CAUTION

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

Dow AgroSciences

Abound 300

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **300 g/L 2, 4-D present as the isopropylamine salt**

GROUP I HERBICIDE

For the control of emerged broadleaf weeds prior to sowing crops and pastures in conservation tillage situations and for selective weed control in crops and situations detailed in the Directions for Use.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT spray if rain seems likely within 6 hours or if strong winds prevail.
DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

1. CONSERVATION TILLAGE

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Preparatory spray for Fallows and Seedbeds or prior to sowing the following Crops: - Balansa Clover, - Barley, - Chickpeas, - Cotton, - Faba Beans, - Field Peas, - Lentils, - Linseed, - Lucerne, - Lupins, - Narbon Beans, - Navy Beans, - Oats, - Perennial - Ryegrass, - Persian Clover, - Phalaris, - Rapeseed, - Rice, - Safflower, - Sorghum, - Soybean, - Subterranean Clover, - Sunflower, - Triticale, - Vetch, - Wheat, - White Clover.	Fumitory (white), Ball Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Common Sowthistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	All States	660 mL/ha - 1.2L/ha plus glyphosate at recommended label rates	RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for seedling broadleaf weeds and increase to the higher rate for broadleaf weeds more than 10 cm diameter/high. Always add the mixture product at recommended label rates. At the time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or water-logging. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6 - 8 cm before spraying and use higher rate. Always add either a non-ionic surfactant (eg. Activator®) or an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI - 700 in accordance with label directions on the mixture product. Use LI - 700 with the mixture product if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required.
	Seedlings of: Australian Bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand Spinach, Raspweed	NSW & Qld only		
	Ageratum (Blue Top), Dock, Volunteer Lupins, Volunteer Peas, Volunteer Sunflowers, Charlock, Fumitory (Red), Medic, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce (Wild Lettuce), Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle	All States	900 mL/ha - 1.2 L/ha plus glyphosate at recommended label rates	
	Bathurst Burr, Blackberry Nightshade, Californian Burr, Horehound Seedlings, Lincoln Weed Seedlings, Marshmallow Seedlings, Sorrel Seedlings, Thornapple, Volunteer Vetch, Volunteer Safflower, Common Ice-Plant, Storksbill/Erodium Seedlings, Ivyleaf Speedwell, Melilotus, Shepherd's Purse, Skeleton Weed (Suppression only), Ward's Weed, Wireweed Seedlings (Hogweed), White Clover, Sub-Clover		1.2 L/ha - 1.8 L/ha plus glyphosate at recommended label rates	
	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Mexican Poppy, Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Fat Hen, Melons, Native Rosella, Noogoora Burr, Potato Weed, Cow Vine, Yellow Vine, Rapeseed	NSW & Qld only	1.8 L/ha - 2.7 L/ha plus glyphosate at recommended label rates	

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PASTURES: Conservation Tillage - Direct Drilling, Surface Sowing or Fallow Maintenance	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear & Variegated Thistles, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All States	1.1 L - 3.3 L/ha	Apply to actively growing young weeds before sowing. Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet.
	Clover Sorrel		2.3 L/ha plus 280 mL - 400 mL/ha dicamba (500 g/L)	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn. Do not sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.

