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CAUTION

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

Basta® Ultra

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 211 g/L GLUFOSINATE-P-AMMONIUM

GROUP	10	HERBICIDE

For non-residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds in various situations as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

CONTENTS: 1L - 1000L

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APVMA Approval No.: 94734 / 143495

SL FORMULATION TYPE Soluble Concentrate

RESTRAINTS
DO NOT apply with aircraft.
DO NOT use on sports fields, golf courses and other recreation turf areas.
DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 4 hours or final weed control may be reduced.
DO NOT apply to weeds under stress due to, for example, very dry, very wet, frosty, or diseased conditions.
DO NOT apply more than one application of up to 2.8 L/ha, or or more than two applications up to 2.5 L/ha or more than three applications up to 2.1 L/ha in orchards, plantations, forestry plantations, date palms, native foods, or oil tea tree per season.
DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
DO NOT irrigate to the point of water runoff from the treatment area for at least 3 days after application.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS
Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

-spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category

-minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory downwind buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones (metres)				
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
Up to 2800 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	0	15	0	0	0
	1.0 m or lower	15	50	0	25	10
Up to 1600 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	0	10	0	0	0
	1.0 m or lower	10	30	0	15	0
600 mL/ha or lower	0.5 m or lower	0	0	0	0	0
	1.0 m or lower	0	15	0	5	0

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

A. PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS and OTHER ROW CROPS

CROP	PEST/DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel, including, Avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, pitaya (dragon fruit), rambutan plantations Citrus orchards Pome and stone fruit orchards Tree nut plantations Olive plantations Coffee plantations Vineyards	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	0.6-2.8L/Ha	Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section **Application** for specific information on application methods. **Warnings**: Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (uncalloused) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on **Application** and **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.** Controlled Droplet Application equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards. Basta Ultra may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria: **WEED SPECIES** **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH** **WEED DENSITY** **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **WEED SPECIES:** Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH:** Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering; broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse. A median rate should be used for medium sized plants (grasses: tillering; broadleaves: 4 leaf to advanced vegetative) and the high rate should be used when weeds are mature (grasses: noding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering). **WEED DENSITY:** Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. **Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control.** **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS: Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions** (temperatures below 33 °C with a relative humidity above 50%). Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate. **COVERAGE:** Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. **PERENNIAL WEEDS:** Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.
Green Bean / French Bean (Field use only)	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	0.6-2.8L/Ha	Use inter-row shielded sprayer with a fan nozzle delivering coarse droplets. Use lower rates when weeds are young, or the population is sparse, and higher rates when weeds are mature or weed population is dense. Apply to actively growing weeds. **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per season.
Tomatoes (inter-row) Strawberries, cane berry fruits (inter-row)			Apply as a directed or shielded spray to the inter-row area. Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including strawberry runners. Refer to **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS** for warnings concerning plastic mulch and fumigated/sterilised soil. Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria: **WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS**, as described above.
Blueberries			Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop. **DO NOT** apply to young, green, or un-calloused and damaged blueberry plants. **DO NOT** apply to weeds under stress. **DO NOT** apply in unfavourable weather conditions.
Blackcurrant			Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including foliage, flowers, fruits, or young stems. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per season.

