

# POISON

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

# Mentor® WG

## Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **750 g/kg METRIBUZIN**

GROUP **C** HERBICIDE

For selective weed control in various broadacre and vegetable crops as specified in the Directions for Use table

Formulation type  
Water Dispersible  
Granule

**WG**



# ADAMA

adama.com

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 kg, 5 kg, 10 kg

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**Restrictions:** DO NOT apply until soil is well wetted by the first good soil settling rain after sowing.  
DO NOT spray plants under stress from drought, waterlogging, frost or disease.  
DO NOT allow spray mix to stand overnight.  
DO NOT apply more than a total of 2 kg MENTOR® WG per hectare in any field per season for sugarcane.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Asparagus	False Castor Oil (Thornapple), Shepherd's Purse, Fat Hen <b>Winter weed control:</b> Chickweed, Shepherd's Purse, Nettle, Deadnettle <b>Spring and Summer weed control:</b> False Castor Oil (Thornapple), Shepherd's Purse, Fat Hen	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	700-1400 g/ha	<b>Direct seeded asparagus</b> Apply to moist soil as soon as possible after sowing before crop emerges and overhead irrigate. A follow-up application may be required 4 - 8 weeks later for emerged weeds. DO NOT spray until asparagus seedlings are at least 4 cm high. Some temporary burning may occur. Use the higher rate on heavier soils.
		WA only	510-960 g/ha	<b>Seedling asparagus (transplanted)</b> DO NOT spray before asparagus seedlings are 4 cm high and seedlings have been well established after transplanting. Spray when weeds have emerged when young and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older weeds. <b>Established asparagus in beds</b> Apply immediately after transplanting crowns or preparing beds for cutting and before spears emerge, or after cutting for the season is finished. Overhead irrigate within a few days after spraying. Use the higher rate on heavier soils.
Barley	Toad Rush	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	100 g/ha	Toad Rush should be sprayed at the 2 - 4 leaf stage for optimum control. Spray after rain when soil moisture is plentiful and soil is moist to the surface. Take advantage of dew on soil surface.