2. FIELD CROPS

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat Barley Cereal Rye, Triticale	Refer to Weed Table	NSW, SA, Vic, Qld, & Tas only	675 mL - 2.9 L/ha Refer to weed table for specific rates in each state	Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller (NSW, SA only). Apply from tillering to boot stage (Vic only). Apply from mid-tillering to before boot stage (Qld only). Apply at 5 leaf to fully tillered (Tas only).
Oats		NSW, SA, Vic, & Qld, only		
Cereals: Wheat, Oats, Barley	Cape Tulip	WA only	1.4 L - 2.6 L/ha	Apply from the 5 leaf stage up to jointing stage (Zadoks 15 - 33). Apply after the 6 leaf stage (Z.16) for Cranbrook, Jacup, Aroona and Spear wheat and Mortlock oats to avoid possible damage. DO NOT spray if Lucerne is present. WEED STAGE: 10 - 15 cm. Docks should be sprayed before 5 leaf stage. Cape tulip - low rate for cormils only.
	Dock, Saffron Thistle		2.3 L/ha	
	Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Wild Radish		1.6 L/ha	
	Wild Turnip		1.4 L/ha	
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Erodium, London Rocket, Lupin, Mustard, Rapistrum, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip		375 mL/ha plus 500 mL/ha diuron (500 g/L)	Apply when crop has 4 - 5 leaves and most weeds have germinated and are in 2 - 5 leaf stage. Crop and weeds should be dry at time of application. Some temporary yellowing of crop may occur after application. Undersown Sub clovers may be slightly retarded. DO NOT apply to undersown Medics.
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish	NSW, SA & Vic only	165 mL/ha plus 850 g/ha methabenzthiazuron (700 g/kg)	Spray 2 - 6 weeks after sowing and not later. DO NOT use on crops undersown with Lucerne.
Fallow, Stubble Spray prior to Direct Drilling or Sowing a) Winter Cereals b) Winter Cereals and Peanuts	Refer to Weed Table	Vic only	465 mL - 2.9 L/ha	Observe plant back periods given in the table in this booklet. Can be mixed with chlorsulfuron, paraquat or paraquat/diquat (e.g. Spray Seed®) where grasses are present. For Skeleton weed, spraying should only be done 6 - 8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum.
		NSW only	1.2 L - 3.5 L/ha	
		Qld only		
Millet		NSW, SA & Vic only	1.2 L - 2.3 L/ha	Spray when secondary roots have developed, when fully tillered and before heads start to form at the base of the tillers. Do not use on Panorama or Panicum.
		Qld only	1.2 L - 1.8 L/ha	

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Saccaline, Broom Millet, Millet	Cape Tulip, Dock, Saffron Thistle, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild Turnip	WA only	2.3 L/ha	Spray when crop is 10 - 30 cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasselling. Apply as direct spray to weeds.
Sugar Cane	Bindy Eye (Star Burr), Blue Top, Cobblers Pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle Burr, Spear Thistle, Water Primrose, Ipomea Vines, Convolvulus Vines	Qld only	3.6 L - 7.3 L/ha	Add 60 - 120 mL of a non-ionic surfactant (900 g/L) to 100 L of spray mixture. Agitate well. DO NOT use on Q63, Q67, Q80 or Q96 varieties.
	Chinese Mint, Blue Snakeweed		7.3 L/ha	
Peanuts	Broadleaf Weeds except Noogoora Burr, Grasses except Mossman Burr	Qld only	3.6 L or 7.5 L/ha	LOWER RATE: Apply as BAND SPRAY as soon as possible after planting in a 55 cm band. HIGHER RATE: Apply as OVERALL SPRAY after planting and before crop emergence. Some crop damage may occur if heavy rain falls between application and crop emergence.
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Winter Cereals	Dessicate Broadleaf Weeds	All States	2.5 L - 3.4 L/ha	Apply after dough stage.

3. PASTURES, NON AGRICULTURAL, RIGHTS OF WAY, INDUSTRIAL, LAWNS

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures & non agricultural	Refer to Weed Table	NSW, Qld, SA, & Tas only	1.1 - 3.5 L/ha	Pasture legumes including Lucerne, Clovers, and Medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred.
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear Thistle, Capeweed, Doublegee, Saffron Thistle, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Annual Thistles, Paterson's Curse	WA only	2.3 L/ha	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling Docks, Spear thistles and Saffron thistle will be controlled.
	Afghan Melons		3.3 L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferably before flowering or vining.
	Paddy Melons		1.6 L - 2.3 L/ha	
	Prickly Saltwort (Roly Poly)		3.3 L/ha	Spray when plants are small.
	Stinkwort		3.3 L - 6.6 L/ha plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants.
	Dove Weed		6.6 L/ha	Spray after good emergence of seedlings.