CROP	PEST/DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	280 mL/ 100L water	Apply as a directed spray to suckers and primocanes. Contact with flowers, developing fruit or desirable foliage will cause damage. Ensure complete coverage of primocanes/suckers by spraying to the point of runoff, preferably when they are less than 15 cm high. A non-ionic wetting agent (1000 g/L) may be added at a rate of 25 mL/100 L or equivalent.
Pyrethrum	Spear thistle, cleavers, hawkbit, cats ear, dandelion. Plus, any weeds listed in Table 1	17-43ml/ 15L water	Apply directly to weeds by knapsack only. Avoid direct contact with pyrethrum.
Duboisia	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	0.6-2.8L/Ha	Spray should be directed to the base of the plants avoiding contact with the foliage. Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions. Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. DO NOT apply more than three applications per season
Date Palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*)			**DO NOT** allow spray, including drift, to contact any part of the crop as severe damage or crop destruction may result. It is recommended to use shielded sprayer or hooded spray nozzles when spraying between crop rows or near the emerged crops to avoid crop damage from direct spray and drift. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds, free from environmental stresses, up to a maximum three (3) applications per season. Rotate herbicide mode of action groups within and across growing seasons. DO NOT apply more than three applications per season Use suitable ground application equipment, including boom sprayer, back-pack sprayer, handlance sprayer, knapsack, or CDA. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate as the size, age and/or density of the weeds increase and become more established. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting. **DO NOT** harvest leaves from native pepper or wattles that are close to the ground for food uses.
Green Tea (*Camellia sinensis*)			
Native Foods [see Note below]			

Note: Native Foods include:
Wattles (*Acacia spp*.), Lemon myrtle (*Backhousia citriodora*), Finger lime (*Citrus australasica*), Desert lime (*Citrus glauca*), Mullumbimby plum (*Davidsonia jerseyana*), Davidson's plum (*Davidsonia johnsonii*), Queensland Davidson's plum (*Davidsonia pruriens*), Muntrie berry (*Kunzea pomifera*), Desert quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*), Desert raisin (*Solanum centrale*), Anise myrtle (*Syzygium anisatum*), Small Red Apple (*Syzygium fibrosum*), Lilly pilly (*Syzygium lehumannii*), Kakadu plum (*Terminalia ferdinandiana*) and Native pepper (*Tasmanian lanceolata*)

CROP	PEST/DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	0.6 to 1.6 L/ha (directed application) 0.6 to 2.8 L/ha (shielded/ hooded application)	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria **WEED SPECIES**, **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY** and **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS**, as described above. Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Directed application: Refer to recommendations for weed control in Table 1 to check that a label rate in the range 0.6-1.6 L/ha for directed application is suitable for control of the target weed at its current stage of growth. Plant cane – **DO NOT** apply earlier than just prior to out-of-hand stage. Apply spray mixture across the inter-row area between cane rows. Avoid all contact with cane shoot growing points and minimise spray contact with green cane foliage. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Ratoon cane - Apply spray mixture across the inter-row area between cane rows. Do not apply until cane reaches 100 cm overall cane height (top of plants) or 20 cm to dewlap (growing point). Avoid all contact with ratoon shoot growing points and minimise spray contact with green cane foliage. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Use nozzles that deliver coarse to very coarse droplets and minimise drift, whilst ensuring complete coverage of weeds. The Irvin spray boom has been found to be suitable for the application of Basta Ultra in sugarcane. Use of a bar at the front of the boom to knock down taller weeds may help ensure good coverage and increase performance. Shielded or hooded application: Refer to recommendations for weed control in Table 1 to check that a label rate in the range 0.6-2.8 L/ha for shielded or hooded applications is suitable for control of the target weed at its current stage of growth. Can be applied at all sugarcane stages provided that the shield is set up so as to completely avoid spray contact with sugarcane plants. Use nozzles that deliver coarse to very coarse droplets and minimise drift, whilst ensuring complete coverage of weeds. Take care to prevent spray contact with green cane foliage and avoid contact with growing point. Excessive contact with sugarcane plants may result in damage. Directed, shielded, or hooded application: To avoid potential crop damage refer to the label sections on: **1. Application.** **2. PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.**

B. COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS, FENCELINES IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS and FORESTRY PLANTATIONS

