



**DuPont™ Brush-Off®**  
brush controller

 *The miracles of science®*

The easy way to control more than 40 brush, broadleaf and bulbous weeds.

# Brush-Off® brush controller from DuPont is the economical and convenient way to control brush, broadleaf and bulbous weeds.

## Broad Spectrum.

BRUSH-OFF® alone or in a mixture controls more than 40 different species of brush, broadleaf and bulbous weeds. Mixed infestations of hard to control woody weeds, including Lantana, Gorse, Bracken, Tree-of-Heaven, St John's Wort and Blackberry, can be sprayed in one pass.

BRUSH-OFF® also controls nuisance pasture weeds, including Doublegee, Erodium, Sorrel, Onion grass and Paterson's Curse. And many, many more.

## Highly Active.

BRUSH-OFF® is highly active, meaning less chemical is used per hectare. Each 200 g pack is sufficient to make up to 2,000 litres of spray solution.

## Dry Flowable.

BRUSH-OFF® is easy to handle, measure and mix. The tiny granules disperse quickly and completely in the spray tank. The enclosed measuring cone ensures easy measuring and dispensing.

## Non-toxic.

BRUSH-OFF® has a relatively low toxicity and is classed as an unscheduled poison. When used as directed, it does not create any hazards to humans, fish or animals.

## Non-hormonal.

BRUSH-OFF® is non-hormonal and can be safely applied near horticultural crops providing adequate measures are taken to avoid physical spray drift.

## No Withholding Period.

BRUSH-OFF® has no withholding period. It is not essential to remove stock from paddocks either during or after spraying, thus maximising your pasture's productivity. However, it is recommended that grazing be restricted for two weeks after spraying to ensure the best weed control.



Brush-Off® is registered for the control of these weeds.

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# General directions for use.

## Measuring.

Half fill the tank with clean water and start agitation before adding BRUSH-OFF®. Use the measuring cone provided to measure the amount of product required.

**DO NOT** use extremely acidic or alkaline water, as breakdown of active ingredient can occur. Top up the spray tank with the correct volume of water before adding surfactant or penetrant (see below).

## Surfactants.

**BRUSH-OFF® must be used with a surfactant or wetting agent.** For general use, add 100 mL of a 100% a.i. non-ionic surfactant (eg BS-1000<sup>1</sup>, Chemwett<sup>2</sup>-1000 or Kenwet-1000<sup>3</sup>) per 100 litres of spray solution.

## Penetrant.

An organosilicone penetrant should be used on woody weeds whose leaf surfaces are difficult to wet, including Gorse, Lantana, Eucalypts and Tree-of-Heaven.

Although more expensive, these special surfactants (eg Pulse<sup>4</sup> or Freeway<sup>5</sup>) help ensure spray penetration and leaf wetting. Use 200 mL per 100 litres of spray solution.

## Compatibility.

BRUSH-OFF® is compatible with the non-selective herbicide, glyphosate, and the pasture herbicides, 2,4-D amine, MCPA amine, Lontrel<sup>6</sup> and dicamba for even broader spectrum control when cleaning pastures. BRUSH-OFF® is also compatible with the commonly used pasture insecticides chlorpyrifos (Chlorfos<sup>6</sup> or Lorsban<sup>6</sup>) and omethoate (Le-Mat<sup>7</sup>).

<sup>1</sup>CropCare Trademark, <sup>2</sup>Nufarm Trademarks, <sup>3</sup>CRT Trademark, <sup>4</sup>Monsanto Trademark, <sup>5</sup>DowElanco Trademark, <sup>6</sup>Rhone Poulenc Rural Trademark, <sup>7</sup>Bayer Australia Trademark.

## Application.

BRUSH-OFF® can be applied by handgun, boom spray, gas gun or helicopter. Apply when bushes and plants are growing actively. Take care to avoid physical spray drift.

When using a handgun, maintain pressures between 550 - 750 kPa (80-100 psi) at the handgun. Ensure coverage is uniform and complete. Start at the bottom of the bush and then work your way up the sides using a 'side to side' motion, wetting all leaves and stems to run-off. Note that small electric pumps, such as those on motor bike sprayers, are not suitable for spraying large or dense Blackberry or Lantana.

