READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

FLOWABLE

Gesatop® 500 SC

LIQUID HERBICIDE

Active Constituent: **500 g/L SIMAZINE**

Controls weeds in Orchards, Chickpeas, Vineyards, Asparagus, Field Lupins, Berry Fruit, Gladioli, Hops, Faba Beans, Almonds (SA only), TT Canola, and other crops, in certain states as specified in the Directions for Use table.

GROUP C HERBICIDE

NRA Approval No 48659/0201

Pack size: 20 L, 200 L

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Resistant Weeds Warning

FLOWABLE GESATOP 500 SC Liquid Herbicide is a member of the triazine group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management this is a Group C herbicide.

Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to FLOWABLE GESATOP 500 SC Liquid Herbicide and other inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II 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 FLOWABLE GESATOP 500 SC Liquid Herbicide or other inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of FLOWABLE GESATOP 500 SC Liquid Herbicide to control the resistant weeds.

Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, Primary Industries Department or a Syngenta Crop Protection representative.

Resistant Weeds Reporting

Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to atrazine and simazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.

Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT Canola

An Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT Canola (the Strategy) has been developed by Syngenta with the assistance and agreement of the Canola Association of Australia. The Strategy outlines recommendations, measures and options for weed management, including management of herbicide resistance in weed populations. The Strategy is available from a Syngenta Crop Protection representative and the Canola Association of Australia. A program has been developed that outlines sound agronomic practices and integrated weed management programs designed to optimise the performance of TT Canola. It is advised that consultation on IWM be undertaken with an accredited agronomist prior to use of FLOWABLE GESATOP on TT Canola.

To minimise herbicide resistance:

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage.
- Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure:
  Broadleaf Weeds and Ryegrass: Use GESATOP or GESAPRIM plus trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if Ryegrass is susceptible) or GESAPRIM may be necessary.
  Broadleaf Weeds only: Use GESAPRIM post-emergence.
- **DO NOT** use GESAPRIM or GESATOP if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.
- Watch for escapes, especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C herbicide use.
- **DO NOT** use Group C herbicides in consecutive years.

To avoid Triazine carry-over:

On acid soils (pH less than 6.5) - The maximum rate of GESAPRIM or GESATOP or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is **4 L/ha.**

On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5) - The maximum rate of GESAPRIM or GESATOP or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growing season is **2 L/ha.**

Post-emergent use - It is recommended that GESAPRIM only be used, and at rates of **2 L/ha** or less, on both acid or alkaline soils.

Uses

FLOWABLE GESATOP is a pre-emergence herbicide which selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in asparagus, canola (Triazine Tolerant varieties only), chickpeas, berry fruit, citrus, faba beans, almonds (SA only), gladioli, hops, pome fruit, roses, vineyards and lupins. In other crop areas, applied at higher rates, it will provide long control of a wide range of weeds and grasses. Established perennial species are not satisfactorily controlled.

Since the product enters weeds mainly through their roots, its effectiveness depends on rainfall or irrigation after application to move it down into the weed root zone.

Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and particular weed species. When susceptible weeds start to appear uniformly, the FLOWABLE GESATOP residue has probably dissipated.

Mixing

Settling may occur after storage for some weeks. Stir product or invert container several times before opening. Pour the flowable into the spray vat through a strainer to remove any dry particles or flakes, which can occasionally occur under hot storage conditions. Add the full quantity of FLOWABLE GESATOP to the partly filled spray tank while agitating. Fill tank and agitate to ensure thorough mixing. Continue agitation while spraying. Agitate vigorously from the bottom if allowed to stand. Reseal part used container immediately.

Compatibility

FLOWABLE GESATOP is compatible with Flowable Gesagard® 500 SC. It can also be applied with Roundup*, Spinnaker, paraquat or diquat, provided the mixture is agitated. If allowed to stand, agitate vigorously.

TT Canola: Application

DO NOT apply to TT Canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a 60 m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a 20 m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where run-off is unlikely to occur or where run-off maybe captured by farm earthworks.