CROP	PEST/DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial & industrial areas, forest plantations, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas Fencelines in agricultural areas	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1.	0.6 to 2.8 L/ha	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria **WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY** and **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** as described above in **Part A** of the Directions for Use table, under Critical Comments. **Warnings: DO NOT** allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on: **1. Application.** **2. PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.**
Commercial & industrial areas, forest plantations, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas Forestry plantations (pre-plant plantation establishment)	Volunteer or wildling *Pinus spp*.	Handgun and knapsack application 280 mL/ 100 L water	Basta Ultra is a non-selective herbicide and will affect most weeds. Its forestry use is designed to improve the control of *Pinus spp*. wildings when pre-plant weed control is carried out. To broaden the weed spectrum, mixing with other herbicides such as glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl at labelled rates may be necessary. **APPLICATION:** Apply with an adjuvant. High water volumes or nozzle systems should be used to achieve complete coverage of weeds, which is essential for good control. Handgun and knapsack rates are based on the application of 1000 L of spray mixture per sprayed hectare. This is usually adequate to thoroughly wet dense stands of weeds. Less dense stands will require lower water rates. Basta Ultra does not provide residual weed control. Refer also to comments in the General Instructions which relate to application. **WEED GROWTH STAGE AND CONDITION:** Use on *Pinus spp*. ≤ 15 cm is recommended to maximise efficacy. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Results will be reduced if treated plant is under stress due to very dry, very wet, frosty, or diseased conditions. **COVERAGE:** Complete coverage of target is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:** Best results are achieved when applied under warm, humid conditions (temperatures below 33 °C with a relative humidity above 50 %). Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Trials have shown better results from autumn and winter applications than from spring and summer applications. **SYMPTOMS:** Visible symptoms will appear within 3 weeks; tree death may take several months depending on initial coverage and size of tree. Follow up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth in some cases.

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C. OIL TEA TREE, NURSERY STOCK (NON FOOD), FOLIAGE, CUT FLOWERS, WILDFLOWERS

CROP	PEST/DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Oil tea tree Nursery stock [(non-food) – seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non- bearing)], cut flowers including wildflowers and foliage. Wildflower crops [see Note below]	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1	Boom spray: 0.6 to 2.8 L/ha Hand-gun: 180 to 280 mL/100 L	Apply spray treatment along the sides of crops and between rows of crops. Avoid overspray or incidental spray drift onto crop, as damage or death of plants may occur. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds up to a maximum three applications per season. DO NOT apply more than three applications per season Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate as the size of target weeds increases. Only apply spray to actively growing grass weeds free from environmental stresses. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting.
Note: Wildflower crops include Banksia species (*Banksia spp*.) – cultivars and hybrids, Berzelia or button brush (*Berzelia spp*.), Black kangaroo paw (*Macropidia spp*.) – cultivars and hybrids, Christmas bells (*Blandfordia grandiflora*), Christmas bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), Geraldton wax and Waxflower species (*Chamelaucium spp*.) – cultivars and hybrids, Kangaroo paw (*Anigozanthos spp.*) – cultivars and hybrids, Leucadendron species – cultivars and hybrids, Leucospermum species (*Leucospermum spp*.) – cultivars and hybrids (pincushions), Protea (*Protea spp*.) – cultivars and hybrids, Riceflower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*), Waratah species (*Telopea speciosissima*) – cultivars and hybrids.			

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST

Blackberry, blackcurrants, blueberries, boysenberry, citrus fruit, grapes, loganberry, olives, raspberry, strawberries, tomatoes, tree nuts: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
Tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel, (avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, pitaya (dragon fruit) and rambutan): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
Pome and stone fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Sugarcane: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 16 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
Green Bean / French Bean: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
Date palms, green tea, native foods: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES FROM NATIVE PEPPER OR WATTLES THAT ARE CLOSE TO THE GROUND FOR FOOD USES.
Coffee: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GRAZING

Sugarcane: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 16 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
Green Bean / French Bean: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
All other crops: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Export of Treated Produce

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with BASTA® ULTRA Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with BASF Australia Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using BASTA ULTRA Herbicide.

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Table 1: List of weeds controlled with recommended application rate.