Ensure good agitation is maintained during spraying. **DO NOT** store a suspension of BRUSH-OFF® for more than two days, otherwise significant breakdown will occur. **DO NOT** store tank mixes of BRUSH-OFF®.

**DO NOT** apply to weeds that are under stress, or not actively growing.

## Rainfastness.

BRUSH-OFF® is rainfast within four hours. Foliar uptake may be quicker under good conditions or where organosilicone penetrants are used.

## Livestock.

Livestock **DO NOT** have to be removed from the paddock during spraying or immediately afterwards. However, it is recommended that grazing be restricted for two weeks after spraying to ensure optimum translocation of the active ingredient.

## Pastures.

**DO NOT** spray BRUSH-OFF® on newly sown Phalaris, Ryegrass, Cocksfoot or Fescue pastures, as severe damage could result. Established perennial Phalaris or Cocksfoot pastures can be sprayed, although there may be some temporary yellowing and stunting.

Established perennial Ryegrass may be damaged if sprayed but plants tend to regrow if conditions are favourable. Annual Ryegrass will be severely damaged from any application. BRUSH-OFF® will not have any effect on Silvergrass, Barley grass, Brome grass or Winter grass.

Clovers and legumes are extremely sensitive to low concentrations of BRUSH-OFF®. Ensure that the procedures outlined in the Sprayer Clean Up section are followed.

The seed set of Clover in the year of application of BRUSH-OFF® will be significantly affected, particularly from a winter-spring application. This may reduce the Clover seed bank, therefore re-sowing may be necessary. Where seed banks are extensive, re-sowing may not be required.

The ungerminated Clover seed bank is not affected by BRUSH-OFF® application. Clover vigour is often increased in the year following application, where seed banks are reasonable.

## Protection of Wildlife, Fish, Crustacea and Environment.

**DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

**Always consult the label for full directions for use.**

<b>Alligator weed</b> <i>(Alternanthera philoxeroides)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	Qld, NSW	80 g/ha + surfactant
Handgun	Qld, NSW	10 g/100 L + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> A minimum of two years' spraying is required to achieve complete control. <b>DO NOT</b> spray into water.		



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<b>Australian Blackthorn</b> <i>(Bursaria spinosa)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas	10 g/100 L + surfactant
Gas gun	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas	1 g/L + organosilicone penetrant
<b>For best results:</b> Avoid spraying when plants are stressed and ensure complete coverage.		



<b>Bellyache bush</b> <i>(Jatropha gossypifolia)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld	10 g/100 L + organosilicone penetrant
<b>For best results:</b> Spray as close as possible to the flowering stage when the plant is in full leaf and actively growing.		



<b>Bitou bush / Boneseed</b> <i>(Chrysanthemoides monilifera)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA	10 g/100 L + surfactant
Gas gun	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA	1 g/L + organosilicone penetrant
<b>For best results:</b> Spray as close as possible to the flowering stage. Avoid all contact with adjoining desirable plants.		



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## Blackberry (*Rubus spp.*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	All	10 g/100 L + surfactant
Gas gun	All	1 g/L + organosilicone penetrant
Helicopter	NSW, Vic, Tas	160 g/ha + organosilicone penetrant. Use minimum of 100 L spray per ha.

**For best results:** Thoroughly wet all foliage and canes. Commence applications at flowering, as this indicates good growing conditions. If conditions are suitable, spraying can occur between November to May (Tasmania only apply after petal fall). **DO NOT** spray after the leaves change colour. **DO NOT** burn Blackberries on site as this encourages seed germination. Only use motor bike sprayers on small or scattered bushes.



## Blackberry – Hybrid (*Rubus spp.*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	All	10 g + glyphosate (360 g/L) 200 mL/100 L

**For best results:** Apply between January and April when bushes are actively growing; (Tasmania only apply after petal fall). Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and canes. Ensure peripheral runners are sprayed.



## Bridal creeper (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	SA	5 g/100 L + surfactant

**For best results:** Spray from mid June to late August. One spray is unlikely to give complete control, so follow up sprays will be necessary.



