Label requirements and guidelines for avoiding damage from use of phenoxy acid and similar type herbicides near vineyards, tomatoes and other susceptible crops.

			Suggested minimum distances, using good chemical management to minimise drift and consistent winds blowing away from area(s) of risk.	
Spray Drift Risk	***Volatility***	***Active Constituent*** ①	***1 May to 31 August*** ② Dormant vines and susceptible crops.	***1 September to 30 April*** ② Vines and other susceptible crops.
High	High	Ethyl, butyl and iso-butyl esters of 2,4-D	Not less than 1.5 km	**DO NOT** use during this period.
Moderate	Moderate	Butoxy ethyl and iso-octyl ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCPA. Triclopyr	Not less than 100 m	Not less than 1 km
Low	Low	Amine, potassium and sodium salts of 2,4-D, MCPA, MCPB and 2,4-DB. Clopyralid, dicamba, fluroxypyr and picloram.	Not less than 20 m (see buffer zone statement below)	Not less than 100 m

For all 2,4-D products, a **buffer zone of 100 m** between field edges and downwind water bodies, native vegetation and sensitive crops must be maintained.

① Trade names for some active constituents are too numerous to list in this publication. All herbicide labels must display both the trade name and active constituent(s) on the front panel. **Read the label** to determine whether the product contains an active constituent that is listed in the table above.

② These dates approximate the beginning and end of the active growing season for grapevines, when they are most susceptible to herbicide damage. Differences in variety, geographical area & seasonal conditions can influence the timing of bud initiation & leaf drop. If unsure, seek regional advice.

ALTERNATIVES TO PHENOXY ACID TYPE HERBICIDES

There is a range of herbicides that can be used instead of the phenoxy acid type products. These include terbutryn for broadleaf weeds, and metsulfuron and glyphosate for woody weeds. Physical drift is still a risk with such herbicides so follow the guidelines and seek advice.

SOIL ACTIVE HERBICIDES

Many **soil active herbicides**, including some in the table above (e.g. dicamba, clopyralid and picloram), may cause damage to vegetation by root uptake. Therefore read the label and, if in doubt, seek advice.

AQUACULTURE

Fish, including yabbies and marron, are susceptible to many agricultural chemicals, particularly insecticides.

TO ALL
Agricultural Chemical Users

THINK BEFORE SPRAYING!

Sponsored by LIMESTONE COAST CHEMCARE COMMITTEE with support from organisations below:

Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

South East Catchment Water Management Board

Coonawarra Grapegrowers

Elders

TIMBERCORP AGRIBUSINESS INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Founded 1945 — Better Beekeeping — Friendly Co-operation — Exchange of knowledge — South East Branch - South Australian Apiarists Association

Seasonal restrictions now apply for high-volatile 2,4-D esters: see back page.

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Compiled by: PIRSA Rural Chemicals Program, 25 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000 Phone (08) 8226 0587

HOW TO AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

ALL chemicals can drift when sprayed

TYPES OF DRIFT

- **Droplet drift is the airborne movement of liquid pesticide droplets away from the target.**
- **Vapour drift is the airborne movement of vaporised pesticide from the sprayed area.**

When spraying, use good chemical management:

- Spray in **suitable weather conditions** — especially when using volatile forms of phenoxy acid herbicides (see guidelines table) and aim for:
  - mild temperatures and higher humidity
  - consistent light winds (3–15 km/h as measured at the application site) blowing away from areas of risk.
- **Avoid spraying**:
  - during periods of high temperatures (above 27°C) and low humidity, as spray droplet size may be reduced, increasing the risk of spray drift
  - in very calm conditions (winds less than 3 km/h) — some of the spray may travel in any direction
  - strong winds (greater than 15 km/h)
  - changing weather conditions (especially variable wind directions).
- Be aware of potential problems with soil active herbicides near desirable vegetation (e.g. when spraying right of ways, road verges, sloping sites and light soils).
- Misters produce a high proportion of small droplets. They require specific knowledge to calibrate and use correctly. There is a high potential for spray drift damage. It is suggested that herbicides not be applied through misters.

DUTY OF CARE

If you cause damage, you may be held liable.

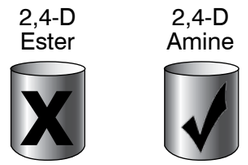
FURTHER INFORMATION

May be obtained from Agricultural Chemical Retailers, Natural Resource Management Boards and PIRSA offices.

MANAGEMENT TO MINIMISE SPRAY DRIFT

- **Non-target plants, animals, beneficial insects, crustacea and fish can be killed, damaged and / or contaminated by herbicide, insecticide or fungicide spray drift.**
- **With ALL agricultural chemicals, avoid spraying if wind is blowing towards:**
  - susceptible crops, e.g. grapevines, orchards, tomatoes, pulses (grain legumes), oilseeds and cereals
  - susceptible pastures, fodder crops, livestock
  - bee hives, aquaculture, organic farms
  - houses, gardens, schools, public areas
  - conservation, heritage areas
  - water sources, e.g. dams, lakes and rivers.
- **Talk to your neighbour(s) before spraying as this can prevent misunderstanding and unnecessary conflict.**
- **Choose the least hazardous chemical and AVOID volatile herbicides — there is usually a suitable alternative.**
- **If 2,4-D herbicides need to be used, choose the least hazardous form.**
- **Use lower risk formulations in high-risk situations (refer to guideline table overleaf).**

eg.



- **Use and adjust spray equipment to produce larger spray droplets that do not drift as easily.** For all 2,4-D formulations, at all times and in all situations, droplets must not be smaller than coarse to very coarse according to ASAE Standard. (See PIRSA Fact Sheet “2,4-D Products–Label Changes and Reducing Drift’ for details)
- **Choose the lowest pressure that will still produce a satisfactory spray pattern. This may vary with nozzle type.**
- **Use air-inducted or low drift nozzles for 2,4-D and consider them for other products as well.**
- **Keep a record of spray activities and conditions.**
- **Seek advice from chemical and equipment suppliers.**

DISPOSAL OF EMPTY OR LEAKING CONTAINERS

- Triple or pressure rinse containers. Return clean eligible containers via the *drumMUSTER* program. If drumMUSTER is not available, follow the label instructions for alternative methods of disposal.
- **Do not** bury containers where groundwater may be contaminated.
- Transfer leaking chemicals to sound containers or dispose of leaking containers using registered waste-handling programs.