# ADAMA

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley – <i>continued</i>	<b>Controlled: Seedlings of:</b> Capeweed, Catsear, Charlock, Chickweed, Common Cotula, Corn Gromwell (Sheepweed, White Ironweed), Corn Spurry, Creeping Speedwell, Crown Beard (Dogweed), Deadnettle, Dock, Fat Hen, Field Madder, Fumitory, Hare's Ear (Treacle Mustard), Heliotrope, Hogweed (Wireweed), Horehound, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Swinecress, Mouse-ear Chickweed, Mountain Sorrel (Purple Calandrinia), Rough Poppy, Scarlet Pimpernel, Scrub Nettle (Stinging Nettle), Shepherd's Purse, Sorrel, Sowthistle, Spiny Emex (Doublegee, Three Cornered Jack), Storksbill, Toad Rush, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Winter Grass, Yellow Burrweed	Vic, Tas, SA only	180 g/ha (Light sandy soils i.e. sandy loam to loamy sands) 280 g/ha (Medium soils, loams. Silt plus clay content 40 - 60 %) 380 g/ha (heavy soils, clay loams. Silt plus clay content over 60 %)	DO NOT spray before barley is at 3 leaf stage or later than 8 weeks after sowing. Application of this product on alkaline sandy soils (pH greater than 7) will result in severe crop damage. In Tasmania, DO NOT use MENTOR® WG on barley grown on sandy soils. For effective Wild Radish, Wireweed and Ryegrass control, the weed must have emerged before MENTOR® WG application. Wireweed in the cotyledon stage and Annual Ryegrass with no more than 2 leaves can be controlled provided rain follows within a few days of spraying. Emerged weeds must be young and actively growing.
	<b>Suppressed:</b> Annual Ryegrass, Sub Clover	Tas only		
	Buxbaum's Speedwell, Powell's Amaranth, Stagger Weed, Sun Spurge, Great Brome Buchan Weed, Fog Grass	SA only		
Barley (except Morrell and Harrington)	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Doublegee, Geranium, Mustard, Toad Rush, Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed	WA – Great Northern region only	135 - 150 g/ha + 1 L/ha Trifluralin (pre-sowing or incorporated by sowing)	1. Correct application and incorporation techniques are critical to obtain optimum performance of MENTOR® WG and Trifluralin mixtures. ENSURE all recommendations on the Trifluralin label are followed. 2. Use the lower rate in lighter soils, and the higher rate in heavier soils. 3. Application of this product on alkaline sandy soils (pH greater than 7) will result in severe crop damage. 4. Apply to moist soil for best efficacy. 5. Seed below herbicide band at 5 cm. 6. Reduced control may occur under high weed burdens (> 100/m <sup>2</sup> ). 7. The performance of MENTOR® WG and Trifluralin mixtures in terms of crop tolerance and weed control may vary according to climate, soil and crop conditions. This treatment should only be used where no alternatives are available.
Chickpeas	<b>Controlled:</b> as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas). Buchan Weed, Fog Grass (SA only)	Southern NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	180 g/ha (Light sandy e.g. Mallee soils)	ONLY apply post-sowing, pre-emergence. Crops should be sown at least 5 cm deep. DO NOT apply post-emergence, as crop injury may occur. DO NOT apply to chickpeas grown on sandy soils, i.e. silt plus clay less than 40 %. The vigour of lentils may be reduced, especially if heavy rain falls after spraying. Weeds should be from pre-emergence to 3 leaf stage except Wireweed (Hogweed) which should not be beyond the cotyledon stage. Best results for Grass and Wireweed control are obtained when rain or irrigation follows within a few days of spraying. DO NOT apply by aircraft to chickpeas and faba beans.
Faba beans	<b>Suppressed:</b> Sub Clover	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	280 g/ha (Medium soils, loams. Silt plus clay content 40 - 60 %)	
Lentils		Vic, SA, WA only	380 g/ha (heavy soils, clay loams. Silt plus clay content over 60 %)	