ANNUAL WEEDS		APPLICATION RATE Refer to maximum rate in Directions for Use table		
COMMON NAME	**SCIENTIFIC NAME**	**Boom or directed sprayer L/ha**	**Handgun mL/100 L**	**Knapsack mL/15 L**
Amaranthus spp.	*Amaranthus* spp.	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Apple of Peru	*Nicandra physalodes*	0.9 to 1.6	180	27
Argentine peppercress	*Lepidium bonariense*	1.2 to 1.6	180	27
Asthma plant	*Euphorbia hirta*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Awnless barnyard grass	*Echinochloa colona*	1.4 to 2.0	210	32
Barley grass	*Hordeum leporinum*	1.2 to 1.6	180	27
Barnyard grass	*Echinochloa crus galli*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Bell vine	*Ipomoea plebeia*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Billy goat weed	*Ageratum conyzoides*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Blue billygoat weed	*Ageratum houstonianum*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Bitter cress	*Cardamine hirsuta*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	*Fallopia convolvulus*	1.1 to 2.8	280	43
Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Bordered panic	*Entolasia marginata*	1.2 to 2.4	240	36
Brome grasses (refer Note 1)	*Bromus* spp.	1.2 to 1.6	180	27
Calopo	*Calopogonium mucunoides*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Caltrop burr	*Tribulus terrestris*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*	0.9 to 2.8	280	43
Chickweed	*Stellaria media*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Clover (subterranean)	*Trifolium subterraneum*	1.1 to 1.6	180	27
Cobbler's pegs	*Bidens pilosa*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Common morning glory	*Ipomoea purpurea*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Common storksbill	*Erodium cicutarium*	0.9 to 2.4	240	36
Creeping cindarella weed	*Synadrella vialis*	2.8	280	43
Crowsfoot grass	*Eleusine indica*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Dead nettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Dwarf crumbweed	*Chenopodium pumilo*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Field sorrel (Dock, Sheep sorrel)	*Rumex acetosella*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Fleabane (Tall, Flaxleaf)	*Conyza spp (syn Erigeron spp)*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Flatweed / catsear	*Hypochoeris radicata*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*	1.1 to 2.8	280	43
Green crumbweed	*Chenopodium carinatum*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Common heliotrope	*Heliotropium europaeum*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Herb robert	*Geranium robertianum*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Lesser canary grass	*Phalaris minor*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Liverseed grass	*Urochloa panicoides*	0.9 to 2.8	280	43
Marshmallow	*Malva parviflora*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Medics (annual)	*Medicago* spp.	0.6 to 2.8	280	43
Milk thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Mintweed	*Salvia reflexa*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Mouse barley	*Hordeum murinum*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragoniodes*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Nutgrass	*Cyperus rotundus*	2.8	280	43
Patterson's curse	*Echium plantagineum*	0.6 to 1.6	180	27

