil/MCPA mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.		
Faba bean (volunteer)	Up to 4 node, 10cm tall				

Lupin (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, 10cm tall	MCPA	Metasulam/MCPA LVE mixes – 3 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node. Where 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE added apply from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Sub-clover (volunteer)	Up to 5 trifoliolate, 5cm diam	40 plus 5-7g/ha Metasulam + 0.35 – 0.5L/ha MCPA LVE	
Prickly lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max. 10cm diam	40 plus 5g/ha Metsulfuron + 0.35-0.7L/ha MCPA LVE	Metsulfuron/MCPA LVE mixes – 4 to 5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Medic (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf, max. 5cm diam.	60 plus 700mL/ha MCPA LVE	
Prickly lettuce	Up to 6 leaf, max. 10cm diam.	60 plus 700mL/ha MCPA LVE	Ken-Trel +MCPA LVE mixes – 4 to 5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Thistles including: Nodding, Saffron Scotch, Slender Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to 10cm max. diam	20 plus 1.0L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 20+700mL/ha MCPA LVE	For thistle control, Ken-Trel 750 SG rate will depend on density, growth stage, climatic conditions and the 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 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
St Barnaby's Thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10cm across	20-40 +2,4-D amine 0.5-1.0L/ha or MCPA amine 1.0-1.5L/ha	
Sowthistle (Common) (WA, SA, Vic, Tas, NSW and Qld)	Young rosettes up to 8 true leaves	40+0.8L/ha Picloram + MCPA or 5g/ha Metsulfuron + 0.7L/ha MCPA LVE	Apply to actively growing young rosettes. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L of water for improved control with Picloram + MCPA tank-mixes or Ken-Wett 1000 with Metsulfuron/MCPA LVE tank-mixes. Apply tank-mixes from 4-5 leaf to 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.
Skeleton weed (NSW, Vic, SA, and WA only)	5 to 15cm rosettes	200 plus 1.0L/ha MCPA amine (500g/L)	Weeds should be a minimum 5cm 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 1 <sup>st</sup> node crop stage.

Table 8. 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 10cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	120	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. For the control of annual grasses: Ken-Trel 750 SG is compatible with Haloxfop. Uptake Spraying Oil should be added to this tank-mix for best grass control. Ken-Trel 750 SG + Haloxfop + Uptake Spraying Oil is compatible and selective to canola. Faba beans and lupins will usually survive, but will be stunted, uncompetitive and generally not set viable seed. For best control of hairy leaved medics such as Snail medic, add 500mL Uptake Spraying Oil/100L water.
Chickpea, Lentils and Safflower (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf	100	
Faba beans and Lupins (volunteer)	Up to 4 leaf		
Filed peas (volunteer)	Maximum 10cm high or 6 nodes	60	
Medics and Lucerne seedlings (volunteer)	Up to 8 leaf		
Sub-clover (volunteer)	Up to 6 leaf		
Vetch (volunteer)	Runners to 10cm max. 16 leaf	40	
St Barnaby's thistle	4 to 8 leaf, 5 to 10cm diameter	60-120	Ken-Trel 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 weeds occur.



**Table 9. Herbicide Tolerant canola: Post Emergence 2 to 8 leaf crop stage.**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>Clearfield Canola</b>			
Common Cotula, Capeweed	Up to 6 leaf	60+40g Imazapic + imazapyr	Where capeweed is a significant component of the weed spectrum, a tank-mix with Ken-Trel 750 SG Herbicide may be needed post-emergence. DO NOT exceed this rate as reduced control of grass weeds may occur.
<b>Triazine tolerant Canola</b>			
Capeweed, Lupins (volunteer), Saffron thistle, Skeleton weed, Soldier thistle and weeds from conventional canola	Up to 6 leaf	120	Ken-Trel 750 SG is compatible with atrazine and simazine for use in triazine tolerant canola. Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L of water should be added to this mix for best grass and broadleaf weed control. For the control of annual grass weeds Ken-Trel 750 SG + Atrazine + Haloxypop + Uptake Spraying Oil are compatible and selective to Triazine tolerant canola.

**Table 10. Pastures and Fallow Land – Post-emergence (Established perennial grass and sub-clover based pastures) (Boom spray application if not specified).**

WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hardhead thistle (creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed)	Actively growing plants	<b>Handgun:</b> 200g/100L of water <b>Boom spray:</b> 800 or 1600g/ha	Vic & Qld only	<b>See Critical Comments below for spraying thistles in pastures and fallow land.</b>
St Barnaby's thistle	5 to 8 leaf and 5 to 10cm diameter	20 or 40 plus 0.5-1L/ha 2,4-D amine or 1.5-2.5L/ha 2,4-DM or 1L/ha Kenso Agcare Para-Ken 250 Herbicide or 1-1.5L/ha Simazine +1L/ha 2,4-DB	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and QLD only	Only use the 1600g/ha rate in Qld by boom spray.
Thistles including: Nodding Variegated Scotch, Spear, Slender Saffron, St Barnaby's	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation	20 or 28g/ha plus 1-1.5L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)/ha <b>Drench gun:</b> 20g/1L of water <b>Hand gun:</b> 100g/100L of water	WA, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	
Nodding thistle	Rosettes up to 20cm diameter	40	NSW only	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to thistles over 20cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20cm in diameter use Ken-Trel 750 SG plus MCPA (referred to above)  <b>Clover Damage:</b> Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage from Ken-Trel 750 SG plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to sub-clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. <b>DO NOT</b> use for spot treatment.
Californian thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	<b>Hand gun:</b> 100g/100L of water <b>Boom spray:</b> 800g/ha	Vic and Tas only	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Retreatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. <b>NOTE:</b> Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least one year.

