DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP

Nufarm

REVOLVER®

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:
135 g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
115 g/L DIQUAT present as DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP L HERBICIDE

For control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds.
Can be utilised in crop establishment programs.
Contains non-ionic wetter.

IMPORTANT:
READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Contents:
10 Litres
20 Litres
110 Litres
200 Litres
500 Litres
1000 Litres

Nufarm Australia Limited
ACN 004 377 780
103-105 Pipe Road
Laverton North Victoria 3026
Tel: (03) 9282 1000
Fax: (03) 9282 1001

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

20 and 200 L only

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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 containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm 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.

110L, 500L & 1000L only

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles, half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. DO NOT inhale spray mist. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nose bleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

Note to Physicians

For additional advice on the treatment of paraquat poisoning please consult the booklet,"Paraquat Poisoning: A Practical Guide to Diagnosis, First Aid and Hospital Treatment." (Available from major hospitals or the Poisons Information Centres)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Nufarm Australia Limited ("Nufarm") shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever, or howsoever arising 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 conditions that the purchaser does not rely on Nufarm's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Nufarm has any authority to alter these conditions.

For Technical Enquiries call 1800 639 899

APVMA Approval No. 59311/10L/0405
APVMA Approval No. 59311/20L/0405
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APVMA Approval No. 59311/200L/0405
APVMA Approval No. 59311/500L/0405
APVMA Approval No. 59311/1000L/0405

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDES
LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
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<tr><td>UN NO. 3016</td><td rowspan="3"> 
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POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE</td><td>SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY ONLY
1800 033 498
ALL HOURS - AUSTRALIA WIDE</td></tr>
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT spray plants which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.
DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results.
DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.
For ground application only - DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA - FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING** **with full combine** **or** **with cultivation before spraying** **or** **with cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including:** **Winter** Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (Linola) Lupins Vetch **Spring/summer** Fodder Rape Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower **Pasture** Clover Grass Lucerne Medic	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	0.6 to 0.8	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	**Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1)** In WA apply after the Autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed until Winter or where narrow points are fitted or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range 1.2 L to 2.4 L/ha. For dense mature swards over 2 months old or Spring crops use rates up to 2.4 L/ha. * For control of vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as Spraymate Activator at 160mL/100L or Spraymate Chemwet 1000 at 100 mL/100L. **Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) - cultivation after spraying** Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds are sprayed again. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release. **Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) - cultivation before spraying** Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. **TANK MIX:** see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Annual ryegrass, Barley grass Brome grass	*Lolium rigidum* *Hordeum spp* *Bromus spp*	4 leaf to early tiller	0.8 to 1.6		
	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	 *Avena spp*	mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4		
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	*Vulpia spp*	2 to 3 leaf	0.6 to 0.8 *		
			4 leaf to early tiller	0.8 to 1.6 *		
			mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4 *		
	Seedling Brassica weeds		1 to 5 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Ball mustard Charlock Indian hedge mustard Long fruited wild turnip Muskweed Shepherds purse Short fruited wild turnip Ward's weed Wild radish	*Neslia paniculata,* *Sinapsis arvensis* *Sisymbrium orientale* *Brassica tournefortii* *Myagrum perfoliatum* *Capsella bursa-pastoris* *Rapistrum rugosum* *Carrichtera annua* *Raphanus raphanistrum*	5 to 10 cm diam 10 to 20 cm diam	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4		
	Other seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam.	0.8 to 1.2		
	Bedstraw Bifora Capeweed Horehound Ivy-leaf speedwell Lincoln weed Medic Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack) Stinging nettle Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot) Sub clover Vetch (tares)	*Gallium tricornutum* *Bifora testiculata* *Arctotheca calendula* *Marrubium vulgare* *Veronica hederifolia* *Diplotaxis tenuifolia* *edicago spp* *Emex australis* *Urtica urens* *Erodium spp* *Trifolium subterraneum* *Vicia spp*	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.2 to 1.6		
	Deadnettle Fumitory Melilotus Pimpernel Poppy Saffron thistle Sheepweed	*Lamium amplexicaule* *Fumaria spp* *Melilotus spp* *Anagallis spp* *Papaver spp* *Carthamus lanatus* *Buglossoides arvensis*	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2		
	Paterson's curse	*Echium plantagineum*	1 to 5 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Wireweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Marshmallow	*Malva parviflora*	1 to 12 leaf	0.8 to 1.2 + Striker 75 mL		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins		1 to 6 leaf	0.8 to 1.2 + Associate 5g or 0.8 to 1.2 + Nufarm Kamba 500 200 mL		