Gesatop® 500 SC

PRECAUTION
Re-entry Period
DO NOT enter treated area until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.
DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants.
DO NOT make more than 2 applications during any 1 year in asparagus, berry fruit, citrus, almonds, gladioli, hops, apples, pears, roses and vineyards.
DO NOT use near newly planted shrubs, young ornamentals, and species with shallow surface roots.
DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 9 months following treatments of this product at rates up to 4.5 L/ha. When rates exceed 4.5 L/ha plantings may not be possible for very long periods afterwards.
Avoid deep cultivation of orchards, vineyards, asparagus, roses, berry fruit and hops which may throw untreated soil over sprayed areas as this may seriously reduce weed control.
Heavy rain following application prior to emergence may cause damage to chickpeas.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT apply this product within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams.
Do not use in channels or drains where roots of desirable plants may extend. Wash sprayer thoroughly with clean water after use.
Do not contaminate dams, waterways or drains with chemical or used containers. This product is highly toxic to algae and aquatic macrophytes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children.

Refillable containers
Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

Other containers
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 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131 126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 025 931 or visit our website at www.syngenta.com.au

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY
Syngenta has no control over storage, handling and manner of use of this product. Where this material is not stored, handled or used correctly and in accordance with directions, no express or implied representations or warranties concerning this product (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) will apply. Syngenta accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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Gesatop® 500 SC