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## Cape Tulip (*Homeria spp.*)

Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	5 g/ha + surfactant

**For best results:** Spray from July to early August. Both one and two leaf species are controlled.



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## Annual Clover

(*Trifolium spp.*)

Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	5 g/ha + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Some perennial clovers may not be controlled adequately, so check for any regrowth the following spring.</p>		



## Common Bracken

(*Pteridium esculentum*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	All	10 g/100 L + surfactant
Boom spray	All	60 g/ha + organosilicone penetrant
<p><b>For best results:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> slash, burn, cultivate or graze heavily for at least 8 - 12 months before spraying. Commence spraying in November - December when new fronds are completely unfurled and dark green. <b>DO NOT</b> spray during dry periods. If boom spraying, check that the height is correct to give full frond coverage and apply at a minimum of 200 litres of spray solution per ha. Spraying can continue throughout Summer until April - May. <b>DO NOT</b> spray once frosts commence. <b>DO NOT</b> slash, burn or cultivate Bracken for six months after spraying. Regrowth should be re-sprayed 12 - 24 months after the initial treatment.</p>		



## Crofton weed

(*Eupatorium adenophorum*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW	15 g/100 L + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Thorough spray penetration is essential to achieve a satisfactory result, particularly when spraying in thickets. Only spray actively growing weeds up to bud stage to prevent seed set.</p>		



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## Darling Pea

(*Swainsona spp.*)

Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW	10 g/ha + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply during Spring when plants have fully expanded leaves.</p>		



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<b>Dock spp.</b> <i>(Rumex spp.)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	5-10 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Use the lower rate to control seedlings and the higher rate to control established plants. Apply in Spring after the danger of frosts is past, but before stem elongation which leads to flowering.		



<b>Doublegee / Spiny Emex / Three Cornered Jack(s)</b> <i>(Emex australis)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	5-10 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply to young, actively growing plants after full leaf expansion. Use the higher rate to control dense stands.		



<b>Erodium / Storks Bill / Wild Geranium</b> <i>(Erodium spp.)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	5-10 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply to actively growing plants after full leaf expansion but before flowering. Use the higher rate on dense populations.		



<b>Eucalypts</b> <i>(Eucalyptus obliqua [Messmate Stringybark], E. radiata [Peppermint Gum], E. blakelyi [Red Gum], E. melliodora [Yellow Box], Angophora floribunda [Apple Box])</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW, SA	10 g/100 L + organosilicone penetrant
Gas gun	Qld, NSW, SA	1 g/L + organosilicone penetrant
<b>For best results:</b> Only apply to trees up to 4 m high. <b>DO NOT</b> spray if the trees are stressed. Results will vary on regrowth growing from large lignotubers.		



<b>Fennel</b> <i>(Foeniculum vulgare)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW	10 g/100 L + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply to actively growing plants after full leaf expansion.		



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<b>Golden Dodder</b> <i>(Cuscuta australis)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA	1 g/100 L + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply as a spot spray to pre-flowering plants.		



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<b>Gorse</b> <i>(Ulex europaeus)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	10 g + glyphosate (360 g/L) 200 mL/100 L
<b>For best results:</b> Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall. The use of an organosilicone penetrant is essential. Thoroughly cover all leaves and stems. Plants can be treated throughout the year, although best results will be achieved when applied to bushes that have 'hardened off'. <b>DO NOT</b> spray bushes that are under stress.		



<b>Great Mullein</b> <i>(Verbascum thapsus)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW	20 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply to rosettes in Spring when there is adequate soil moisture.		



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## Harrisia Cactus

(*Eriocereus spp.*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld	20 g/100 L + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Spray to thoroughly wet using water volumes of 1,000 - 1,500 litres per hectare. A follow-up treatment may be necessary.</p>		



## Hawthorn

(*Crataegus laevigata*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW, Vic, Tas	10 g/100 L + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply when in full leaf and actively growing. Best results will be achieved by treating single bushes less than 3 m high.</p>		



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## Inkweed

(*Phytolacca octandra*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW	5 g/100 L + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply to actively growing plants after full leaf expansion but before seed set.</p>		



## Japanese Sunflower

(*Tithonia diversifolia*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW	10 g/100 L + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply to actively growing plants after full leaf expansion but before seed set.</p>		



## Kangaroo thorn

(*Acacia paradoxa*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW	10 g/100 L + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply to bushes up to 2.5 m tall that are actively growing and are not under any stress.</p>		



<b>Lantana</b> <i>(Lantana camara)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW	10 g + glyphosate (360 g/L) 200 mL/100 L
<b>For best results:</b> Spray as close as possible to the flowering period but before the onset of cooler conditions. Apply to bushes up to 2 m tall when plants are in full leaf and actively growing. Thorough coverage is essential to achieve an effective result. The use of an organosilicone penetrant will assist spray penetration and leaf wetting, particularly on Red Lantana.		



