

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Gesatop Granules

900 WG HERBICIDE

Active Constituent: 900 g/kg SIMAZINE

For the control of weeds in Almonds, Asparagus, Berry Fruit, Chickpeas, Citrus, Faba Beans, Gladioli, Hops, Lupins, Pome Fruit, Roses, Vineyards, TT Canola and other crops in certain States as specified in the Directions For Use Table.

GROUP **C** HERBICIDE

APVMA Approval No: 49518/0803

Pack size: 10 kg, 15 kg

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Resistant Weeds Warning

GESATOP GRANULES 900 WG 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 GESATOP GRANULES is a Group C herbicide.

Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to GESATOP GRANULES and other Group C 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 GESATOP GRANULES or other Group C 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 GESATOP GRANULES 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 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.

Uses

This product is a pre-emergence herbicide which selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in almonds (SA only), asparagus, berry fruit, canola (triazine tolerant varieties only), chickpeas, citrus, faba beans, gladioli, hops, lupins, pome fruit, roses and vineyards. Established perennial species are not satisfactorily controlled. Since this product enters weeds mainly through their roots its effectiveness depends on rainfall or irrigation after application to move it down to the 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 residual action has probably been dissipated.

Araucaria, Corymbia, Eucalyptus and Pinus plantations: Field trials and use experience has indicated that the following species are tolerant. Test tolerance before treating other species. **Araucaria** – all commercial species.

Corymbia – *maculata*. **Eucalyptus** – *agglomerata, calophylla, camaldulensis, cladocalyx, cloeziana, dunnii, globulus, grandis, laevopinea, nitens, pilularis, pseudoglobulus, regnans, rudis, saligna, wandoo*. **Pinus** – *caribaea* and hybrids, *elliottii, pinaster, radiata*.

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 GESATOP GRANULES 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 **2.2 kg/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 **1.1 kg/ha**.

Post-emergence use - It is recommended that Gesaprim only be used, and at rates of **1.1 kg/ha** or less, on both acid or alkaline soils.

Mixing

This product must be mixed with water and applied by suitable spray equipment.

1. Fill vat no more than 25% full with clean water BEFORE adding GESATOP GRANULES. Begin agitating vat contents vigorously and continue agitation during entire mixing and spraying operations.
2. Pour required amount of GESATOP GRANULES STEADILY into vat. Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. DO NOT dump product into vat all at once.
3. After adding required quantity of GESATOP GRANULES and obtaining COMPLETE DISPERSION, continue to fill vat to desired level for spraying. Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue during the entire spraying operation. N.B. Spray solution should NOT be left standing in the vat overnight.

PRODUCT CONVERSION RATE
FLOWABLE (FW) VS GRANULES (WG)

FLOWABLE (500 g/L) L/ha	GRANULES (900 g/kg) kg/ha
0.75	0.4
1.0	0.55
1.5	0.8
1.6	0.9
1.7	1.0
2.0	1.1
2.2	1.2
2.3	1.3
2.5	1.4
3.0	1.7
3.5	1.9
4.0	2.2
4.5	2.5
7.0	3.9

20 LITRES FLOWABLE = 11.1 KILOGRAMS GRANULES
15 KILOGRAMS GRANULES = 27 LITRES FLOWABLE

Gesatop Granules

Application

High Volume Equipment: Apply the rate listed in the Directions for Use table to approximately 500 m² crop or non-agricultural land.

Knapsack Sprayer: Apply the rate listed in the Directions for Use table to approximately 100 m² crop.

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 may be captured by farm earthworks.

Compatibility

This product has been tested and found physically compatible with the following products at recommended label rates and dilutions. Gramoxone®, SpraySeed®, Roundup*, Roundup CT*. Always add the granules to the tank first as per the mixing instructions and ensure that the product is completely dispersed before adding a knockdown herbicide.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry Period

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants, except Lupins (WA only). DO NOT make more than 2 applications during any 1 year in asparagus, berry fruits, citrus, almonds, gladioli, hops, apples, pears, roses, vineyards or lupins.

DO NOT use near newly planted shrubs, young ornamentals and species with shallow roots.

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 9 months following treatment with GESATOP GRANULES at rates up to 2.5 kg/ha. When rates exceed 2.5 kg/ha, plantings may not be possible for very long periods afterwards.