Lucerne	30 to 40cm high preflowering	120 plus 1.5-2L/ha Roundup CT max + either 2L/ha MCPA amine or 2L/ha 2,4-D amine or 2L/ha 2,4-D ester	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA	Treat healthy, actively growing Lucerne in early spring prior to flowering. After grazing or cutting, allow Lucerne to regrow for approx. 4 weeks before treatment. For best control, do not regrow for > 2 weeks after application. For complete control of Lucerne in pasture, cultivate approx. 1 month after herbicide treatment.
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**Critical Comments – Thistle control in pasture.**

- Hardhead thistle – DO NOT USE HANDGUN APPLICATION ON LUCERNE, CLOVERS AND MEDICS AS THEY WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. Victoria 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 L of water/ha.
- BOOM SPRAYING:** Use the higher rates of Ken-Trel 750 SG plus MCPA on multicrowned plants or rosettes larger than 30cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during 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.
- PRE-SPRAY MANAGEMENT:** The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.
- POST-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT:** Response of thistles to treatment with the Ken-Trel 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.
- CLOVER DAMAGE:** Ken-Trel 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 20g/ha mixes when clover is at the 6 trifoliolate leaf stage to just prior to flowering. The 28g/ha mix will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Use the 28g/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 Ken-Trel 750 SG rate to minimize damage.
- Kenso Agcare Para-Ken 250 Herbicide mixes are for lucerne pasture use only.** Simazine mixes are for silver grass control and for lucerne based pastures only.
- HANDGUN (Spot spray):** Treat from rosettes stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.
- DRENCHGUN:** Apply 10mL to rosette crown. To multicrown plants, apply 10mL to each crown.

**Table 11. Agricultural Non-crop Areas, commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, pastures and Rights-of-Way – Stem Injection Application on Acacia Species**

Mix 200g Ken-Trel 750 SG with 2.5 litre of water and apply the diluted mix as directed below

WEED GROWTH STAGE	APPLICATION RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Single stem less than 25cm diameter at base	1mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13cm centres	Apply to waits 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 25cm diameter at base	2mL of the diluted mix per cut @ 10 to 13cm centres	

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS**

<b>PASTURES</b>	<b>DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED PASTURES FOR STOCK FEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OF RATES OF 1600G/HA OR LESS.</b>
<b>CEREALS</b>	<b>DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION IF RATE IS IN EXCESS OF 120G/HA. DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 10 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST.</b>
<b>CANOLA</b>	<b>DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED EARLIER THAN 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</b>

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS****MIXING:**

Measure the required quantity of granules by weighing on scales.

Ken-Trel 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.

**1. Spray rigs that topfill**

For spray rigs that fill through hoses into the top of the tank, quarter fill the tank, add the Ken-Trel 750 SG one bag at a time then continue to fill the tank. Direct the water onto the water soluble bags and the water surface.

**2. 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 Ken-Trel 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.

**3. Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation**

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

**4. Tank-mixes: The following order should be followed:**

1. **Quarter** fill the spraytank maintaining agitation.
2. Add Ken-Trel 750 SG granules, using the mixing procedure above.
3. Add Haloxyfop **if it is to be used in the tank-mix**.
4. Add water to **Half** fill the spraytank.
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 spraytank is **Half** full.
8. If other adjuvants or a wetting agent is to be used than 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.

**COMPATIBILITY**

- **Conventional Canola:** Ken-Trel 750 SG + Haloxyfop + Uptake\* Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.
- **Triazine Tolerant Canola:** Atrazine + Ken-Trel 750 SG + Haloxyfop + Uptake\* Spraying Oil are compatible and selective.
- **Clearfield Canola:** Imazapic + Imazapyr + Ken-Trel 750 SG are compatible and selective.

Ken-Trel 750 SG is compatible with the following:

**BROADLEAF HERBICIDES:** Brushhoff®, Fluroxypyr, Ken-Met 600 Water Dispersible Granule Herbicide, bromoxynil/MCPA LVE, Chlorsulfuron, diuron, glyphosate, MCPA amine, MCPA LVE, paraquat, Kenso Agcare Speedy 250, terbutryn, 2,4-D amine, Flumetsulam, Metosulam, Metosulam/MCPA LVE, Metsulfuron/MCPA LVE, Kenso Agcare Triclopyr 600 Herbicide, atrazine, simazine, Picloram + MCPA, Diflufenican + N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone + MCPA

**GRASS HERBICIDES ON BROADLEAF CROPS:** Haloxyfop, Clethodim, Imazapic + Imazapyr, atrazine, simazine

**GRASS HERBICIDES IN CEREAL CROPS:** Diclofop-methyl, Tralkoxydim, Fenoxaprop-p-methyl + Mefenpyr-djethyl, Cloquintocet-mexyl + Clodinafop-propargyl, Diclofop-methyl + Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + Mefenpyr-diethyl. Compatibilities for each herbicide and key grass weeds can be obtained from your Kenso Agcare representative.