Lupins (Gungurru, Meritt, Myallie only)	For control of Wild Radish up to 250 mm diameter. For suppression of Capeweed, Doublegee and larger Wild Radish. Use higher rate on larger weeds.	WA – Great Northern region only	100-150 g/ha + 100 mL Brodal* Options	1. MENTOR® WG should only be used following a pre-sowing treatment of Simazine. 2. DO NOT apply to alkaline soils with pH >7. 3. Apply to actively growing lupins from the 3 - 4 leaf stage onwards. 4. DO NOT apply to weeds or crop which are under stress. 5. Apply to moist soil for best efficacy. 6. Use higher rates for heavy weed burden and larger weed size. Apply before weeds are covered by crop canopy. 7. Best results are obtained if good soil moisture exists at, and received soon after application. 8. DO NOT apply wetting agents, spray oils or grass selective herbicides with the MENTOR® WG + Brodal* Options mixture. 9. Transient crop yellowing and burning may become evident after application. This effect is short term and will not normally reduce lupin yield. 10. Refer to Critical Comments section on the Brodal* Options label. <b>IMPORTANT</b> The performance of MENTOR® WG in terms of crop tolerance and weed control may vary with varying climate, soil and crop conditions. This treatment should only be used where no alternatives are available.
Oats	Toad Rush	Vic only	100 g/ha	Toad Rush should be sprayed at the 2 - 4 leaf stage for optimum control. Spray after rain when soil moisture is plentiful and soil is moist to the surface. Take advantage of dew on soil surface.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peas (Field, Processing and Green)	<b>Controlled:</b> as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas). <b>Suppressed:</b> Annual Ryegrass, Sub Clover	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	180 g/ha (Light sandy e.g. Mallee soils)	Pea crops should be sprayed pre-emergence or early post-emergence of crop and/or weeds, but within 6 weeks after sowing (and not later than 8 weeks in Victorian Winter crops). Peas must not be beyond the 3 node stage. DO NOT treat peas post-emergence in areas or soils where Collar Rot, Stem Rot and Black Spot are present or are likely to occur. In Tasmania, DO NOT use MENTOR® WG on field peas grown on light sandy soils. DO NOT spray Cressy Blue peas post-emergence. Some other varieties, e.g. Dundale and Wirrega, may be especially sensitive to MENTOR® WG. DO NOT use on a large scale unless it has been ascertained that the variety shows sufficient tolerance under local conditions. For effective Wild Radish, Wireweed and Ryegrass control, the weed must have emerged before MENTOR® WG application. Wireweed in the cotyledon stage and Annual Ryegrass with no more than 2 leaves can be controlled provided rain follows within a few days of spraying. Emerged weeds must be young and actively growing.
	Buxbaum's Speedwell, Powell's Amaranth, Stagger Weed, Sun Spurge	Tas only	280 g/ha (Medium soils, loams. Silt plus clay content 40 - 60 %)	
	Buchan Weed, Fog Grass	SA only	380 g/ha (heavy soils, clay loams. Silt plus clay content over 60 %) 470 g/ha (Kooweerup swamp and volcanic soils)	
Pigeon Peas	Apple of Peru, Bladder Ketmia, Gooseberry, Noogoora Burr, Cowvine (Peach Vine), Volunteer Cotton, Yellow Vine, False Castor Oil (Thornapple)	Qld, NSW, ACT only – except sandy soils	470 g/ha	<b>Rain grown and overhead irrigated crops:</b> Apply immediately after or within a day or two after sowing before crops emerge then irrigate. Otherwise rain after spraying before weeds emerge is necessary to get useful weed control. The longer the time interval between spraying and rain or irrigation the less the effectiveness of the herbicide. MENTOR® WG can be applied to a band centred on crop rows for in-row weed control. Untreated soil between treated bands thrown onto treated areas during subsequent cultivation will reduce weed control along rows. MENTOR® WG can be applied after pre-sowing Trifluralin treatment. Avoid leaving a depression over the row during planting to enhance crop tolerance. <b>Furrow irrigated crops:</b> Apply after furrowing out and within two weeks before sowing and incorporate with Lillistone cultivators to finely tilled soil free of emerged weeds. Where grass weeds are expected, add Trifluralin at the rate recommended by the manufacturer for the soil type. For post-emergence weed control: Apply when weeds are in the young seedling stage and actively growing, provided crop plants have at least 2-trifoliolate leaves. DO NOT spray if rain is likely to fall within several hours. Transitory damage may occur to the pigeon pea crop but yields will not be significantly affected.