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.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT apply this product within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This product is very highly toxic to algae and aquatic macrophytes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children. Store in closed, original container in a dry, cool well ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Single rinse bag before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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 products should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale dust or 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 067 108 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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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop/ Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate			Critical Comments
			/ ha	/ 100 L	/ 15 L Knapsack	
Apples and Pears	Slim Amaranth, Redshank, Powell's Amaranth, Redroot Amaranth, Annual Thistle, Common	Qld only	3.9 kg	90 to 120 g	15 to 25 g	Apply to bare soil. Use highest rate in heavy soil.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1.8 to 2.5 kg			
Almonds established for 3 years	Sowthistle, Barley Grass, Bindii, Brome Grass, Capeweed,	SA only	1 to 2 kg	60 to 120 g	15 to 25 g	Apply to bare moist soil immediately after cultivation and before weeds emerge. Use highest rate on heavy soil.
Asparagus	Chickweed, Creeping Oxalis, Fat Hen, Geranium, Ivy-Leaf Speedwell, Nettles, Turnips, Potato Weed, Shepherd's Purse, Wild Mustard, Annual Ryegrass, Winter Grass, Wireweed, Wild Oats and suppression of Soursob	All States	1.3 to 2.5 kg	-	-	Apply to bare moist soil after last cultivation and before spear emergence. Use the highest rate on heavy soils.
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.					
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		1.1 to 2.2 kg	-	-	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.
Citrus established for 12 months	Slim Amaranth, Redshank, Powell's Amaranth, Redroot Amaranth, Annual Thistle, Common		1.3 to 2.5 kg	60 to 120 g	15 to 25 g	Apply to bare moist soil immediately after cultivation and before weeds emerge. Use highest rate on heavy soil.
Gladioli	Sowthistle, Barley Grass, Bindii, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Creeping Oxalis, Fat-hen,		1.2 kg	60 g / approx. 500 m ²	15 g / 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	Geranium, Ivy-Leaf Speedwell, Nettles, Turnips, Potato Weed, Shepherd's Purse, Wild Mustard, Annual Ryegrass, Winter Grass, Wireweed, Wild Oats and suppression of Soursob		1.3 to 2.5 kg	-	-	Apply to bare moist soil in late winter, before hop emergence. Hops should be covered by 50 mm of soil. Use highest rate on heavy soil.
Roses established for 12 months		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		60 to 120 g	15 to 25 g	Apply to bare moist soil. Use highest rate in heavy soil.
Vineyards vines established for 12 months in NSW, Vic, Tas, SA WA, and for 3 years in Qld		Qld only	3.9 kg			Warning: DO NOT use on excessively sandy soils, as crop damage may occur.