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA - FALLOW/ MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING with minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder)** **or** **FALLOWS cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops:** **Winter** Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (Linola) Lupins Vetch **Spring/summer** Fodder rape Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflowe **Pasture** Clover grass Lucerne Medic	Seedling grasses		2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2	Sthn NSW, Vic Tas, SA, WA only	**Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation** In WA apply after the Autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with narrow points. Under less favorable conditions or where spraying is delayed until Winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2L/ha. For dense swards or Spring application use rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2L/ha. * For control of vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as Spraymate Activator at 160 mL/100L or Spraymate Chemwet 1000 at 100 mL/100L. **Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) - cultivation after spraying** Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. **Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) - cultivation before spraying** Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing, but 3 days before the crop emerges. **TANK MIX:** see Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Annual ryegrass,	*Lolium rigidum*	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 2.4		
	Barley grass	*Hordeum spp*				
	Brome grass	*Bromus spp*				
	Volunteer cereals, Wild oats	*Avena spp*	mid to fully tillered	2.4 to 3.2		
	Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	*Vulpia spp*	2 to 3 leaf	1.0 to 1.2 *		
			4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 2.4 *		
			mid to fully tillered	2.4 to 3.2 *		
	Seedling Brassica weeds		1 to 5 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
	Ball mustard	*Neslia paniculata,*				
	Charlock	*Sinapsis arvensis*	5 to 10 cm diam	1.8 to 2.4		
	Indian hedge mustard	*Sisymbrium orientale*				
	Long fruited wild turnip	*Brassica tournefortii*	10 to 20 cm diam	2.4 to 3.2		
	Muskweed	*Myagrum perfoliatum*				
	Shepherds purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*				
	Short fruited wild turnip	*Rapistrum rugosum*				
	Ward's weed	*Carrichtera annua*				
	Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*				
	Other seedling broadleaved weeds		1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam.	1.2 to 1.8		
	Bedstraw	*Gallium tricornutum*				
	Bifora	*Bifora testiculata*				
	Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*				
	Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*				
	Ivy-leaf speedwell	*Veronica hederifolia*	4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.8 to 3.2		
	Lincoln weed	*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*				
	Medic	*edicago spp*				
	Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack)	*Emex australis*				
	Stinging nettle	*Urtica urens*				
	Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot)	*Erodium spp*				
	Sub clover	*Trifolium subterraneum*				
	Vetch (tares)	*Vicia spp*				
	Deadnettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	1.2 to 3.2		
	Fumitory	*Fumaria spp*				
	Melilotus	*Melilotus spp*				
	Pimpernel	*Anagallis spp*				
	Poppy	*Papaver spp*				
	Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*				
	Sheepweed	*Buglossoides arvensis*				
	Paterson's curse	*Echium plantagineum*	1 to 5 leaf	1.8 to 3.2		
	Wireweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 3.2		
	Marshmallow	*Malva parviflora*	1 to 12 leaf	1.2 to 1.8 + Striker 75 mL		
	Volunteer beans, peas & lupins		1 to 6 leaf	1.2 to 1.8 + Associate 5g or 1.2 to 1.8 + Nufarm Kamba 500 200 mL		

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA - FALLOW/ MINIMUM DISTURBANCE, CONTINUED