Potatoes Some varieties such as Atlantic, Harmony, Nadine and Red Skin varieties are especially sensitive to MENTOR® WG. Damage may occur even at the lowest label rate. DO NOT use on Bison potatoes.	<b>Controlled:</b> as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas). <b>Suppressed:</b> Annual Ryegrass, Dock, Sub Clover, Summer grasses ( <i>Digitaria</i> spp.)	All States	470 g/ha or 700 g/ha	Spray when potatoes are emerging with the largest shoots not more than 10 cm tall. Use higher rate for emerging Summer grasses. In Summer crops on soils which dry rapidly on the surface, the young actively growing weeds will be killed but residual effect may be reduced. If there is a subsequent germination of weeds apply a second spray at 470 g/ha (except NSW). DO NOT use MENTOR® WG in Western Australia in the Perth metropolitan area; on the south west Winter potato crops; or on Delaware potatoes on light soils. Potatoes may be hilled before or after spraying MENTOR® WG. If hilled after spraying a good rain or irrigation is desirable between spraying and hilling. No other cultivation should be necessary. Use higher rate for emerging Summer grasses. Hill up the crop soon after planting. Irrigate to allow weed seeds to germinate and potatoes to begin emerging. Apply as an overall spray to a soil moist to the surface, before all the crop has emerged.
		Vic – Bellarine Peninsula only	280 - 370 g/ha (Winter)	
		Qld – Atherton Tableland only	470 g/ha for Winter crops 950 g/ha for Summer crops	
Soybeans in soils of pH 9 or lower (except cv Triton)	Apple of Peru, Bladder Ketmia, Cowvine (Peach Vine), Gooseberry, Noogoora Burr, Volunteer Cotton	NSW – clay soils in NW only Qld – clay soils on Darling Downs only	470 g/ha	<b>Rain grown and overhead irrigated crops:</b> Apply immediately after or within a day or two after sowing before crops emerge then irrigate. Otherwise rain after spraying before weeds emerge is necessary to get useful weed control. The longer the time interval between spraying and rain or irrigation the less the effectiveness of the herbicide. MENTOR® WG can be applied to a band centred on crop rows for in-row weed control. Untreated soil between treated bands thrown onto treated areas during subsequent cultivation will reduce weed control along rows. MENTOR® WG can be applied after pre-sowing Trifluralin treatment. Avoid leaving a depression over the row during planting to enhance crop tolerance. <b>Furrow irrigated crops:</b> Apply after furrowing out and within two weeks before sowing and incorporate with Lillistone cultivators to finely tilled soil free of emerged weeds. Where grass weeds are expected, add Trifluralin at the rate recommended by the manufacturer for the soil type. DO NOT use on cv Triton as crop damage may occur.
Sugarcane PLANT CANE (up to 3 leaf stage)	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Awnless Barnyard Grass, Bluetop, Crowsfoot Grass, Fat Hen, Gooseberry, Green Summer Grass, Noogoora Burr, Potato Weed, Shepherd's Purse, Sowthistle, Summer Grass	Qld, NSW, WA only	640 g - 2 kg/ha	MENTOR® WG can be used alone or in mixtures with other residual herbicides. Control of difficult species can be improved in tank mixtures. Use the higher rate for extended residual control. DO NOT use MENTOR® WG at this stage for plant crops grown on very light sandy soil. For conventional planting, ensure that the drill profile is broadly shaped so that loose soil slippage from the sides will not occur. Spray as a broadcast or band spray, ensuring even coverage of the soil surface. If applied as a band spray, direct the spray band so that it is centred over the row. For banded applications, weeds germinating in the untreated soil away from the band will need to be controlled by cultivation at the later workings. DO NOT disturb treated soil surface after application. DO NOT apply in less than 250 L/ha of spray mixture. If weeds are larger than the 2 leaf stage at application, add a suitable contact herbicide. Refer to the Compatibility section. Soil should be preferable be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation within 7 days after application is necessary for best results. Use the higher rates in soils with heavy clay or high organic matter.
	Black Pigweed, Caltrop, <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (Bellvine, Convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem), Pigweed		800 g - 2 kg/ha	

