



INTERNATIONAL LABEL TEXT

All country-specific regulations must be observed.

FUSILADE FORTETM 150 EC

A12715A

Pack size: [entered by country] *Registration* *Number:*
[entered by country]

Emulsifiable Concentrate

Herbicide

FUSILADE FORTE 150EC is used for post emergence control of annual and perennial grasses in broad-leaved crops

Active Ingredient Content

150 g/li Fluazifop-P-butyl (ISO draft common name)*
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* CAS: butyl(R)-2-[4-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy] propanoate
IUPAC: butyl (R)-2-[4-(5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyloxy)phenoxy] propionate

Note: FUSILADE FORTE contains a built in wetter

Physical Properties

Light to dark tan liquid

First Aid / Antidote

Apply symptomatic therapy. There is no specific antidote.

Hazard Classification

Oral toxicity: WHO class III (slightly hazardous, acute oral toxicity > 2000 mg/kg)

Dermal toxicity: WHO class II (moderately hazardous acute oral toxicity > 2000mg/kg)








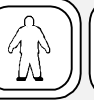


Skin Irritation: Irritant to skin

Eye Irritation: Non-irritant

Sensitization: Non-sensitizer

This ILT serves as a basis for local label texts. In case of questions, the experts managing the active ingredient must be contacted for clarification.

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					CAUTION				
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<p>Safety Text: Slightly hazardous (oral), Moderately hazardous (dermal), Irritant to skin. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child*. Very toxic to algae.</p> <p>KEEP LOCKED UP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. KEEP AWAY from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. WEAR suitable protective clothing, i.e. gloves, eye, face protection</p> <p><i>* Classification on the basis of slightly delayed development in foetuses in absence of maternal toxicity, classification to be assessed at country level. Triggers R63 in the EU. For further information contact regional regulatory affairs and toxicology expert if required.</i></p>									

General Product Information

Read all label directions before using.

FUSILADE FORTE is a selective post emergence herbicide for control of actively growing grass weeds (including volunteer cereals) in broad-leaved crops. FUSILADE FORTE may also be used in non-crop situations.

FUSILADE FORTE is a systemic herbicide which moves from the treated foliage into the shoots, roots, rhizomes,, stolons, and growing points of treated grass weeds.

Thorough coverage of all weed plant foliage is important for good activity. Optimum weed control is achieved when young actively growing weeds are treated that are not under stress from moisture, temperature, low soil fertility, or mechanical or chemical injury.

Mode of Action

Growth of treated grass weeds stops soon after application as FUSILADE FORTE is rapidly absorbed by green leaves and subsequently translocated throughout the plant where it accumulates at growing points, both above ground and in the roots, rhizomes and stolons. The first symptoms are generally not evident for approximately a week following application. Growing points turn brown and rot; shoot tips can be easily pulled out after 2 to 3 weeks. Young leaves turn yellow or redden soon after this, but more mature leaves may remain green for an extended period. Weed control is usually complete 3 to 5 weeks after application.

FUSILADE FORTE inhibits acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACCCase), the enzyme catalysing the first committed step in *de novo* fatty acid synthesis.

Weed Resistance

The repeated use of this product or with herbicides with the same mode of action may lead to a selection of resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices may reduce the likelihood that resistant weeds will arise. Your local SYNGENTA Crop Protection sales representative, distributor or dealer can be consulted for the most up-to-date information.

Resistance to ACCCase inhibiting herbicides has been documented. Consult guidelines that have been produced by local authorities.

Application Information

Timing

Best control of susceptible grasses is obtained when FUSILADE FORTE is applied to actively growing grasses before they exceed recommended growth stages.

For best results, do not treat weeds that are not actively growing or are growing under stress. Under such conditions, the biological processes of the weeds slow down and FUSILADE FORTE translocation in the weed can be significantly reduced, resulting in incomplete kill or only suppression of normally susceptible weeds. Conditions that are known to cause stress to weeds include drought, high temperatures, low temperatures, use of preemergent herbicides, low soil fertility, recent cultivations, etc. Combinations of any of these conditions can exacerbate plant stress.

Do not treat grasses that have tillered (see table on page 4), formed a seed head or have exceeded the growth stages recommended on the label. Best perennial grass weed control is obtained if rhizomes or stolons are cut up by preplant tillage practices (plowing, discing, etc) to stimulate FORTEimum emergence of shoots.

Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed population reaches the recommended growth stage for treatment. Use the highest recommended rate for the grasses in that group.