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING with minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder)** **or** **FALLOWS cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops or establishing and maintaining a fallow.** **(continued)**	Medic Sub. Clover	*Medicago spp* *Trifolium subterraneum*	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8 plus 200 mL/ha Nufarm Kamba 500	Sthn NSW, Vic Tas, SA, WA only	
			4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.8 to 3.2 plus 5 g Associate		
	Split application for: Sub. clover	*Trifolium subterraneum*	1 to 8 leaf or 1 to 8 cm diam	1.2L followed by 1.2L		For sub clover control without the addition of Nufarm Kamba 500 in crops sown with triple disc, modified combine or sod seeder use a split application. Apply second application 7 to 15 days after first application and when green regrowth is present. For control prior to sowing with combine use a split application. Apply first application in Autumn to mid Winter. Apply second application 7 to 15 days later and when green regrowth is present. Apply first application in late Winter and follow with second application 7 to 15 days later when green regrowth is present. If there is excess leaf growth, ie more than 10 cm, split the recommended rate in half and apply second part 7 to 15 days after the first. Paddocks should be well grazed continuously from the break. The first application removes excess leaf growth, the second application is effective on residual green tissue. Green growth must be present for second application.
	Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	4 leaf to early tiller	1.2L followed by 1.2L		
			mid to fully tillered	1.6L followed by 1.6L		
	Most annual weeds		weeds higher than 10 cm	2.4 to 3.2L		
	Potato weed	*Heliotropium europaeum*	1 to 15 cm	1.2 to 1.6	SA only	For use in Summer fallows only. Add 275 g/ha Nufarm Diuron 900 DF to enhance control of larger weeds.
			15 to 30 cm	1.6 to 2.4		

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA - FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING with full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including:** **Broadacre crops - Winter** Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Canola Chickpeas Field beans **Broadacre crops - Summer** Cotton Maize Millet Mungbeans	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Buffel grass Columbus grass Johnson grass Liverseed grass Mossman river grass Paradoxa grass Rhodes grass Summer grass Sweet Summer grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	 *Echinochloa spp* *Cenchrus ciliaris* *Sorghum x almum* *Sorghum halepense* *Urochloa panicoides* *Cenchrus echinatus* *Phalaris paradoxa* *Chloris gayana* *Digitaria ciliaris* *Brachiaria eruciformis* *Hordeum vulgare* *Triticum aestivum* *Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua*	2 to 3 leaf	0.8 to 1.2	Qld, Nthn NSW NT only	**Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (7a)** Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions (delta T should be less than 8) or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6 L to 2.4 L/ha.
			4 leaf to early tiller	1.2 to 1.6		
			mid to fully tillered	1.6 to 2.4		
	Sorghum Stink grass	*Sorghum bicolor* *Eragrostis cilianensis*	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
			2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA - FULL DISTURBANCE - CONTINUED

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING with full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops (continued)** Navy beans Peanuts Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower	Seedling broadleaved weeds				Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	(continued) **TANK MIX:** see Compatibility Section. + For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.4-0.8 L Nufarm Amicide 625 Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
	African turnip weed	*Sisymbrium thellungii* +	1 to 4 leaf	0.8 to 1.6		
	Annual saltbush	*Atriplex muelleri*				
	Australian bindweed	*Convolvulus erubescens*				
	Australian bluebell	*Wahlenbergia gracilis*				
	Blackberry nightshade	*Solanum nigrum*				
	Bathurst burr	*Xanthium spinosum*				
	Bellvine	*Ipomoea plebeia*				
	Black pigweed,	*Trianthema portulacastrum*				
	Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*				
	Caltrop	*Tribulus terrestris*				
	Caustic weed	*Euphorbia spp*				
	Climbing buckwheat	*Polygonum convolvulus*				
	Cowvine	*Ipomoea lonchophyla*				
	Cudweeds	*Gnaphalium spp*				
	Deadnettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*				
	European bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*				
	Fireweed	*Senecio madagascariensis*				
	Fleabanes	*Conyza spp*				
	Fumitory	*Fumaria spp*				
	Hogweed	*Zaleya galericulata*				
	Malvastrum	*Malvastrum americanum*				
	Mexican poppy	*Argemone spp*				
	Mintweed	*Salvia reflexa*				
	Mungbean	*Vigna radiata*				
	Native rosella	*Abelmoschus ficulneus*				
	New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragonioides*	8 to 12 leaf	2.4		
	Noogora burr	*Xanthium pungens*				
	Parthenium weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*				
	Peppercress	*Lepidium spp*				
	Phyllanthus	*Phylanthus spp*				
	Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca seriola*				
	Prickly paddymelon	*Cucumis myriocarpa*				
	Red pigweed	*Portulaca oleracea*				
	Rhynchosia	*Rhynchosia spp*				
	Sesbania pea +	*Sesbania cannabina +*				
	Sida	*Sida spp*				
	Smooth cucumber	*Cucumis spp*				
	Soft roly poly	*Salsola kali*				
	Sowthistle	*Sonchus spp*				
	Soybean	*Glycine max*				
	Spiny emex	*Emex australis*				
	Sunflower +	*Helianthus annuus +*				
	Thornapples	*Datura spp*				
	Variegated thistle,	*Silybum marianum*				
	Wild gooseberry	*Physalis minima*				
	Native jute	*Corchorus trilocularis*	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
			4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Annual ground cherry	*Physalis angulata*	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Turnip weed	*Rapistrum rugosum*	1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6		
	Boggabri	*Amaranthus mitchellii*	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Hexham scent +	*Melilotus indicus +*	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Wild carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		
	Speedy weed	*Flaveria australasica*	1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2		