<b>Annual Medics</b> <i>(Medicago spp.)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	5 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Wait for full leaf expansion.		



<b>Mimosa</b> <i>(Mimosa pigra)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Helicopter	NT	50-60 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Use higher rate when temperatures are 35°C or higher, in at least 60 L/ha of water. Apply to actively growing trees after full leaf expansion but before the onset of any stress. Apply to flood plains only.		



<b>Mistflower</b> <i>(Eupatorium riparium)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW	5 g/100 L + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply when bush is actively growing and leaves are fully expanded but before flowering to prevent seed set.		



## Noogoora burr (*Xanthium pungens*)



Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW	7.5 g/100 L + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> DO NOT apply to plants that are stressed.		

## Onion grass / Guildford grass (*Romulea rosea*)



Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	15 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply at bulb exhaustion, which usually occurs between late June and July. Use 10 g/ha if tank-mixing with glyphosate.		

## Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)



Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW	5 g/100 L + surfactant
Boom spray	Qld	7 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Control at the rosette stage using boom spray application is the most effective. Ensure that boom spray gives full coverage. When using a handgun, wait for full leaf expansion but before the onset of any stress. Follow up sprays may be required to control subsequent germinations.		

## Paterson's Curse / Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*)



Method	State	Rate
Handgun	All	5 g/100 L + surfactant
Boom spray	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	10 or 15 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply at the rosette stage after full leaf expansion but before head emergence. DO NOT spray after the emergence of the first flowers, as seed set has already occurred.		

<b>Privet</b> <i>(Ligustrum spp.)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW	10 g/100 L + surfactant
Gas gun	Qld, NSW	1 g/L + organosilicone penetrant
<b>For best results:</b> Only spray bushes up to 3 m high, when they are in full leaf and actively growing. Any missed sections will continue to grow, so thorough spray coverage is essential.		



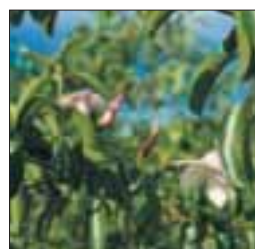
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<b>Ragwort</b> <i>(Senecio jacobaea)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW, Vic, Tas	5 g/100 L + surfactant
Boom spray	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas	15 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Ragwort should be controlled as part of a two-phase spray program commencing with a treatment of 2,4-D amine in Winter to control annual plants, followed by either a boom spray or handgun spot-spray to control perennial plants. When spot spraying, use a solid cone spray tip and aim for the centre of the rosette at the base of the stem.		



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<b>Rubber vine</b> <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld	15 g/100 L + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Spray actively growing bushes up to 3 m tall between October and April. Any missed sections will result in regrowth.		



<b>St John's Wort</b> <i>(Hypericum perforatum)</i>		
Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW, Vic, SA, WA	10 g + glyphosate (360 g/L) 200 mL/100 L
<b>For best results:</b> Spray to wet, but not to cause run-off.		



## Smartweed

(*Polygonum spp.*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld, NSW	10 g/100 L + surfactant
Boom spray	Qld, NSW	10 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply to actively growing plants.		



## Sorrel

(*Rumex acetosella*)

Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	5-10 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply in spring prior to flower head emergence. Use the lower rate to control seedlings and the higher rate to control established plants.		



## Soursob

(*Oxalis pes-caprae*)

Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	5-10 g/ha + surfactant
<b>For best results:</b> Spray before flowering. Use the higher rate on dense stands.		



## Sweet Briar

(*Rosa rubiginosa*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	10 g/100 L + surfactant
Gas gun	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA	1 g/L + organosilicone penetrant
<b>For best results:</b> Apply during the flowering period. Ensure thorough coverage of all leaves and stems.		