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane PLANT CANE (final hilling until "out of hand" stage) RATOON CANE (after harvest until "out of hand" stage)	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Awnless Barnyard Grass, Black Pigweed, Bluetop, Caltrop, Crowsfoot Grass, Fat Hen, Gooseberry, Green Summer Grass, Noogoora Burr, Pigweed, Potato Weed, Shepherd's Purse, Sowthistle, Summer Grass  <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (Bellvine, Convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem)	Qld, NSW, WA only	800 g - 2 kg/ha  1.5 - 2 kg/ha	MENTOR® WG can be used alone or in mixtures with other residual herbicides. Control of difficult species can be improved in tank mixtures. Apply as directed sprays so that the inter-row areas are completely and evenly sprayed. Use the higher rates for extended residual control. DO NOT disturb treated soil surface after application. DO NOT apply in less than 250 L/ha of spray mixture. Soil should be preferable be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation within 7 days after application is necessary for best results. If weeds are established at the time of application, add a suitable contact herbicide. Refer to the <b>Compatibility</b> section. DO NOT apply over green cane trash blanket before it is thoroughly broken down. Use the higher rates in soils with heavy clay or high organic matter content.
PLANT CANE RATOON CANE (application post-emergence after crop canopy closure)	Amaranth, Bluetop, <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (Bellvine, Convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem)		640 g - 1 kg/ha	Using appropriate high-clearance or inter-row equipment, apply as directed sprays, using droppers so that the inter-row areas are completely and evenly sprayed. Use the higher rates when weed growth is advanced. Mix with a suitable contact herbicide at an appropriate rate. Refer to the <b>Compatibility</b> section. Spray before climbing broadleaf weeds, such as vines, are taller than the spray nozzle height. Good coverage of growing tips of vine weeds is necessary for adequate control. DO NOT apply in less than 250 L/ha of spray mixture. Soil should be preferable be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation within 7 days after application is necessary for best results.
Tomatoes	<b>Controlled:</b> as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas) plus Barnyard Grass, Bull's Head, Crowsfoot Grass, Nightshade, Pigweed, Black Pigweed, Summer Grass, Green Summer Grass	Qld, NT only	950 g/ha (9.5 g/100 m of row)	Apply in a 1 metre wide band centred on the inter-row either during or shortly after the formation of the final irrigation furrow. Apply to soil moist to the surface. Apply through applicators fitted with flat fan nozzles and operated at pressures not exceeding 200 kPa to avoid misting and spray drift. DO NOT follow Autumn plantings of tomatoes with cucurbits or capsicums in the same season.
Transplanted Tomatoes	Apple of Peru, Potato Weed	NSW, ACT only	470 - 770 g/ha	Apply as a directed spray to weeds at the base of tomato plants. Use the lower rate when tomatoes have 4-5 expanded leaves or the higher rate when tomatoes beyond this stage and weeds are well established. Accurately calibrated spray equipment, fitted with one flat fan 80° even spray Teejet nozzle operated to deliver 100 to 200 L of spray per hectare and angled to avoid tomato leaves should be used. DO NOT apply during or soon after prolonged periods of overcast or cloudy weather. Allow at least two fine, sunny days before spraying. Spray on a sunny fine day. Suppression of other broadleaved weeds such as false castor oil may occur.
Vetch	<b>Controlled:</b> as per Barley (Vic, SA, Tas)	Vic, SA, WA only	180 g/ha (Light sandy soils e.g. sandy loam to loamy sands) 280 g/ha (Medium soils, loams. Silt plus clay content 40 - 60 %) 380 g/ha (Heavy soils, clay loams. Silt plus clay content over 60 %)	<b>Crop:</b> Only apply post sowing pre-emergence. Crop should be sown at least 5 cm deep. The vigour of vetch may be reduced, especially if heavy rain falls after spraying. DO NOT apply post-emergence, as crop injury will result. <b>Weeds:</b> Weeds should be from pre-emergence to 3 leaf stage except Wireweed (Hogweed) which should not be beyond the cotyledon stage. Best results for grass and Wireweed control are obtained when rain or irrigation follows within a few days of spraying.
Wheat	Toad Rush	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	100 g/ha	Toad Rush should be sprayed at the 2 - 4 leaf stage for optimum control. Spray after rain when soil moisture is plentiful and soil is moist to the surface. Take advantage of dew on soil surface.
Blade Wheat	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Capeweed, Doublegee, Geranium, Mustard, Toad Rush, Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed	WA – Great Northern region only	200 g/ha + 1 L/ha Trifluralin (pre-sowing or incorporated by sowing)	1. Correct application and incorporation techniques are critical to obtain optimum performance of MENTOR® WG and Trifluralin mixtures. Ensure all recommendations on the Trifluralin label are followed. 2. DO NOT apply to alkaline soils with pH > 7. 3. Apply to moist soil for best efficacy. 4. Seed below herbicide band at 5 cm. 5. Reduced control may occur under high weed burdens (> 100/m <sup>2</sup> ). 6. The performance of MENTOR® WG and Trifluralin mixtures in terms of crop tolerance and weed control may vary according to climate, soil and crop conditions. This treatment should only be used where no alternatives are available.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
White Lupins	Buchan Weed, Capeweed, Charlock, Chickweed, Deadnettle ( <i>Lamium</i> spp.), Fat Hen, Fumitory (Common and Wall Fumitory – Tas), Wireweed (Hogweed), Lesser Swinecress, Purple Calandrinia, Scarlet Pimpernel, Spiny Emex, Corn Spurry (Spurry – Tas), Stinging Nettle (Dwarf Nettle – Tas), Toad Rush, Winter Grass, Heliotrope, Wild Oats, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip  <b>Suppression only:</b> Sub Clover and Docks (Broadleaved Dock – Tas)	Tas only	400 g/ha	Spring application. Apply after sowing but before crop emerges.