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA - FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA **DIRECT DRILLING with minimum disturbance** **or** **FALLOWS cultivated or non-cultivated** as an aid in establishing or maintaining a fallow or the establishment of crops including **Broadacre crops - Winter** Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Chickpeas **Broadacre crops - Summer** Cotton Maize Millet Mungbeans Safflower Sorghum	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Paradoxa grass Stink grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	 *Echinochloa spp* *Urochloa panicoides* *Phalaris paradoxa* *Eragrostis cilianensis* *Hordeum vulgare* *Triticum aestivum* *Avena ludoviciana, A. fatua*	2 leaf to pre - tillering early tillering	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	QLD, Nthn NSW, NT only	**Refer to Procedures (5), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation** In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control use higher rates in the range 1.6 L to 2.4L/ha. Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions (delta T should be less than 8). Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. + For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.4-0.8L Nufarm Amicide 625 - Refer to relevant label for plant-back period. **TANK MIX:** see Compatibility Section.
	Seedling broadleaved weeds Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fireweed Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean + New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea + Smooth cucumber Sunflower + Thornapples Volunteer Cotton (including cotton containing the Roundup Ready®, gene) Wild gooseberry	 *Xanthium spinosum* *Ipomoea plebeia* *Trianthema portulacastrum* *Hibiscus trionum* *Tribulus terrestris* *Chenopodium album* *Senecio madagascariensis* *Fumaria spp* *Salvia reflexa* *Vigna radiata +* *Tetragonia tetragonoides* *Cucumis myriocarpa* *Sesbania cannabina +* *Cucumis spp* *Helianthus annuus +* *Datura spp* *Gossypium hirsutum* *Physalis minima*	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Volunteer Cotton (including cotton containing the Roundup Ready®, gene)	*Gossypium hirsutum*	5-9 leaf	2.4 to 3.2		
Soybeans Sunflower	Boggabri Hexham scent + Wild carrot Phyllanthus	*Amaranthus mitchellii* *Melilotus indicus +* *Daucus glochidiatus* *Phylanthus spp*	1 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
As an aid in post harvest weed control - after winter cereals	Volunteer barley	*Hordeum vulgare*	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		**Refer to Procedure 5** DO NOT spray under hot, dry conditions (delta T should be less than 8) or when weeds are covered with dust and/or trash. Application is best carried out following rain.
	Volunteer wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	Milk thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		
	New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragonoides*	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		