Weeds germinating after application will not be controlled.

Where irrigation is used as part of a normal cropping practice, best results are usually obtained when FUSILADE FORTE is applied 7 days after application.

FUSILADE FORTE is rainfast within one hour of application.

Cultivation

Cultivation of treated grasses is not recommended within 7 days prior to or within 7 days after application of FUSILADE FORTE as weeds may be put under stress, reducing weed control. Timely cultivation 2 to 3 weeks after applying FUSILADE FORTE may assist weed control.

Spray Equipment

FUSILADE FORTE can be applied with any medium or high volume sprayer that is capable of adequate coverage and even distribution. FUSILADE FORTE can be used with tractor mounted and knapsack sprayers.

All application equipment has to be properly calibrated before use, with regard to forward speed, flow rate and evenness of distribution.

Recommended spray volumes:

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Annual weeds and volunteer cereals: 200 l/ha

Perennial weeds: up to 400 l/ha

Mixing

Make certain the sprayer is clean and not contaminated. Calculate carefully the required amount of spray mixture in order to prevent any left over in the spray tank after treatments.

Fill $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the spray tank with clean water, start agitation, add the calculated and measured quantity of product and continue to refill the spray tank with agitation. Continue agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform spray mixture. When filling the spray tank the filling hose should always be above water level in order to prevent suck back.

Sprayer clean-up

Thoroughly clean spray tank with water and a commercial tank cleaner BEFORE and AFTER each use. Clean nozzles and screens as well.

Compatibility

FUSILADE FORTE is compatible with various fungicides and insecticides. Tank mixtures with various broadleaved herbicides may result in decreased grass control (antagonism) or in reduced crop tolerance and are only recommended after successful local compatibility tests have been conducted. If no compatibility tests have been conducted, intervals of at least 5 days before or 5 days after FUSILADE FORTE must be observed. Additional adjuvants should not be added to a mixture of FUSILADE FORTE and other products.

Tank mixes of FUSILADE FORTE with any agricultural product not specified on this label or other supplemental labeling may result in unsatisfactory crop injury and/or grass control.

Rotation and minimum re-cropping interval

FUSILADE FORTE does have preemergence activity; therefore it is important to not plant rotational grass crops such as corn, sorghum, and cereals with 60 days of last application. This interval can be adjusted based upon local data.

Spectrum of Activity

FUSILADE FORTE will control a broad spectrum of annual and perennial grass weeds when applied post emergence.

[NOTE: Each country to add details on species controlled. The following list of species has been compiled from FUSILADE DX (USA), Fusilade 250 (Brazil) FUSILADE FORTE (UK) and FUSILADE (Australia) to demonstrate the breadth of sensitive species. Local data for rates will need to be developed in country]

Annual grasses

<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
<i>Avena fatua</i>	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
<i>Avena sativa</i>	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
<i>Avena strigosa</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
<i>Brachiaria plantaginea</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	<i>Oryza sativa (red rice)</i>
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
<i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i>	<i>Pennisetum setosum</i>
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Phalaris minor</i>
<i>Digitaria bicornis</i>	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>
<i>Digitaria horizontalis</i>	<i>Rottboelia exaltata</i>
<i>Digitaria horizontalis</i>	<i>Secale cereale</i>
<i>Digitaria insularis</i>	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	<i>Setaria geniculata</i>
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>
<i>Echinochloa crusgavonis</i>	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	<i>Sorghum alnum</i>
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
<i>Elymus repens</i>	<i>Sorghum arundinaceum</i>
<i>Eragrostis megastachya</i>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
<i>Eragrostis plana</i>	<i>Tridens flavus</i>
<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>
	<i>Zea mays</i>

Perennial Grasses

<i>Agropyron repens</i>	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
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<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	<i>Panicum FORTEicum</i>
<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>
<i>Ehrarta calycina</i>	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
<i>Elymus repens</i>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>	<i>Tridens flavus</i>
<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	

FUSILADE FORTE does not control sedges and broad-leaved weeds.

Dosage rates

Rates for seedling grasses will be lower than rates required for tillering or advanced stages of growth. Higher rates will also provide more reliable & robust weed control. Recommendations must be based upon local data and experience.