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures, Rights of Way & Industrial	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn	Vic & SA only	165 mL/10 L water	Spot spraying. For boneseed only, thoroughly wet plants or seedlings.
	Groundsel	NSW, Qld & SA only	2.0 L/15 L water	MISTING: Lightly wet plants.
			600 mL/100 L water	HIGH VOLUME: Thoroughly wet plants.
			500 mL/15 L water	CUT STUMP: Swab the cut stump within one hour of cutting. Apply by a pouring can or knapsack spray.
			6 L - 9.1 L/ha	AERIAL APPLICATION: Spray when groundsel is actively growing.
	Lantana		600 mL/100 L water	Use a coarse spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in the following Autumn. Broadcast grass seed and keep stock off following Summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes.
	Mother of Millions	NSW only	825 mL/100 L water	Hand gun and Knapsack only: a thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use an alcohol alkoxylate surfactant (100 g/L) such as Spraymate Chemwet 1000 at the rate of 1.0 mL of surfactant per 1 L of mixture.
	Noogoora Burr, Weir Vine (Ipomea)	Qld only	330 mL/100 L water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage.
	Annual & Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke Thistle, Bathurst Burr, Billygoat Weed, Blue Snake Weed, Burr Medic, Clockweed*, Fleabanes, Galvanised Burr, Hemlock, Hoary Cress, Kyalinga Weed (Whisker Grass), Knobweed, Milky Cotton Bushes, Parthenium Weed, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Star Burr, Thornapple, Variegated Thistle*		600 mL/100 L water	*Spray rosette stage. Repeat spraying if necessary.
	Rubber Vine		330 mL/10 L water	Apply to freshly cut stump.

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures - Spray/ Graze Techniques				Precaution: An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using spray-graze eg. Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's curse and variegated thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson's curse, preferably graze stock soon destined for slaughter and avoid extended period of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. Do not graze horses or pigs on Paterson's curse.
	Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Paterson's Curse, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium	SA only	1.1 L/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in Autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4 - 5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2 - 3 years for complete control.
	Annual Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Turnip, Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle	Tas & Vic only		
	Amsinckia, Docks (seedling only), Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Paterson's Curse, Annual Thistles	WA only	1.3 L/ha	
	Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle		2.5 L/ha	Apply to Saffron thistle at the end of September when plants are running up to flower. Sub clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all Medic pastures.
	Melons		3.3 L/ha	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 750 mL/ha provides effective control.
	Docks	Vic only	2.3 L/ha	Apply in September only and follow other recommendations above.
	Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear or Variegated Thistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW & ACT only	600 mL - 2.3 L/ha	Spray actively growing 6 - 8 week old weeds. Introduce stock 7 - 10 days after spraying, preferably sheep (cattle are less effective). Stocking rate should be at least 5 times heavier than normal until weeds have been reduced, but before survival of desirable pasture species is threatened. Lucerne and Medics may be damaged and should be grazed short before spraying. Other legumes may be affected.
Lawns	Refer to Weed Table	WA & Qld only	3.4 mL - 6.8 mL/ 1 L water	Wet foliage thoroughly.

4. SPOT SPRAYING

SITUATION AND CROP	WEEDS	STATE	Mixing Rate/Critical Comments
High Volume Spraying	Refer to Weed Table	All States	Add 1/10 th of rate on weed table to 150 L of water. Each 150 L of mix will cover 1000 m^2 (1/10 th ha). eg. If rate in weed table is 1.5 L use 150 mL/150 L water.
Knapsack Application			Add 1/100 th of rate on weed table to 10 L of water. Each 10 L of mix will cover 100 m^2 (1/100 th ha). eg. If rate in weed table is 1.5 L use 15 mL/10 L water.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

PASTURE, CEREAL CROPS: **DO NOT** GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CROP HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.