SUGAR CANE

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUGAR CANE ESTABLISHMENT AND FALLOWS PRIOR TO SUGAR CANE PLANTING cultivated or non-cultivated **As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane**	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Stink grass	 *Echinochloa spp* *Urochloa panicoides* *Eragrostis cilianensis*	2 leaf to pre - tillering early tillering mature annual grasses *	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2 *	Qld,, Nthn NSW, NT only	**SUGAR CANE: prior to planting or for establishing or maintaining a fallow - refer to Procedure (6) and following** Cultivated fallow - where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10 cm high use rates of 1.6 to 2.4 L/ha in a spray volume of 150 to 200 L water /ha plus a wetter such as Spraymate Chemwet 1000 at 120 mL/ha or Spraymate Activator at 200 mL/100L. * Non-cultivated fallow - to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha in a spray volume of 400 L water/ha plus a wetter such as Spraymate Chemwet 1000 at 120 mL/ha or Spraymate Activator at 200 mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Nufarm Diuron 900 DF as per label instructions and if vines are present add Nufarm Amicide 625. A split application of REVOLVER 10 to 12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions (delta T should be less than 8). **TANK MIX:** see Compatibility section.
	Seedling broadleaved weeds Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean New Zealand spinach Prickly paddymelon Sesbania pea Smooth cucumber Thornapples Wild gooseberry	 *Xanthium spinosum* *Ipomoea plebeia* *Trianthema portulacastrum* *Hibiscus trionum* *Tribulus terrestris* *Chenopodium album* *Fumaria spp* *Salvia reflexa* *Vigna radiata* *Tetragonia tetragonoides* *Cucumis myriocarpa* *Sesbania cannabina* *Cucumis spp* *Datura spp* *Physalis minima*	1 to 4 leaf mature broadleaf weeds *	1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2 *		
	Volunteer Cotton (including cotton containing the Roundup Ready® gene)	*Gossypium hirsutum*	1 to 4 leaf 5 to 9 leaf	1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2		
	Phyllanthus	*Phylanthus spp*	1 to 8 leaf mature broadleaf weeds *	1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2 *		
SUGARCANE - PLANT & RATOON	**Most seedling broadleaf weeds including** Sicklepod Bluetop Phyllanthus Calopo and	 *Senna (Cassia) obtusifolia* *Ageratum houstonianum* *Phyllanthus spp* *Calapogonium muconoides*	up to 5 cm high up to 50 cm high up to 15 cm high up to 15 cm high 3 to 5 leaves	1.2 to 1.6 1.2 to 1.6 1.2 to 1.6 1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.0	Qld, NSW & WA only	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10 cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7 to 10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The Irvin spray boom is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem which is resistant to REVOLVER, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense, more mature weeds. REVOLVER can be mixed with Nufarm Nutrazine 900 DF to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. It may also be mixed with Nufarm Diuron 900 DF for residual
	Most seedling grasses including Awnless barnyard grass Summer grass Guinea grass Hamil grass Green summer grass all above grasses all above grasses	 *Echinochloa colona* *Digitaria ciliaris* *Panicum maximum* *Panicum maximum cv Hamil* *Brachiaria miliiformis*	up to 5 cm high up to 10 cm high > 10 cm high & seeding	1.2 to 1.6 + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at label rates 1.2 to 1.6 + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at label rates 1.6 + 2.8 to Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at label rates		

SUGAR CANE CONTINUED

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled Common Name Botanical Name	Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
SUGARCANE - PLANT & RATOON (continued)				Qld, NSW & WA only	(continued) control. To enhance activity of REVOLVER under favorable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions add Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at label rates. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5 cm high use a minimum of 250 L spray solution/ha, increase to 350 L/ha for weeds up to 10 cm high. Use a spray volume of 400 L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Spraymate Activator at 200 mL/100L or Spraymate Chemwet 1000 at 100 mL/100L

COTTON

Crop / Situation	Use	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	1.2 to 1.6	Qld, NSW only	**Apply by groundrig only.** Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50 to 100 L of water per hectare. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. REVOLVER can damage immature green bolls.