Peanuts	*Arachis hypogaea*	0.9 to 1.6	180	27
Pigweed	*Portulaca oleracea*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Pinkburr	*Urena lobata*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	2.8	280	43
Potato weed	*Galinsoga parviflora*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Prairie grass (refer Note 1)	*Bromus unioloides*[1]	2.4 to 2.8	280	43
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Prickly malvastrum	*Malvastrum coromandelianum*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Red natal grass	*Rhynchelytrum repens*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Rhodes grass	*Chloris gayana*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Ryegrass (annual)	*Lolium rigidum*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	0.9 to 2.8	280	43
St. Barnaby's thistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	0.9 to 2.8	280	43
Sago weed	*Plantago cunninghamii*	1.2 to 1.6	180	27
Scarlet pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Setaria	*Setaria italica*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Sharp buttercup	*Ranunculus muricatus*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Sheep thistle	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	1.4 to 2.8	280	43
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	2.8	280	43
Silver grass	*Vulpia myuros*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Sorghum/sudax	*Sorghum bicolor*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Speedwell	*Veronica* spp.	0.6 to 2.8	280	43
Square weed	*Spermacoce latifolia*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Stagger weed	*Stachys arvensis*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Star of Bethlehem	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Summer grass	*Digitaria ciliaris*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Thickhead	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Three cornered jack	*Emex australis*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Townsville stylo	*Stylosanthes humilis*	0.6 to 1.6	180	27
Tridax daisy	*Tridax procumbens*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Turnip weed	*Rapistrum rugosum*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*	1.4 to 2.8	280	43
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	2.4 to 2.8	280	43
Wild carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Wild gooseberry	*Physalis minima*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Wild mustard	*Sysimbrium orientale*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Wild oats	*Avena* spp.	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	2.8	280	43
Winter grass	*Poa annua*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Wireweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	0.9 to 2.8	280	43
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Blady grass	*Imperata cylindrica*	1.6 to 2.4	240	36
Cape tulip	*Homeria* spp.	1.2 to 1.6	180	27
Centro	*Centrosema pubescens*	0.6 to 2.8	280	43
Clover glycine	*Glycine latrobeana*	0.6 to 1.6	180	27
Couch grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	1.4 to 2.8	280	43
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	0.6 to 1.6	180	27
Giant sensitive plant	*Mimosa invisa*	1.2 to 2.8	280	43
Greenleaf desmodium	*Desmodium intortum*	0.6 to 1.6	180	27
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Panicum spp.	*Panicum* spp.	1.2 to 2.8	280	43

Paspalum spp.	*Paspalum* spp.	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Perennial bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	1.2 to 1.6	180	27
Perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Phasey bean	*Macroptilium lathyroides*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Shamrock	*Oxalis corymbosa*	1.6	180	27
Sida weed	*Sida retusa*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Silver leaf desmodium	*Desmodium uncinatum*	2.4 to 2.8	280	43
Siratro	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	0.6 to 1.6	180	27
Stink grass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
White clover	*Trifolium repens*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
White eye	*Richardia brasiliensis*	1.6 to 2.8	280	43
Willow herb	*Epilobium* spp.	2.4 to 2.8	280	43

Notes:
1. Well-established clumps of prairie grass and brome grasses may only be suppressed at these rates. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to control regrowth.
2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situation.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

BASTA® ULTRA is a non-volatile herbicide with non-selective activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. BASTA® ULTRA is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is not significantly translocated as an active herbicide throughout the plant, and therefore will only kill that part of a green plant that is contacted by spray. BASTA® ULTRA does not provide residual weed control. Visible symptoms of control appear in 3 to 7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20 to 30 days under cool conditions. Best results are achieved when application is made under good growing conditions. Application to weeds under stress (e.g. due to continuous severe frosts, dry or waterlogged conditions) should be avoided.

Soil fumigation / sterilisation

BASTA® ULTRA is metabolised (broken down) by microorganisms in the soil to become inactive. Soil fumigation or sterilisation will reduce the number of microorganisms present, thus slowing the breakdown of BASTA® ULTRA. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply BASTA® ULTRA in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

Plastic mulches

BASTA® ULTRA will remain active on inert surfaces such as plastic. Special care should be taken when applying BASTA® ULTRA over plastic mulches, as plant contact with the mulch after spraying may result in crop damage.

Mixing Instructions

BASTA® ULTRA is a **soluble concentrate** (SL) formulation. When using in a tank mix with other products, the following mix order should be observed;

1. Half fill the spray tank with water. Maintain constant agitation;
2. Add any water dispensable granule (WDG/WG), wettable powder (WP), dry flowable (DF), water soluble granule (SG) formulated products first and allow dispersion
3. Add any other flowable liquid (FL), suspension concentrate (SC) formulations
4. Add dispersion concentrates (DC) and suspension emulsions (SE)
5. Add any other emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations and micro-emulsions (ME)
6. Add any water-soluble salts/concentrates (SL) including **BASTA® ULTRA**
7. Add any adjuvants as required
8. Add any foliar fertilizer as required
9. Add remaining water