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate			Critical Comments
			per ha	per 100 L	per 15 L knapsack	
Canola – (Triazine Tolerant varieties only) Pre emergence or post sowing pre emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Cromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (Vulpia). **Suppression** of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats and Wild Radish	All States	2 to 4 L	–	–	**Important: This use is subject to adherence to the INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for TT Canola.** **See General Instructions: Integrated Weed Management Strategy for TT Canola.** Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally incorporated by harrows). For best results apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5 cm.
Faba Beans	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Fumitories, Geranium, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Medics, Mustards, Paradoxa Grass, Saffron Thistle, Soursob, Volunteer Canola, Wireweed and suppression of Wild Oats	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	2 to 2.5 L	–	–	Apply either pre-seeding or immediately post-sowing which is preferred on light soils. Sow the crop at least 5 cm deep. Use the lowest rate on light soils. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For reliable results, significant rainfall (20 to 30 mm) is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of sowing. DO NOT use rates higher than 2 L/ha on soils with pH 8.0 and above as unacceptable crop damage may occur.
			1 to 1.5 L plus 1 L of a 400 g/L trifluralin			Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Use this mixture where Annual Ryegrass and Wild Oats are the major problem. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For reliable results, significant rainfall (20 to 30 mm) is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application.
Dams, Tanks, Troughs	Filamentous Blue-green Algae	WA only	4 mL per 1,000 L of water			Mix in a convenient amount of water and apply when algae development is first noticed.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate			Critical Comments
			per ha	per 100 L	per 15 L knapsack	
Asparagus	Annual Ryegrass, Annual Thistles, Barley Grass, Bindy-eye, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Creeping Oxalis, Fat Hen, Geranium, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Nettles, Potato Weed, Powell's Amaranth, Redroot Amaranth, Redshank, Shepherd's Purse, Slim Amaranth, Turnips (not NSW), Wild Mustard, Wild Oats, Winter Grass, Wireweed (not Tas) and suppression of Soursob	All States	2.3 to 4.5 L	–	–	Apply to bare moist soil after last cultivation and before spear emergence. Use the highest rate on heavy soils also for Wild Oats.
Berry Fruit (Boysenberries, Currants, Loganberries, Raspberries) established for 12 months						Apply to bare moist soil on established plants only. DO NOT apply to foliage or when fruit is present. Use the highest rate for Wild Oats.
Citrus established for 12 months				110 to 220 mL	25 to 45 mL	Apply to bare moist soil immediately after cultivation and before weed emergence. In almonds, lower rates (990 mL to 1.7 L/ha) can be used in combination with other pre-emergence herbicides to enhance their broadleaf weed control.
Almonds established for 3 years		SA only	1.7 to 3.5 L			
Gladioli		All States	2.2 L	110 mL per approx. 500 m^2	25 mL per approx. 100 m^2	Apply to bare moist soil after planting. High rates may cause crop damage on sandy soils low in organic matter.
Hops			2.3 to 4.5 L	–	–	Apply to bare moist soil in late winter before hop emergence. Hops should be covered by 50 mm of soil.
Apples, Pears		Qld only	7 L			Apply to bare moist soil. Use the highest rate in heavy soil.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	3.2 to 4.5 L	160 to 220 mL	30 to 45 mL	
Roses established for 12 months		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	2.3 to 4.5 L	110 to 220 mL	25 to 45 mL	
Vineyards Vines established for 3 years in Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA						Use lowest rates on sandy alkaline soils.
		Qld only	7 L	–	–	
Chickpeas	Deadnettle, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Milk Thistle, Prickly Lettuce, Purple Goosefoot, Shepherd's Purse, Turnip Weed, Wireweed and suppression of Black Bindweed and Paradoxa Grass	Qld, NSW, SA only	1.5 + 1.5 L Flowable Gesagard		–	Apply immediately post-planting. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For reliable results significant rain (20 to 30 mm) is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of sowing.
	Milk Thistle (Common Sowthistle), Indian Hedge Mustard, Turnip Weed, and suppression of Prickly Lettuce, Shepherd's Purse and Wireweed	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA only	1.5 to 2 L			For best results apply to bare moist soils, immediately post-planting. Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use the lower rate on light sandy soils.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate			Critical Comments
			per ha	per 100 L	per 15 L knapsack	
Chickpeas	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell, Fumitories, Geranium, Ivy-leaf, Speedwell, Mustards, Rough Poppy, Turnips, Volunteer Canola (not triazine tolerant cultivars), Wireweed and suppression of Brome Grass and Wild Oats	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	1 to 2 L plus 1 L of a 400 g/L trifluralin			Apply to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Use this mixture where Annual Ryegrass and Wild Oats are the major problem. Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use the lower rate on light sandy soils.
	Capeweed, Clover, Dock, Doublegee, Mustard, Radish, Self Sown Cereals, Silver Grass, Turnip and suppression of Barley Grass, Ryegrass and Wild Oats.	WA only	1 to 2 L			For best results apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding, or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing, and chickpeas are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporation by the sowing operation should not be greater than 5 cm. Use 1 to 1.5 L on lighter soils and in the Northern Agricultural areas, and up to 2 L on heavier soil types. DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands.
Sub Clover established lucerne and perennial grass pastures	Vulpia (Silvergrass), Rat's-tail Fescue, Squirrel-tail Fescue, Sand Fescue	NSW, SA, Vic only	1 to 1.6 L	–	–	Apply 6 to 10 weeks after emergence of the pasture, but not before the 3rd trifoliate leaf stage of Sub Clover. Best results are obtained from application to young, well grazed, and actively growing plants. Some damage to Sub Clover may occur especially at the higher rates. DO NOT apply to sandy soils and use the lower rates on light textured soils. Apply under moist soil conditions; rain following application enhances results. DO NOT apply to stressed plants. Insect infestations should be controlled and Sub Clover allowed to recover before the FLOWABLE GESATOP 500 SC is applied. DO NOT use herbicides for broadleaved weed control within 3 weeks of application.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate			Critical Comments
			per ha	per 100 L	per 15 L knapsack	
Sub Clover established lucerne and perennial grass pastures	Vulpia (Silvergrass), Rat's-tail Fescue, Squirrel-tail Fescue, Sand Fescue	NSW, Vic only	1 to 1.5 L plus 125 to 200 mL of a 200 g/L paraquat	–	–	Apply 6 to 10 weeks after emergence of the pasture, but not before the 3rd trifoliate leaf stage of Sub Clover. Best results are obtained from application to young, well grazed, and actively growing plants. However, the addition of paraquat improves the control of well established plants. Add a non-ionic surfactant at 0.2% v/v (200 mL per 100 L). Under conditions of good soil moisture, control of other grasses and some broadleaved weed seedlings may occur. DO NOT apply to sandy soils and use the lower rates on light textured soils. Apply under moist conditions; rain following application enhances results. DO NOT apply to stressed plants. Insect infestations should be controlled and Sub Clover allowed to recover before the FLOWABLE GESATOP 500 SC plus paraquat is applied. DO NOT use herbicides for broadleaved weed control within 3 weeks of application.
		SA only	750 mL to 1 L plus 125 to 200 mL of 200 g/L paraquat			
	Vulpia (Silvergrass), Rat's-tail Fescue	WA only	750 mL to 1 L			Apply within 8 weeks of emergence of Sub Clover and grasses. Under conditions of good soil moisture control of other grasses and some broadleaf weeds may occur. Ensure that there is a good stand of Subterranean Clover present before spraying. Use the lowest rate on light textured soils. DO NOT use with broadleaf weed herbicides within 3 weeks of using FLOWABLE GESATOP 500 SC. DO NOT tank mix with other herbicides or add crop oils or wetting agents. DO NOT use on Medics, or Red or White clover. DO NOT overlap when spraying, otherwise damage may be observed.
Lupins	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip and Winter Grass. Suppression of Brome Grass, Soursob and Wild Oats	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	1.5 to 2 L on light soils 2.5 to 4 L on loam soils	–	–	Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally incorporated by harrows). Best results are achieved when application is made to bare moist soil and when significant rain (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone occurs within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Heavy, intense rainfall after application can cause crop damage. DO NOT apply to ridged or excessively cloddy soils. Apply 50 to 100 L of spray per ha. Use a tank mix of GESATOP and 1 L of a 400 g/L trifluralin where Annual Ryegrass and Wild Oats are the major problem. Incorporate the tank mixture to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Incorporation of the tank mixture should be made within 4 hours of application.

(continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop / Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate			Critical Comments
			per ha	per 100 L	per 15 L knapsack	
Lupins when no weeds are present at time of sowing	Capeweed, Clover, Dock, Doublegee, Mustard, Radish, Self Sown Cereals, Silver Grass, Turnip and suppression of Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Ryegrass and Wild Oats	WA only	1 to 2 L on light soils 2 to 3 L on gravelly loam soils			For best results, apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporation by the sowing operation should not be greater than 5 cm. Use 1 to 1.5 L/ha on yellow sands and 2 L/ha on all other types. DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands.
			1 to 2 L plus 1.5 L of a 400 g/L trifluralin			For best results, apply the tank mix to bare moist soil and incorporate to a depth of 5 cm just prior to sowing. Application should not be made to ridged soil. Incorporation should be made within 4 hours of application. Use as a pre-emergence application only. Use this mixture where Annual Ryegrass and Wild Oats are the major problems. Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into dry or low moisture seedbed. Use 1 to 1.5 L/ha on yellow sands, 2 L/ha on all other soil types. Where Brome Grass is a problem use 2 L/ha. DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands.
Lupins where weeds are present at time of sowing	Capeweed, Clover, Dock, Doublegee, Mustard, Radish, Self Sown Cereals Silver Grass, Turnip and suppression of Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Ryegrass and Wild Oats.	WA only	1 to 1.5 L with the recomm-ended rate of a knockdown herbicide			For best results apply to bare moist soil 1 to 6 days prior seeding to areas where the crop will be sown under a conservation tillage system. Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Use the lower rate when weeds have emerged for more than 2 weeks and the higher rate when application is made within 2 weeks of weed emergence. DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

Harvest:	***All Crops:***	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
Grazing:	***Canola:***	**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**
	Sub Clover:	**DO NOT GRAZE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**
		DO NOT CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
	Chickpeas:	**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 9 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**
	Faba Beans:	**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**

Acknowledgments:
Collated by HerbiGuide. Phone 08 98444064 for more information.