LUCERNE

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate L/ha	States	Critical Comments
LUCERNE - established (at least 1 year old) - for improved grazing or oversowing	Most annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium	1.6	All States	Spray in Autumn after weeds germinate. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. **Note:** If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
- for improved grazing, hay or seed production or oversowing	Most annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium	2.4		Spray in Winter. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. **Note:** If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.
- for enhanced control of some broadleaf weeds	as above plus Paterson's curse and Shepherd's purse	2.4 + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF 1 kg		For improved control of Paterson's curse and Shepherd's purse mix with Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at 1 kg/ha in late Winter. DO NOT use the tank mix if oversowing.
- for short term residual weed control	Most annual weeds including Capeweed, Erodium, Paterson's curse and Shepherd's purse	2.4 + Nufarm Diuron 900 DF 1.9 kg		For short term residual control, tank mix with Nufarm Diuron 900 DF at 1.9 kg/ha in late Winter. Length of control may be shorter on heavy soils or under irrigation. DO NOTuse the tank mix if oversowing. **WARNING -** continued use of REVOLVER alone in certain areas, has resulted in the selection of resistant barley grass *Hordeum glaucum*, *H leporinum*, capeweed and silver grass *Vulpia* spp. Where resistant barley grass is confirmed it may be controlled with Fusilade® or Fusion®. The use of the tank mix with Nufarm Diuron 900 DF will assist in control of resistant capeweed and silver grass and is recommended as a general weed resistance strategy for lucerne.

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled	States	Rate		Critical Comments
			High Volume or power sprayer		
			L Per ha	Per 100L (Spot Spray)	
Public Service Areas, Rights of Way, Market Gardens and Nurseries Orchards (including Bananas), Vineyards, and Forests - Ring weeding around trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	All States	2.4 to 3.2 (a) see below	240 to 320 mL (b) see below	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Striker at 250 mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Striker. Refer to the Striker label. **Note:** Spot spray rate assumes 1000 L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: water volume 250 L/ha: use 960 to 1280 mL/100L water volume 500 L/ha: use 480 to 640 mL/100L water volume 750 L/ha: use 320 to 430 mL/100L **OR** Measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 24 to 32 mL of REVOLVER in this volume.
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germinations occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See **Note** on Spot spray rate above.
Long term weed control					REVOLVER can be mixed with soil residual herbicides Nufarm Diuron 900 DF, Nufarm Nutrazine 900 DF, Nufarm Simazine 900 DF. (For further information see General Instructions) See **Note** on Spot spray rate above.
Potatoes - weed control - weed destruction prior to digging					After planting and hilling up, wait until 10 to 25% of potato shoots are emerged then blanket spray with REVOLVER. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See **Note** on Spot spray rate above.
			3.2 (a) see below	320 mL (b) see below	Spray 3 to 7 days before digging after all tops have died down. See **Note** on Spot spray rate above. **Note:** DO NOT use REVOLVER for Potato haulm desiccation.
Avocados, Custard apples, Lychees, Mangoes	Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses	All States	-	120 to 240 mL (b) see below	Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from Summer to Autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See **Note** on Spot spray rate above. **WARNING:** Avoid spray drift onto trees.

Wetting agent:
(a) if volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200 mL Spraymate Activator or 120 mL Spraymate Chemwet 1000 per 100L of additional water
(b) Add 170 mL Spraymate Activator or 100 mL Spraymate Chemwet 1000 per 100L