WEED TABLE:

The rates listed in the Weed Table below are spot spraying rates for use in crop or pasture, or for use where weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved.
NOTE: Where weeds are to be sprayed in a CROP or PASTURE (other than spot spraying) use only the rates given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions for Use.

WEED TABLE:

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP					PASTURE		
	VIC	NSW & ACT	SA	QLD & NT	TAS	WA	NSW, ACT, SA, QLD, NT & TAS only	
Amaranthus spp.	-	1.1 L - 2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Spray young plants.
Apple of Peru	-	1.1 L - 2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.
Bathurst Burr	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.
Blackberry Nightshade	-	1.1 L - 2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	-
California Burr	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.
Cape Tulip	-	-	-	-	-	1.4 L - 2.6 L	-	Low rate for cormils only.*
Capeweed	2.9 L	-	3.5 L	-	2.9 L	-	3.4 L - 5.8 L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.
Caltrop	-	1.6 L - 3.5 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Moderately susceptible.
Charlock	1.1 L - 1.6 L	1.1 L - 2.3 L	1.1 L	-	2.9 L	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L	Spray at rosette stage.

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP					PASTURE		
	VIC	NSW & ACT	SA	QLD & NT	TAS	WA	NSW, ACT, SA, QLD, NT & TAS only	
Clover	-	2.5 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Ice Plant	-	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	-
Docks	2.9 L	-	2.9 L	2.9 L	2.9 L	2.3 L	6.6 L SA only	Spray at multiple leaf stage. - effective only on seedlings.
Fat Hen	-	1.2 L - 3.5 L	-	1.8 L	2.9 L	-	-	Spray pre-flowering.
Fumitory - red	-	-	3.5 L	-	-	-	-	-
Fumitory - white	1.6 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Hexham Scent / Melilotus	2.9 L	-	2.3 L	2.9 L	-	-	2.3 L - 3.4 L	Spray at multiple leaf stage, before seeding.
Hoary Cress	1.8 L - 2.9 L	2.3 L - 3.4 L	2.9 L	2.9 L	-	-	3 L - 3.4 L	Spray rosettes and pre-flowering.
Hogweed / Wireweed	2.9 L	-	-	2.9 L	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic) Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).
Horehound	-	-	2.9 L	-	-	-	4.6 L - 6.6 L SA ONLY	Spray seedlings.
Khaki Weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3 L - 4.5 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.
Lincoln Weed	-	-	3.4 L	-	-	-	-	Spray early rosettes.
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1.6 L	-	-
Lupins	-	1.6 L - 3.4 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexican Poppy	-	-	-	2.9 L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings - plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	-	2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings - resistant in later stages.
Mustards	465 mL - 1.1 L	1.1 L - 2.3 L	1.1 L - 2.9 L	1.8 L	-	1.6 L	1.1 L - 2.3 L	Spray at 2 - 4 leaf up to rosette stage.
New Zealand Spinach	-	2.3 L - 3.4 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noogoora Burr	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.
Paterson's Curse	-	2.3 L - 3.4 L	-	2.9 L	-	2.6 L	3.4 L - 4.6 L	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill.
Potato Weed	-	1.1 L - 2.3 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed	-	1.6 L - 3.4 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rough Poppy	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	-	-

