DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

AERIAL SPRAYING: Use a water rate of 100-300L/ha and apply as a coarse quality spray as defined by the British Crop Protection Council (BCPC) system or the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE)

BOOM SPRAYING: Use a minimum water rate of 200l/ha and apply as a medium quality spray as defined by the British Crop protection Council (BCPC) system or the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE). SPOT GUN: Use an extension lance fitted with a solid cone nozzle.

HIGH VOLUME: Apply as a wetting spray to full coverage using either a hand lance with a solid cone or a handgun fitted with a No 4 tip at 500-2000kPa to deliver 1000-1550L/ha.

KNAPSACK: Apply as a wetting spray to saturation using at least 500l/ha of water.

MIXING: Partly fill the spray tank and add the required amount of HALOX 100EC. Agitate and then add the remaining amount of water. When compatible herbicides are tank-mixed they should be added first. Use HALOX 100EC with a suitable spraying oil to optimise weed control. Use HALOX 100EC without spraying oil on peas, lentils, nursery plants and in mixtures with other herbicides.

FORESTRY TREE RELEASE: HALOX 100EC may be applied over forestry species including Radiata pine and Eucalyptus species. To control broadleaf weeds in Radiata pine, atrazine, simazine, terbuthylazine and clopyralid herbicides may be added. To control broadleaf weeds in Eucalyptus, clopyralid may be added. Do not add spraying oil to mixtures of HALOX 100EC with either clopyralid or terbuthylazine herbicides. Some tree scorch may occur if trees are in spring flush.

TREE NURSERIES: HALOX 100EC may be applied over seedling Radiata pine, Eucalyptus, Acacia, Casuarina and other seedling plantation and ornamental tree species. Where there is no previous experience, apply HALOX 100EC over a few plants before treating larger areas. Do not add spraying oil.

PIPFRUIT, CITRUS: Apply as a mixture with spraying oil and as a directed spray around the base of the tree to avoid direct contact with the fruit.

PEAS, LENTILS: Apply HALOX 100EC at no more than 1.5L/ha. Do not mix HALOX 100EC with any other herbicide unless previous experience has shown the mixture to be safe. Do not add spraying oil.

ASPARAGUS: Apply as a mixture with spraying oil after the final cut.

ONIONS: Apply HALOX 100EC at no more than 1.5L/ha. Use in a mixture with spraying oil. For best results apply when the weeds are small and actively growing.

It is an offence for users of this product to cause residues exceeding the relevant MRL in the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: For peas and lentils do not apply later than flowering. For asparagus do not apply during the cutting season. For Onions do not apply within 5 weeks of harvest.

SOIL RESIDUES: Do not plant cereal, maize or grass crops within 12 weeks of treatment.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING: HALOX 100EC is a GROUP A HERBICIDE. Naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Aryloxyphenoxypropionates (FOPs) herbicides can become more prevalent after many years of continuous use.
To delay the onset of, or control resistant weeds, use in rotation with herbicides of a different mode of action. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use Rainbow & Brown Ltd accepts no liability for losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

RAINFASTNESS: Product is rainfast one hour after application.

COMPATIBILITY: Product may be tank mixed with herbicides such as Terbuthylazine, Simazine, Atrazine and Clopyralid.

HALOX 100 EC

APPLICATION GUIDELINES

READ COMPLETELY BEFORE MIXING OR APPLYING

Rainbow & Brown Ltd
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www.RainbowBrown.co.nz

24-HOUR EMERGENCY
PHONE (0800 CHEMCALL) 0800-243 622

USE RATES FOR WEED CONTROL:

WEED	BROADCAST L/ha	KNAPSNAP mL/10L	SPOTGUN mL/L	HANDGUN mL/100L	COMMENTS
Wild oats	0.50	12.5	6		
Annual grass weeds including annual ryegrass, summer grass, barnyard grass, bristle grass and volunteer cereals	0.60	12.5	6		For best results apply when the weeds are small and actively growing. A repeat application may be required, or use with spaying oil, if the weeds are at an advanced growth stage or grass weeds growing under stress or slow growth conditions.
Annual poa	1.50	30	15	300	
Cocksfoot, prairie grass, Yorkshire fog, sweet vernal, soft brome (goosegrass)	1.25-2.50	25	12.5	250	Use the high rate for grass weeds at an advanced growth stage or grass weeds growing under stress or slow growth conditions.
Perennial ryegrass	1.25-2.50	25	12.5	250	Broadcast application: Use the low rate with the addition of spraying oil. Use the higher without oil. For perennial ryegrass at an advanced growth stage or growing under stress or slow growth Conditions, use the high rate plus spraying il.
Cultivated couch	1.25-2.50				Use low rate on young or actively regenerating couch after extensive cultivation to break roots into small pieces. Use the high rate on tillering couch. The low rate may be used for suppression and the high rate for longer term control.
Sod bound couch, mercer grass, browntop, ratstail, Indian doab, kikuyu, paspalum	3.75-5.0	60	40	375	Use the high rate for grass weeds at an advanced growth stage or grass weeds under stress or slow growth conditions. Use the high rate on sod bound couch.
Pampas grass	7.50	150	60	500	For best results treat plants less than 1m high.
African feathergrass					Repeat applications may be required.

N.B. Hair grass and chewings fescue are not controlled at rates listed above.