LUCERNE

Crop / Situation	Situation/ Weeds	States	Rate L Per ha	Critical Comments
Rice DO NOT apply if rice has emerged	Annual weeds	NSW only	1.6 - 3.2	Refer to Direct Drilling Procedure - Rice (2)
	Annual weeds including Barnyard grass		1.7 - 2.2	On rice stubbles after burning
	Clover control		2.2 plus 200 mL Nufarm Kamba 500 as tank mix	Well grazed clover dominant pastures
	Annual Pasture		3.2	Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pastures	To suppress growth to over sow Winter feed.	NSW only	2.4	Spray in Autumn after grazing or slashing to 2 - 4cm
			3.2	For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed
Established Pastures Perennial grass crops, Cocksfoot, Perennial ryegrass, Phalaris and Emeter fescue	Control of annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	1.6	Spray in Autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid Winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12 months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2 to 4 cm. (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage)
			2.4	Spray in late Winter. Only spray stands which are at least 12 mths old. Continuously graze pasture to maintain length 2 to 4 cm.
Pasture Improvement	To increase the Perennial grass and/or the Sub clover or White clover content of the pasture.	Vic, NSW, Tas, SA & WA only	1.2	Spray in Winter. Sub-clover should be past 6 true leaf stage. Only suppresses annual weeds. (All States except Western Australia) and perennial weeds (Western Australia).
Grasses (particularly Annual ryegrass)	To control grass seed set (SprayTop technique)	WA & SA only	**Boom-spray:** 800 mL/ha in a minimum of 50 L clean water	Apply at the end of growing season. HEAVILY GRAZE paddocks during the Spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. REMOVE all stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to emerge evenly. Set boomspray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern AT THE TOP of the pasture being sprayed.
			1.5	HAY FREEZING for maximum retention of protein for Summer grazing
Duboisia	Annual weeds	Qld and NT only	2.4 - 3.2 L/ha OR Spot Spraying 240-320 mL per 100 L	Apply as directed spray on to weeds around Duboisia plants. This treatment is most effective when applied to young weed seedlings. Product may be mixed with Nufarm Simazine 900 DF or Nufarm Diuron 900 DF or applied alone. Thoroughly wet foliage. It is essential to obtain good leaf/coverage and spray volumes of 50-200 L/ha are recommended, depending on density of weed cover. Refer to General Instructions for addition of wetter.
Tea-trees (Melaleuca alternifolia)	Grasses and broadleaf weeds	NSW only	1.6 - 3.2	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

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

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.
COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

REVOLVER quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and DO NOT leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds which germinate after spraying.

Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticide treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing.

Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with REVOLVER to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of REVOLVER with other herbicides.

Resistant Weeds Warning

GROUP L HERBICIDE

REVOLVER Herbicide is a member of the bipyridyls group of herbicides. REVOLVER has the inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management REVOLVER is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to REVOLVER and other Group L 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 REVOLVER or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of REVOLVER to control resistant weeds.

Mixing

The recommended rate of REVOLVER should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

Water Volume

It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2 cm	50 to 100 L/ha	Small plants (2 to 5 leaf) and well separated.
Plant height up to 2 to 5 cm	100 to 150 L/ha	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30 to 50 % ground cover.
Plant height up to 6 to 10 cm	150 to 200 L/ha	Advanced growth, dense and/or tall weed stands.
Above 10 cm	Use split application to remove excess growth. Use 150 L/ha	Very dense and tall weed growth.

Note:

(1) If the volume is increased above 100 L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200mL/100L of Spraymate Activator or 120 mL /100L Spraymate Chemwet 1000 per 100L of additional water.

(2) Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.

Application

(1) Boomspray

Use only through a properly calibrated boomspray which should be fitted with appropriate spray tips and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed.

It is essential to obtain good spray coverage of the leaf while minimizing production of driftable droplets. Spray tips, speed and pressure should be adjusted to deliver a MEDIUM size droplet (using BCPC specifications and in accordance to ASAE Standard S-572.) at the target.

Spray tips chosen should be operated within their manufacturer's specified operating pressure range.

Environmental conditions can significantly influence boomspray application, droplet survival and off-target drift. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 10 km/hr. Improved results may occur when delta T is less than 8.

Direct Drilling Procedure (1)

Use of REVOLVER in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

Step	Critical Comments
1. Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation - optional	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2 cm. This will encourage early even germination of weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots which will assist seed bed formation.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up - important for maximum uptake of REVOLVER. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow 3 to 5 days after spraying	A rigid tyne spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3 to 5 cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertiliser rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Direct Drilling (Sod Seeding) Procedure - Rice (2)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze pasture heavily	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about 1 week. Watering may be required. Where rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
2. Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6 to 3.2L REVOLVER per hectare. Use 1.7 to 2.2 L/ha for weeds, particularly Barnyard Grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2 L/ha for well grazed pastures plus 0.5L/ha Nufarm Kamba 500 as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2 L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100L clean water/ha per cm growth.
3. Direct drill rice	Drill at 2 to 3 cm depth within a few hours of spraying. DO NOT delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

Crop Establishment with a Cultivation AFTER Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (3)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seed bed formation.
2. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allows the weeds to freshen up to important for maximum uptake of REVOLVER. Spraying can take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for use".
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seed bed may be improved if cultivation commences 3 to 5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth.