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP					PASTURE		
	VIC	NSW & ACT	SA	QLD & NT	TAS	WA	NSW, ACT, SA, QLD, NT & TAS only	
Safflower	-	1.1 L - 2.8 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherds Purse	-	2.3 L - 3.4 L	-	-	2.9 L	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L	Spray young rosettes.
Skeleton Weed	2.9 L 2.3 L -	3.4 L	2.9 L	-	-	-	3 L - 4.6 L	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Sorrel	2.9 L	3.4 L	2.9 L	-	-	-	-	Only moderately susceptible.
Speedwell-Ivy Leaf	-	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	-
Spiny Emex	-	-	-	2.9 L	-	-	-	Only young plants are susceptible.
Stinkwort	-	1.6 L - 2.8 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storkbill / Erodium	-	-	-	-	2.9 L	-	3.3 L - 6.6 L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
Sunflower (seedlings)	2.9 L	1.1 L - 2.8 L	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	-
Thistle - Californian	-	-	-	-	1.2 L	-	6.6 L - 7.7 L	Repeated applications may be necessary (NSW, Tas only).
- Saffron	2.3 L	1.1 L - 2.8 L	2.9 L	2.9 L	2.0 L	2.3 L	2.3 L - 3.4 L	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender / Shore	-	1.6 L - 2.8 L	-	-	2.9 L	-	2.3 L	Suppression only.
- Soldier	2.9 L	-	-	-	-	-	2.3 L - 3.3 L NOT NSW, ACT, Tas	Spray young rosettes.
- Spear	1.1 L	-	-	-	2.9 L	-	2.3 L - 3.3 L	Spray young rosettes.
- Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3 L - 6.6 L SA ONLY	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.
- Variegated	-	1.1 L - 3.5 L	-	1.8 L	2.9 L	-	2.3 L - 3.4 L	Spray at rosette stage.
Thornapple	-	1.6 L - 2.3 L	-	-	-	-	3.3 L - 5.0 L NOT SA	Spray seedlings only.
Turnip Weed / Rapistrum	-	1.1 L - 2.3 L	-	1.1 L	-	1.6 L	1.1 L - 2.3 L	-
Wards Weed	-	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Cabbage	2.9 L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray multiple leaves
Wild Poppy	1.1 L	-	-	-	-	-	2.3 L - 3.4 L	Spray rosettes.
Wild Radish	2.9 L	3.5 L	2.9 L	1.8 L	2.9 L	1.6 L	1.6 L - 2.3 L	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild Turnip	465 mL - 1.1 L	1.1 L - 2.3 L	660 mL	-	2.9 L	1.4 L	1.1 L - 2.3 L	Spray 2 - 4 leaf up to rosette stage.
Vetches / Tares	2.9 L	-	2.3 L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.

PLANT BACK DAYS FOR 2,4-D AMINE 300

CROP	RATES		
	Up to 1.1 L/ha	1.1 L - 2.3 L/ha	2.3 L - 3.4 L/ha
Balansa Clover	7	7	10
Barley ❶	1	1	3
Chickpeas ❷	7	14	21
Cotton	10	14	21
Faba Beans	7	7	10
Field Peas	7	14	14
Lentils	7	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14
Lucerne	7	7	10
Lupins ❹	7	14	21
Medic	7	7	10
Narbon Beans	7	7	10
Navy Beans	10	10	14
Oats	3	3	7
Perennial Ryegrass	7	7	10
Persian Clover	7	7	10
Phalaris	7	7	10
Canola / Rapeseed ❷	14	21	28
Rice	7	7	14
Safflower ❷	7	14	21
Sorghum ❸	3	7	10
Soybean	14	14	21
Sub-Clover	7	7	10
Sunflower ❸	7	10	14
Triticale ❶	1	3	7
Vetch	7	7	10
Wheat ❶	1	3	7
White Clover	7	7	10

IMPORTANT:
WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15mm OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.