Compatibility
BASTA® ULTRA herbicide is physically compatible with the following products in a two-way and three-way tank-mix (maintain constant agitation throughout):

Herbicides:
Ally* (DF), Crucial* (SL), Factor* (WG) + Cando*, Gesaprim* Granules + Hasten*, Gramoxone* 360 SC + Hasten*, Leopard* 200 EC + BS1000, Lontrel* Advanced (SL), Outlook® (EC), RoundUp* Ready Plantshield (SG), Select* Xtra (EC) + Hasten, Select* Xtra (EC) + Uptake*, Sharpen® (WG), Simazine* 900 WG, Stomp® Xtra (CS), Tenet* 500 SC, Verdict* 520 EC + Uptake*, Voraxor® (SC) + Hasten*

Insecticides:
Transform* (WG) + Agral*, Versys® (DC) + Hasten*,

Fungicides:
Prosaro* 420 SC, Revystar® (EC)

Adjuvants:
Agral* Spray Adjuvant, Hasten* Spray Adjuvant, Nufarm Cando* Adjuvant, Redox* Ammonium Sulphate Herbicide Adjuvant, Uptake* Spraying Oil.

Note: ( ) represents product formulation type.

As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of BASF, and the quality of water may vary with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities. Physical compatibility of products does not necessarily guarantee biological compatibility. When determining physical compatibility of a product not listed above, or in mixes with BASTA® ULTRA more than a two-way mix, conduct a jar test prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Application
A. Orchards, plantations, vineyards, sugarcane and other row crops

and

B. Commercial, industrial, non-agricultural areas, fencelines in agricultural areas and forestry plantations
Apply by ground spraying equipment only. Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control.
Equipment set-up should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved while the potential for off-target movement is minimised.

Boom, Shielded/Hooded or Directed Sprayer Equipment
BASTA® ULTRA should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the list of weeds controlled) in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. It has been found that 300 to 500 L/ha has given good results under most weed conditions.
Special care must be taken when using sprayer/slasher combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.

For use in sugarcane, shielded or hooded sprayers should be set up in such a way to ensure that no spray intercepts susceptible parts of the crop being sprayed, but provides good coverage of weeds. Directed spraying equipment should be set up in such a way that practically no spray intercepts susceptible parts of the crop being sprayed, but provides good coverage of weeds.

Knapsack and Handgun Equipment
BASTA® ULTRA should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the list of weeds controlled) in adequate water to thoroughly wet the weeds being sprayed, i.e., 500 to 1000 L/ha. Dense stands will require up to 1000 L/ha of spray mixture, whereas less dense stands will require less water. High volume application using hollow-cone nozzles for hand spraying is recommended.

Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment
BASTA® ULTRA may be applied through CDA row spraying equipment fitted with a solid (impermeable) shroud or skirt, at rates as recommended for boom or directed sprayers (refer to specific column in the list of weeds controlled), provided thorough spray coverage of weeds can be achieved. Apply preferably when weeds are less than 15 cm in height, with the equipment set up so that the spray dome only just touches the tops of the weeds. A total spray volume of 20 to 30 L/ha has been found to give good results. Do not mix residual herbicides or any spray adjuvants with BASTA® ULTRA when using CDA equipment.
Warning: Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using BASTA® ULTRA through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply BASTA ULTRA through equipment fitted with bristle skirts. Particular care should be taken when using CDA equipment around green or uncalloused bark. **Please refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**. CDA equipment must **not** be used for application in cherry orchards.

Sprayer clean-up
Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly flushing with water.

Resistant Weeds Warning
GROUP 10 HERBICIDE
BASTA® Ultra Herbicide is a member of the phosphinic acid group of herbicides. BASTA® ULTRA is an inhibitor of glutamine synthetase. For weed resistance management BASTA ULTRA is a Group 10 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to BASTA® ULTRA and other Group 10 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 BASTA® ULTRA or other Group 10 herbicides. Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, BASF Australia Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of BASTA® ULTRA to control resistant weeds.