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### Tree-of-Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW	10 g + glyphosate (360 g/L) 200 mL/100 L
Gas gun	NSW	1 g/L + organosilicone penetrant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply when bushes are in full leaf and actively growing. Ensure that all daughter plants are controlled. Use a handgun to apply to bushes over 1 m high. The use of an organosilicone penetrant will aid in leaf wetting and extend the area covered.</p>		



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### Wait-a-while (*Caesalpinia decapetala*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	Qld	10 g/100 L + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply to actively growing plants after full leaf expansion but before flowering.</p>		



### Wild Garlic (*Allium vineale*)

Method	State	Rate
Boom spray	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA	15 g/ha + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply at bulb exhaustion, which usually occurs between July and early August. Follow up treatments in subsequent seasons may be required to achieve control.</p>		



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### Wild Turnip (*Brassica tournefortii*)

Method	State	Rate
Handgun	NSW	5 g/100 L + surfactant
<p><b>For best results:</b> Apply to actively growing plants after full leaf expansion but before flowering.</p>		



## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### Active Ingredients.

BRUSH-OFF® contains 600 g/kg metsulfuron methyl in the form of a dry flowable granule.

### Mode of Action.

BRUSH-OFF® is highly active and a rapid inhibitor of plant cell division and plant growth. It quickly moves to the growing points of both roots and shoots, although visual symptoms are slow to appear. The first symptom is the upward curling of leaves about two weeks after application. Symptoms will be faster when growth rates are more rapid.

### Biodegradable.

BRUSH-OFF® breaks down very quickly in the environment to form non-toxic, non-residual compounds. This is most rapid where soil pH is low (acid), and where soil temperature and moisture are high. The average half life in the soil is four to six weeks.

### Storage and Disposal.

BRUSH-OFF® is very stable provided it is stored in its original container. Store the closed container in a dry, cool and well ventilated area away from direct sunlight.

**DO NOT** re-use the container. Triple rinse container before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Dispose of the empty container at a local authority landfill or bury below 500 mm in a disposal pit clear of waterways, vegetation and roots, and specifically marked and set up for this purpose. Empty containers and product should not be burnt. If recycling, return clean container to recycler or designated collection point.

### Safety.

BRUSH-OFF® may irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. **DO NOT** inhale dust or spray mist. Wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water after use and before eating, drinking or smoking.

### Sprayer Clean Up.

To avoid subsequent injury to sensitive crops or pastures, thoroughly remove all traces of BRUSH-OFF® from mixing and spraying equipment immediately after spraying:

1. Drain tank then flush tank and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add 300 mL of chlorine bleach per 100 litres of water. Flush through boom and hoses and then allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation engaged. Drain tank. Repeat.
3. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through spray equipment.

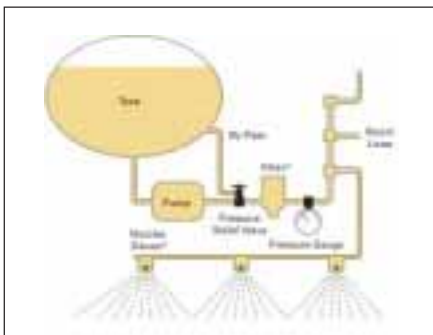


Diagram courtesy of Kondinin Farm Group 'The Spraying Book'.  
\* Pay particular attention to these areas where residue build up occurs.

# APPLICATION TIMING

Shaded areas indicate application time

Weed type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Alligator weed												
Australian Blackthorn												
Bellyache bush												
Bitou bush /Boneseed												
Blackberry /Hybrid												
Bridal creeper												
Cape Tulip												
Clovers												
Common Bracken												
Crofton weed												
Darling Pea												
Dock												
Doublegee /Spiny Emex/ Three Cornered Jack(s)												
Erodium /Storks Bill/ Wild Geranium												
Eucalypts												
Fennel												
Golden Dodder												
Gorse												
Great Mullein												
Harrisia Cactus												
Hawthorn												
Inkweed												

# APPLICATION TIMING

Shaded areas indicate application time

Weed type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Japanese Sunflower												
Kangaroo thorn												
Lantana												
Medics												
Mimosa												
Mistflower												
Noogoora burr												
Onion grass / Guildford grass												
Parthenium												
Paterson's Curse / Salvation Jane												
Privet												
Ragwort												
Rubber vine												
St John's Wort												
Smartweed												
Sorrel												
Soursob												
Sweet Briar												
Tree-of-Heaven												
Wait-A-While												
Wild Garlic												
Wild Turnip												



For further information visit our website at [www.dupont.com.au](http://www.dupont.com.au)

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