NOTES:

❶ In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for wheat, barley and triticale.
❷ In Queensland, planting of canola / rapeseed, chickpeas and safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15 mm.
❸ In Central Queensland, when using 1.6 L/ha or less of Dow AgroSciences Abound 300, the plant back period for sorghum and sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.
❹ In WA the Plant Back Period for lupins at all rates is 28 days.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 is a water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds.
Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed.
Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 is absorbed by plant foliage and accumulates to toxic levels in the regions of growth and reproduction, upsetting the ability of plants to balance the synthesis and use of nutrients. Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plants which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of root systems. Effects may not be apparent for 7 - 10 days or even up to 21 days under cold or cloudy conditions.
DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, water-logging, disease, insect damage, following frost, weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Reduced results may also occur if weeds are under stress from previous herbicide application. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.
DO NOT spray if strong winds prevail.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 is recommended as a herbicide additive to glyphosate for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 is applied prior to crop establishment, certain Plant Back Periods should be observed to ensure that the herbicide has degraded sufficiently to allow safe sowing of the intended crop. This process is largely influenced by moisture, temperature and certain soil characteristics and may be delayed particularly when conditions are cold and dry. Refer to the Plant Back Period table for specific information. In seasons of heavy weed growth, or where the following conditions apply, it may be necessary to further delay sowing until a suitable seedbed can be formed. Conditions which can delay crop germination and seedling development include; *Heavy green or decaying weed growth incorporated into the soil; *Soil compaction or crusting; *Cold and wet soils; *Deep seeding; *Prior use of residual or pre-emergent herbicides. To minimise these effects it is suggested that: *Weed bulk be reduced by grazing and cultivating to leave trash on the surface to dry out; *A friable seedbed be produced by cultivation, where necessary; *The use of pre-emergent herbicides to be avoided if they might contribute to reduced germination; *A correct seeding depth be used. The preferred alternative is to spray early to control any weeds in their less advanced stages and ensure the seedbed is in a suitable condition for early sowing when soil temperatures are not excessively cold.

APPLICATION

BOOM EQUIPMENT

Application of Dow AgroSciences Abound 300/glyphosate mixtures in spray volumes of 25 - 100 L/ha is recommended. When chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron methyl herbicides are included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 30 L/ha is recommended. When Simazine is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha is recommended.
Flat fan nozzle equipment is recommended using pressures in the range 240 - 280kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Application of Dow AgroSciences Abound 300/glyphosate mixtures using either Micronair or boom equipment should occur in a minimum spray volume of 15 L/ha. Droplets with an average size of 250 - 350 micron diameter are recommended. Swath width should be 15 - 17 metres.
Application under hot conditions: High temperature and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperatures reach 25°C increase water volume to 30 L/Ha, and increase droplet size to at least 300 micron diameter. DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 35°C.
DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas.
Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Spray solutions of Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 and glyphosate should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic-lined containers. Do not mix, store or apply spray solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 glyphosate spray solutions may react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture that can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.
Thoroughly clean all equipment after use either by using hot soapy water or 1% solution of ammonia followed by several clean water rinses or use a proprietary cleaner such as Spraymate Tank & Equipment Cleaner.
If using a sulfonylurea herbicides such as chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron-methyl, follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels.

COMPATIBILITY

Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 is compatible in tank mixes with atrazine, chlorsulfuron, dicamba, dimethoate, glyphosate, Lorsban* 500EC, metsulfuron-methyl, omethoate, paraquat/diquat (e.g. Spray Seed®), phosmet, and simazine.

NOTE

1. As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences all mixtures should be tested on a small scale before mixing in the spray tank.
2. Tank mixing instructions:

   Fill the spray tank 1/4 full of water and agitate. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granules first. Agitate until these are uniformly dispersed, meanwhile adding water until the tank is 90% full. Add suspension concentrates (flowables) then soluble concentrates. Emulsifiable concentrates go in last. Top off the tank with water and continue agitation until all the ingredients are properly mixed.

   Observe any mixing sequence instructions mentioned on the tank mix products.