PRECAUTIONS
Re-entry Period
DO NOT enter treated areas until spray has dried, unless entering the crops in the following table where re-entry intervals need to be followed. If prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Crop	Activity	REI
Avocado, Banana, Grapefruit, Orange, Papaya & Pistachio, Lychee	Hand harvesting	2 days
Blackberry, Raspberry	Hand harvesting, tying/training	2 days
	Irrigation (handset)	5 days
Dates, Dragon fruit	Bagging fruit, hand harvesting, pollination, hand pruning de-thorning trees	2 days
	Thinning fruit	11 days
Figs	Hand harvesting, pollination	2 days
Floriculture crops	Hand harvesting	14 days
	Irrigation (handset)	5 days
Forestry	Harvesting, seed cones (Conifers)	2 days

	Irrigation (handset)	5 days
Grape, wine & juice	Tying/training, hand harvesting, irrigation (handset), leaf pulling	21 days
Grape, table	Tying/training, hand harvesting, leaf pulling	15 days
	Irrigation (handset)	5 days
Grape, raisin	Irrigation (handset), tying/training, hand harvesting, leaf pulling	15 days
Kiwifruit, Passionfruit	Hand harvesting	21 days
Mango, Olive	Hand harvesting	2 days
	Thinning fruit	11 days
Tomato	Irrigation (handset)	5 days

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers. Moderately toxic to wild mammals. Restraints on the label must be observed to protect native wildlife.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
DO NOT apply on desirable foliage or allow spray to drift onto the foliage of desirable plants, trees or vines, as damage will occur. DO NOT allow product to contact green or uncalloused bark (such as on desirable young trees and vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. BASTA® ULTRA may be used around desirable trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow desirable plant foliage to contact any inert surface, such as plastic mulches, which have been treated with BASTA® ULTRA. DO NOT apply BASTA® ULTRA to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
Toxic to beneficial arthropods. Not compatible with integrated pest management (IPM) programs utilising beneficial arthropods. Minimise spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial arthropods in non-crop areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Triple-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 deliver empty packaging or unused product to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, dispose of empty container or unused product in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product. Do not re-use empty container for any other purpose.

(100-110 L container)
If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use, then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty container by pumping through dry-break connection system. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or the filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that the coupler, pump, meter, and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed and drained after each use. When empty, or contents no longer required, return the container to the point of purchase.

(1000 L container)
If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use, then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured. Empty product as required into application equipment. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that equipment used in transfer of the product is disconnected, triple rinsed

and drained after each use. When the container is empty, close all caps and valves and return the container to the point of purchase.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. When using together with other products, consult their label safety directions. When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant gloves and goggles. If applying by boom spray equipment wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). If applying by high pressure handgun wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow length chemical resistant gloves and a half facepiece respirator. If applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user or if applying by low pressure hand wand wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet available from your supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
All conditions and warranties rights and remedies implied by law or arising in contract or tort whether due to the negligence of BASF Australia Ltd or otherwise are hereby expressly excluded so far as the same may legally be done provided however that any rights of the Buyer pursuant to non- excludable conditions or warranties of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or any relevant legislation of any State are expressly preserved but the liability of BASF Australia Ltd or any intermediate Seller pursuant thereto shall be limited if so permitted by the said legislation to the replacement of the goods sold or the supply of equivalent goods and all liability for indirect or consequential loss or damage of whatsoever nature is expressly excluded. This product must be used or applied strictly in accordance with the instructions appearing hereon. This product is solely sold for use in Australia and must not be exported without the prior written consent of BASF Australia Ltd.

APVMA Approval No.: 94734 / 143495

Batch No:
Date of Manufacture:

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GHS STATEMENTS

Causes serious eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read carefully and follow all instructions. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection or face protection. Do not breathe dust/gas/mist/vapours. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash contaminated body parts thoroughly after handling. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Collect spillage. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Store locked up.