**ADJUVANTS:** Uptake\* Spraying Oil, Ken-Wett 1000

**OILS/WETTERS:** Uptake \* Spraying Oil, Ulvapron\*, D-C Trate\* and Pulse\*

## APPLICATION

### BOOM SPRAYING CROP and PASTURES:

- ❖ Apply Ken-Trel 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. Silver wattle – Use a spray volume of 150 to 200 L/ha of water by ground boom spray and a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha by aircraft.

### 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 10 to 15 litres of spray per 100 m<sup>2</sup> (10m x 10m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 1000 to 1500 litres per infested hectare. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense two metre high silver wattle should be 30 to 40 litres of spray per 100 m<sup>2</sup> (10m x 10m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 3000 to 4000 litres per infested hectare.

### STEM INJECTION

- ❖ To make a stem injection pocket at waist height, use a ¾ length axe with a blade width of 5 to 7cm. The axe cut must be through the bark and deep enough to place all the chemicals in contact with the sap wood.
- ❖ The chemical must be applied immediately after the injection pocket is made. Apply chemical with a Philips 5mL vaccinator fitted with a tree injector kit which can be accurately calibrated. Set vaccinator to deliver 1mL of the diluted mix.
- ❖ When treating re growth less than the width of the axe, ensure chemical does not run out 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 Ken-Trel 750 SG):

- ❖ After using Ken-Trel 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 Ken-Trel 750 SG residues):

- ❖ After using Ken-Trel 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<sup>®</sup>, Omo<sup>®</sup>, Drive<sup>®</sup>) at 500mL/100L water or 500g/100L water and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes.
- ❖ 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 water sources.

**Resistant Weeds Warning****GROUP I HERBICIDE**

Ken-Trel 750 SG Herbicide is a member of the Pyridines group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group I Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other disrupters of plant cell growth 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 the product or other disrupters of plant cell growth herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds.

Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Kenso Agcare.

**PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**

- ❖ Do not apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.
- ❖ Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils lupins, Lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sub-clover, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, wattles and white clover.
- ❖ Do not apply Ken-Trel 750 SG Herbicide to crops or pastures, which are intended to be cut for the production of compost or mulches to be used with susceptible crops or plants. The use of straw, hay or other plant material treated with Ken-Trel 750 SG Herbicide for composting or mulching susceptible crop may damage these crops.
- ❖ Note: Field peas and faba beans are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of 200g/ha.
- ❖ Where rates in excess of 200g/ha have been used, susceptible crops, including field peas and faba beans should not be sown for at least two years.

**Plantback period SNSW, Vic, SA, WA (winter rainfall areas)**

Rate Ken-Trel 750 SG g/ha	Up to 120	200	>200
Chickpeas, field pea, faba bean, lupins, medics & clover	9 months	12 months	24 months
Wheat, barley, oats	1 week	-	-

**Plantback period NNSW, QLD (summer rainfall areas)**

Rate Ken-Trel 750 SG g/ha	30	60	120
Wheat, barley, oats	1 week	1 week	-
Chickpeas	-	12 weeks	-
Lucerne	36 weeks	36 weeks	36 weeks
Cotton	2 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks
Sorghum, maize	1 week	2 weeks	2 weeks
Sunflower	5 weeks	8 weeks	24 weeks
Soybean	1 week	1 week	24 weeks

- ❖ Where dry conditions have occurred with less than average rainfall from the time of application to planting of the subsequent crop then:

Field bioassay – plant a small area of susceptible crop four to six weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms observed, do not plant that susceptible crop this season.

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 four to six weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms observed, do not plant that susceptible crop this season.

Stubble- ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and do not leave a heavy “header trail” after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area) or if not possible bale and remove stubble.

- ❖ For plantback periods of > 4 weeks, 100mm rain must have fallen between application of Ken-Trel 750 SG and planting susceptible crop.

#### **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**

- ❖ Ken-Trel 750 SG has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms.
- ❖ Do not contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with 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 feedstuffs, fertilizers or seed.
- ❖ Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling break, crush or puncture and bury empty packaging in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the packaging below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty packaging 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.
- ❖ Wash hands after use.
- ❖ When opening the container and preparing the product for use, and when using the prepared spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles.
- ❖ After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles.

#### **FIRST AID**

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

#### **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

#### **CONDITIONS OF SALE**

“Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd.” (“Kenso”) shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Kenso's skill or judgement in purchasing or using the same and every

person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Kenso has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

In a Transport Emergency  
Dial **000**  
Police or Fire Brigade



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