Weed species	Growth stage	Rates (g ai/ha)
Vounteer cereals: barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat.	2 to 3 leaf	85 to 125
	tillering	125 to 188
Annual weeds: <i>Avena fatua</i> <i>Digitatia sanguinalis</i> <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> <i>Alopercurus myosuroides</i>	3 to 4 leaves	125 to 188
Perennial weeds		250 to 375

Crop uses

FUSILADE FORTE is selective in many broadleaved annual and perennial crops.

[Each country to add details on registered use patterns]

Field Crops	Vegetable Crops	Fruit & nut Crops
Alfalfa	Asparagus	Almonds
Beans	Cabbage	Apples
Cotton	Cauliflower	Avacodos
Flax	Carrots	Dates
Lupin	Celery	Figs
Peas	Garlic	Filberts
Peanuts	Onions	Grapes
Potatos	Lettuce	Citrus
Oil seed rape	Pepper	Kiwi
Sugarbeets	Spinach	Olives
Sunflower	Tomato	Pistachios
& many others	& many others	& many others

The residue situation is complex and depends on the crop, treatment rate and time of treatment. Any label language related to PHI must be consulted with the appropriate experts.

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The built in wetter system of FUSILADE FORTE can cause dewaxing of leaf surfaces, which may result in some chlorotic spots. These symptoms disappear quickly and do not effect plant growth, development or yield.

FUSILADE FORTE should not be applied to the crop if plants are under severe stress due to drought, cold weather, hail, water logged soil, disease, insect damage or nutrient deficiency.

ADDITIONAL ADJUVANTS SHOULD NOT BE ADDED TO FUSILADE FORTE AS IT ALREADY CONTAINS AN OPTIMIZED ADJUVANT SYSTEM. ADDING MORE SURFACTANTS CAN CAUSE CROP PHYTOTOXICITY.

Safety Aspects

Precautionary measures

KEEP LOCKED UP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN and other unauthorized persons, and animals.

Operator safety

AVOID any contact of skin, eyes or clothing with concentrate or spray mixture. DO NOT breathe dust or spray mist. DO NOT eat, drink or smoke while handling the product, wash hands and face before doing so. If any indisposition occurs, stop work, follow first aid measures, and call a physician.

WEAR protective clothing, i.e. for preparation: impermeable gloves, for application: overalls, hat or cap, and solid footwear. If Contamination occurs with concentrate or spray mixture, immediately wash skin thoroughly, flush eyes several times with abundant fresh water, remove contaminated clothing. AFTER USE, thoroughly clean protective equipment and wash entire body and change clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

First Aid

If poisoning is suspected, stop work immediately and call a physician. Show label to the physician. In case of contact with skin, remove contaminated clothing; wash affected body parts immediately with plenty of water and soap. Rinse splashes from eyes with abundant fresh and clean water for several minutes. If inhaled move to clean air. If swallowed, repeatedly administer medicinal charcoal in plenty of water. Seek medical advice immediately if a large volume of concentrate was ingested.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient and never induce vomiting.

Environment and wildlife

AVOID drift to other crops. Special care should be given if FUSILADE FORTE is sprayed close to grass crops as they are highly sensitive to FUSILADE FORTE. DO NOT contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes and water areas, such as ponds, ditches, lakes, drainage systems, etc. by disposal of product waste, direct overspray or spray drift. Newly treated areas must not be grazed and all livestock is to be kept out.

Very toxic to algae. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment - classification to be assessed at the country level. For further information contact regional regulatory affairs and ecotox expert if required.

Spillage and leakage

In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

Spilt product must not be re-used.

Product and container disposal

Triple rinse containers, then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Do not reuse empty container. CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD; FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

ALWAYS comply with local legal requirements.

Storage conditions

Store in original container only. Store away from sun and damp, in a well-ventilated area apart from food and feed, under lock and key. DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed. Keep container closed when not in use.

Protect from frost and AVOID storage above 40 C.

Shelf-life

The shelf life is:

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for temperate climates: at least 2 years

for hot climates: at least 2 years

Legal Aspects

Before applying the product read the attached package leaflet.

User's risk

The user bears the risk for damage resulting from factors beyond the manufacturer's control.

Resistant strains of weeds may develop or may exist against which herbicides may be less effective. Since the occurrence of such strains cannot be forecast, neither the manufacturer nor its distributors can assume responsibility for any loss or damage caused by failure to control resistant weeds.

All recommendations for use of the herbicide are based on the current state of the manufacturer's knowledge. Since the manufacturer cannot control the farmers' choice of herbicides, its application, use, storage or processing of the product or other agronomic practices, the manufacturer cannot assume responsibility therefor.

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