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

#### WITHHOLDING PERIODS

##### HARVEST

**ASPARAGUS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**  
**SUGARCANE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.**  
**TOMATOES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**  
**OTHER CROPS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

##### GRAZING

**ALL USES (EXCEPT SUGARCANE): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**  
**SUGARCANE: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

#### EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with MENTOR® WG. If you are growing edible product for export, please check with Adama Australia for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using MENTOR® WG.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MENTOR® WG is effective against a range of broadleaf weeds and some grasses. MENTOR® WG is absorbed by roots, shoots and leaves of weeds. It can therefore be applied before or after weeds emerge depending on the tolerance of the crop being treated. For recently introduced varieties DO NOT use MENTOR® WG unless it is ascertained that the variety to be treated shows sufficient tolerance to the treatment under local climatic conditions.

#### CROP SAFETY

The use of other herbicides and/or crop oils on broadleaf crops treated with MENTOR® WG may cause severe damage. When tank mixing MENTOR® WG with Diuron 500 SC or Diuron 900 WG users are advised to read the diuron label in full, particularly when applying over the top of cane up to 3 leaf stage.

#### COMPATIBILITY

MENTOR® WG is compatible with 2,4-D Amine 625, Actril\* OS, Ametrex® 800 WG, Bonanza® Elite, Enforcer® 75-D, Adama Diuron 900 WG, Palmero®, Lynx®, Spraytop®, Trilogy®, Orbit®, Tackle® and Wetspray® 1000.  
DO NOT mix concentrates together but add each to the spray tank separately. As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Adama Australia all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities. As changes in climatic conditions can alter the sensitivity of plants to mixtures of sprays, Adama Australia cannot be responsible for the behaviour of such mixtures.

#### MIXING

MENTOR® WG is a water dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and applied as a spray. Before spraying calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly cover the measured area to be treated. Carefully weigh the amount of MENTOR® WG required and add to partially filled spray tank with agitation operating. Top up to the correct volume with water.  
**THE MATERIAL MUST BE KEPT IN SUSPENSION AT ALL TIMES BY CONTINUOUS AGITATION.** In tank mixes MENTOR® WG must be in suspension before adding the companion herbicide or liquid fertiliser.

#### APPLICATION

##### General

Best results are obtained if treatment is made to moist soil and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (6 - 12 mm) within 2 weeks after application. If heavy rains occur soon after application, injury to the crop may result.

##### Pre-emergence

Soil should preferably be moist to the surface and must not be cloddy or have residues of a previous crop on the surface. It is better to delay pre-emergence spraying of loose or fluffy soils until there is a good soil settling rain. Rain or irrigation soon after spraying is required to activate MENTOR® WG.

##### Post-emergence

Post-emergence spraying will control young actively growing emerged weeds through leaf uptake. Subsequent pre-emergence control of later germinating weeds requires rain or irrigation after spraying. Crops may show slight chlorosis or necrosis after spraying. Two sunny days before spraying enhances crop tolerance. Heavy rain (80-100 mm) after spraying on deep sandy or friable well structured soils may leach MENTOR® WG beyond the root zone thus reducing residual effect.

##### Ground Spraying

Apply MENTOR® WG through a carefully calibrated boom spray set at 200 - 300 kPa pressure (except for tomatoes in Qld only) fitted with fan nozzles. Use a convenient quantity of water (50-100 L/ha). Cone nozzles and other means of application are not satisfactory and should not be used. When spraying avoid over-lapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning slowly and when stopped. Neglect of these procedures will cause higher rates of application resulting in crop damage. Delay post-emergence spraying if rain is expected within a few hours.

##### Sugarcane

DO NOT apply in less than 250 L/ha of spray mixture. Soil should preferably be slightly moist at application. Incorporation by rain or irrigation from 2 - 7 days after application is best for optimum results in sugarcane in hot and high UV radiation environments. Soil must not be cloddy or have excessive crop residue from a preceding crop. Trash blankets must be thoroughly compacted and broken down for any pre-emergence efficacy. DO NOT apply by aircraft.

##### Aerial Spraying

**Wind:** Spray only in crosswinds, otherwise uneven coverage may result. DO NOT spray onto inversions or in dead calm conditions.

DO NOT spray when winds are light and variable in direction unless smoke indicators or the spray cloud show that the spray is going down into the crop. Spray drift may damage adjoining crops. Make sure that the wind is blowing away from crops for which MENTOR® WG is not recommended.

**Flying:** Fly with the wheels 2 - 3 metres above the crop as "wheels on crop" spraying causes uneven distribution. Track spacing must be uniform and suited to the type of aircraft and crosswind speed.