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Gesatop Granules

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop/ Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate / ha	Critical Comments
Sub Clover established Lucerne and perennial grass pastures	Vulpia (Silvergrass), Rat's-tail Fescue, Squirrel-tail Fescue, Sand Fescue	NSW, Vic, SA, only	550 to 900 g	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 GESATOP GRANULES 900 WG is applied. DO NOT use herbicides for broadleaved weed control within 3 weeks of application.
		NSW, Vic only	550 to 800 g plus 100 to 160 mL of Gramoxone® 250	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 Gramoxone® 250 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.
		SA only	400 to 550 g plus 100 to 160 mL of Gramoxone® 250	DO NOT apply to stressed plants. Insect infestations should be controlled and Sub Clover allowed to recover before the GESATOP GRANULES 900 WG plus Gramoxone® 250 is applied. DO NOT use herbicides for broadleaved weed control within 3 weeks of application.
	Vulpia (Silvergrass), Rat's-tail Fescue	WA only	400 to 550 g	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 lower rate on light textured soils. DO NOT use with broadleaf weed herbicides within 3 weeks of using GESATOP GRANULES 900 WG. 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.
Faba Beans	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed), Deadnettle, Fumitories, Geranium, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Medics, Mustards	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	1.1 to 1.4 kg	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 fully 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.
	Paradoxa Grass, Saffron Thistle, Soursob, Volunteer Canola, Wireweed and suppression of Wild Oats		550 to 800 g 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 fully reliable results significant rainfall (20 to 30 mm) is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application.
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	800 g plus 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.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop/ Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha	Critical Comments
Chickpeas <i>(continued)</i>	Capeweed, Clover, Dock, Doublegee, Mustard, Radish, Self Sown Cereals, Silver Grass, Turnip Weed and suppression of Barley Grass, Ryegrass and Wild Oats	WA only	550 g to 1.1 kg	For best results, apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding, or as a pre-emergent treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20 to 30 mm) 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 0.55 to 0.775 kg on lighter soils and in the Northern Agricultural areas, and up to 1.1 kg on heavier soil types. DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands.
Lupins	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Capeweed, Fumitories, Wireweed, Corn Gromwell (Sheep Weed), Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Turnips, Mustards, Geraniums, suppression of Wild Oats, Brome Grass and Soursob	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	800 g to 1.1 kg on light soils 1.3 to 2.2 kg on loam soils	Apply 50 to 100 L of spray mixture/ha. Apply to bare moist soil at or within 2 days of sowing. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Use the highest rate on heavy soil or where free organic matter such as trash is present. If dry conditions prevail after application, incorporation with light harrows up to 1 week after sowing may assist results.
	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	550 g to 1.1 kg on light soils 1.1 to 1.6 kg on gravelly loam soils	Can be applied as a pre-emergent treatment before or within 2 days of planting. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. For fully reliable results significant rainfall (10 to 20 mm) is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. NOTE: Not for use on white or grey sands.
			550 g to 1.1 kg 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 to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20 to 30 mm) 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			550 to 800 g with the recommended rate of a knockdown herbicide	For best results, apply to bare moist soil 1 to 6 days prior to seeding to areas where the crop will be sown under a conservation tillage system. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone (20 to 30 mm) 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.

Gesatop Granules

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop/ Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate per ha	Critical Comments
Forestry Including farm tree plantations <i>Pinus, Araucaria, Corymbia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> tree plantings pre and post planting (see General Instructions for further information on tree species)	Pre-emergence control of many annual and some perennial grasses and broadleaved weeds including Amaranths, Annual (Wimmera) Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Barnyard Grass, Bindii, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Corn Gromwell (Iron/Sheepweed) Creeping Oxalis, Fat Hen, Fumitories, Geranium, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, Mustards, Native Geranium, Nettles, Potato Weed, Powell's Amaranth, Red Root Amaranth, Red Shank, Shepherd's Purse, Summer Grass, Thistles – Annual, Soldier, Variegated, Turnips, Turnip Weed, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Yellow Wood Sorrel. Weeds suppressed at higher rates: Soursob, Wild Oats Weeds suppressed only in WA: Annual Ryegrass, Brome Grass, Dock, Doublegee, Radish, Sorrel, Soursob, Wild Turnip, Wireweed	All States	1.6 - 7.6 kg/ha	GESATOP GRANULES 900 WG may be applied prior to or after planting. For most situations use 5 to 5.5 kg/ha. On gravelly coarse textured soils use 2.8 to 4 kg/ha. In WA and SA in medium rainfall zones (400 – 600 mm) use 3 to 4 kg/ha and for sandy low organic soils use 1.6 to 3 kg/ha. On sandy soils allow two weeks and at least 50 mm of rain between spraying and planting. Use a maximum rate of 1.6 kg/ha for overspraying eucalyptus plantations on sandy, low organic matter soils in WA and SA. For short term weed control or when applied with other pre-emergent herbicides use half rates according to the situation. Apply to bare ground. Best results will be achieved if applied to moist, finely tilled soil. If weeds are present add a knockdown or other partner herbicide as a tank mix. If spraying after planting check tree tolerance to knockdown or other partner herbicide before using. Application in a band 1.5 to 2 m wide, over the planting row is recommended although broadcast application can also be used. Rates above refer to sprayed hectares and not field hectares. Some tree damage may occur, especially with post-plant application. Recovery is normally rapid. Directed application is preferred for post-planting application especially when the higher rates are used.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS	
Harvest:	
<i>All crops:</i>	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
Grazing:	
<i>Canola:</i>	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
<i>Sub Clover:</i>	DO NOT GRAZE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
<i>Chickpeas:</i>	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 9 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
<i>Faba Beans:</i>	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.