Crop Establishment with a Cultivation BEFORE Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (4)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4 to 6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after Autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seed bed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seed bed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4 to 6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up - important for maximum uptake of REVOLVER.
5. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under "Directions for Use".
6. Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth. NOTE: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seed bed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

NOTE: For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer or Nufarm Territory Manager.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED FALLOWS - NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY

Use of REVOLVER for weed control after cereal harvest Procedure (5)

New Zealand Spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6 to 2.4 litres/hectare of REVOLVER in at least 100 litres of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy. The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.

Use of REVOLVER for the control of weeds during the fallow. Procedure (6)

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also exposes the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist soil conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth holds the soil in clods.

REVOLVER provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the label.

a) Seedling Weeds:
Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1.0 to 3.2 litres/hectare REVOLVER in 50 to 100 litres of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7 to 21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.

b) Advanced weed growth:
While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of REVOLVER many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. REVOLVER rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material, a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of REVOLVER in 100 to 200 litres of clean water.

Control of transplanted weeds: Weeds transplanted by unsuccessful cultivation present an extremely difficult problem. If there is a risk that cultivation will result in weeds being transplanted (particularly under moist soil conditions) it is recommended that the weeds be sprayed with REVOLVER prior to cultivation (see previous section). Weeds partly covered by soil and clods provide poor conditions for successful chemical weed control. The best results will be achieved by allowing the weeds to make some regrowth to provide an adequate chemical targets. Apply the highest rate of REVOLVER preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

Use of REVOLVER for the control of seedling weeds immediately before sowing. Procedure (7)

a) Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)
The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8 to 2.4 litres of REVOLVER depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.

b) Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-till planters):
A higher rate of REVOLVER is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use REVOLVER at 1.0 to 3.2 litres per hectare in southern Australia; 1.2 to 3.2 litres per hectare in northern Australia (Qld, nthn NSW & NT only).

Compatibility
REVOLVER is compatible with any one of the following herbicides:
Associate (metsulfuron methyl),Nu-trazine 900 DF, Avadex® Xtra, Nufarm Kamba® 500, Nufarm Amicide 625, Nufarm LV Ester 600, Nufarm Estercide 800, Devrinol*, Nufarm Diuron 900 DF, Diurex* WG, Dual* Gold, Frenock*, Glean/Nufarm Lusta* (chlorsulfuron), Nufarm Striker*, Logran*, Logran* B Power, Lontrel*, Nufarm MCPA 500, Nufarm LVE MCPA, Reglone®, Solicam® DF,Nufarm Simazine 900 DF, Spinnaker*,Nufarm Rifle, Stomp*, Stomp Xtra, Surflan*,Nufarm Triflur X, Yield. Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts REVOLVER to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA.

Refer to the manufacturers label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility.

REVOLVER is compatible with any one of the following insecticides: Dominex*, Imidan*, Karate®, Le-mat*, Talstar*, Fastac, Duo and Nufarm Dimethoate. REVOLVER is compatible with Spraymate TM Activator, Spraymate TM LI700 and Spraymate TM Chemwet 1000 surfactants. REVOLVER is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Domestic pets and poultry - keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL 10, 20 and 200 L only
Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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 containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm 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.

110L, 500L & 1000L
Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles, half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. DO NOT inhale spray mist. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nose bleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

Note to Physicians

For additional advice on the treatment of paraquat poisoning please consult the booklet,"Paraquat Poisoning: A Practical Guide to Diagnosis, First Aid and Hospital Treatment." (Available from major hospitals or the Poisons Information Centres)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

CONDITIONS OF SALE

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For Technical Enquiries call 1800 639 899

APVMA Approval No. 59311/0405

BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDES LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains paraquat and diquat)	
UN NO. 3016	
PG III	
HAZCHEM 2 X	
IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY DIAL **000** POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY ONLY **1800 033 498** ALL HOURS - AUSTRALIA WIDE