SURFACTANT ADDITION

DO NOT add surfactant except for Conservation Tillage where the product is to be tank-mixed with a glyphosate product. In this situation always add either a non-ionic surfactant (900 g/L) such as Spraymate Activator) or an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI - 700 in accordance with label directions on the glyphosate product. Use an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI - 700 with glyphosate if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture of if faster brownout of weeds is required.
DO NOT mix with spraying oils, or any other materials or agricultural chemicals except as directed on this label.
DO NOT use an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI - 700 if sulfonylurea herbicides (chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron-methyl) are included in the spray mixture.

TANK MIXTURES

The Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 Directions for Use on this label are designed to be used as a tank mixture with glyphosate herbicides. However as shown in the compatibility and surfactant addition sections of this label, it is possible to extend/improve weed control to include other foliage applied and/or residual herbicides and adjuvants.
A mixture of Abound 300 and glyphosate may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants where recommended in the Directions for Use tables. Read and follow all label Directions, Restraints and Plant back periods, withholding periods and Safety Directions for the tank mix products.

Dicamba - For improved control of Sow Thistle. Observe any regional use restrictions
Chlorsulfuron - Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.
Metsulfuron-methyl - For improved knockdown control of Yellow burrweed (amsinckia), Volunteer chickpeas, Chickweed, Common sowthistle, Cut-leaf mignonette, Deadnettle, Faba beans, Mallee catchfly, Soursob, Stagger weed, Wild garlic. Chlorsulfuron herbicides do not provide residual in-crop weed control.

INSECTICIDES

Dimethoate, Lorsban 500EC, omethoate and phosmet and can be introduced into the tank mix for specific control to prevent insect damage to emerging crops.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 mixes readily with water. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials.

1. Fill the spray tank with clean water to one half of the required amount and start agitation. Do not use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming when herbicides are added.
2. Where an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI - 700 is recommended at either 100 mL or 300 mL/100 L, add to tank through top mesh screen.
3. Add recommended herbicide additive / insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Dow AgroSciences 2,4 D Amine 300 and mix thoroughly.
5. Add the glyphosate product and the remaining water.
6. When a non-ionic surfactant is used, add near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
7. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

GROUP I HERBICIDE

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Dow AgroSciences 300 Herbicide is a member of the Phenoxys group of herbicides. Dow AgroSciences 300 has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action.
For weed resistance management Dow AgroSciences 2,4 D Amine 300 is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 and other Group I 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 Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 to control resistant weeds.

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

Drift Warning: Direct spray contact or even slight drift may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plants including trees and native vegetation. DO NOT use when breeze is blowing towards nearby desirable plants. DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures. Equipment settings which produce fine droplets (150 microns or less), winds over 8 km/h, "still air" and hot dry days all contribute to drift. Avoid spray drift onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, flowers, vegetables, vines, fruit trees, legume crops and pastures, oil seed crops or other susceptible crops and trees (e.g. Kurrajongs, Belahs, Eucalypts).

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Low hazard to bees. May be applied at any time as recommended in the Directions for Use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage of all containers:

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area.
DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Disposal

Recycled containers:

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the ***drum****MUSTER* logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any ***drum****MUSTER* collection or similar container management site.
The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

Non-recycled containers:

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.

Refillable containers:

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

Returnable containers:

Do not tamper with the dry valves or security seal.
Do not contaminate the drum with water or any other foreign matter. After each use of the product ensure that the dry valve coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained. Add the rinsings to the spray tank. When the drum is empty close all valves and return to the point of purchase. The drum remains the property of Dow AgroSciences and must be returned.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- Poisonous if swallowed.
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- DO NOT inhale spray mist.
- When preparing spray, wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow length PVC gloves and face shield.
- When using the prepared spray, wear face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water.
- 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, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed on the Material Safety Data Sheet for Dow AgroSciences Abound 300 Herbicide which is available from Dow AgroSciences on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096.

NOTICE

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions for use. No warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by Dow AgroSciences, or under abnormal conditions.

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 000
FOR POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS)
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN AUSTRALIA
1-800 033 882
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

APVMA Approval No: 58761/0505

Dow AgroSciences