**Droplet size:** For grasses and vertical weeds, use fine droplets. For horizontal weeds and drift limitation, use droplets over 200 microns and increase volume.

**Water volume:** Use 20 - 30 L water/ha.

##### Pre-plant Incorporated Treatment

**MENTOR® WG + Trifluralin:** Add MENTOR® WG to water in spray tank with agitator running as above. Maintain agitation then add Trifluralin at the recommended rates (refer to Trifluralin label).

##### Pre-plant incorporated – Soybeans only

**MENTOR® WG alone or in combination with Trifluralin:** Spray any time from 4 weeks before sowing until just before sowing. Use fixed boom power sprayers set at 200-300 kPa and fitted with fan nozzles. Use 120-500 litres water per hectare. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 80 mesh. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. When spraying avoid overlapping. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing and stopping otherwise crop injury may result.



**MENTOR® WG alone:** If possible spray and incorporate within the same operation. If not possible incorporate spray within 24 hours of application using Go-devil or Lillistone cultivators set to work at 5 cm deep.

**MENTOR® WG plus Trifluralin:** After spraying mix into soil within 4 hours. Spray and incorporate during the one operation if possible.  
(Refer to the Trifluralin label for specific incorporation details).

#### RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

MENTOR® WG Herbicide is a member of the triazinone group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management MENTOR® WG is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to MENTOR® WG and other Group C 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 MENTOR® WG or other Group C herbicides. Annual ryegrass biotypes resistant to diclofop-methyl and other 'grass specific' herbicides are often also resistant to MENTOR® WG. Before using MENTOR® WG on a population resistant to 'grass specific' herbicides, have a resistance test conducted to ensure that it is still susceptible to MENTOR® WG. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of MENTOR® WG to control resistant weeds. Large numbers of healthy surviving weeds can be an indication that resistance is developing. Efforts should be made to prevent seed set of the survivors.

DO NOT make more than one application of a Group C herbicide to a crop in the same season, either pre-sowing incorporated by sowing or post-crop and weed emergence. If the user suspects that a Group C resistant weed is present, MENTOR® WG or other Group C herbicides should not be used. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistant are available. Consult your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries, or Adama representative.

#### RE-ENTRY – SUGARCANE

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 72 hours. When prior entry is necessary wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each days use.

#### PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Prevent drift of spray to sensitive plants. Keep from contact with fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of MENTOR® WG from application equipment immediately after use.

To minimise risk to follow-on sensitive crops such as beetroot, brassicas, capsicums, cotton, cucurbits, lettuce, onions and sunflowers, it is advisable to work land thoroughly – allow at least 6 months (12 months for cucurbits) between application of MENTOR® WG and sowing seed of these sensitive crops. A longer period may be required following long dry periods between crops. If rates of MENTOR® WG higher than 960 g/ha were used, allow at least 12 months before planting these crops. The use of other herbicides and/or crop oils on broadleaf crops treated with MENTOR® WG may cause severe damage.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

#### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.

#### Sugarcane

After application of metribuzin, DO NOT irrigate crop to the point of run-off unless it can be retained on farm. DO NOT apply within 30 metres of a downwind waterway for all ground spray applications without droppers. DO NOT apply within 75 metres of downwind non-target vegetation for all spray applications without droppers. Run-off water (irrigation or natural precipitation) from treated fields should be prevented from entering natural waterways where possible. Vegetative buffer zones between treated fields and natural waterways are recommended.

Headlands and spoon drains should be well maintained so that runoff flow is not accelerated. Steady gradients, even profiles and grass surfaces on headlands and drains reduce off farm movement of runoff. Application should be planned to avoid runoff within 48 hours of application. Application should not be made to wet/waterlogged soils. Application should not be made if heavy rains are expected within 48 hours. Irrigations should not occur within 48 hours of application.

#### Risk to Beneficial Insects

Metribuzin may have adverse effects on some beneficial insects, in particular where IPM is practised, to foliage dwelling predators.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake and empty contents into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

#### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale dust or spray mist. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use.

#### FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 13 11 26.

#### SDS

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for MENTOR® WG Herbicide is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE:** The use of MENTOR® WG Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia, regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

#### NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE.

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08/2017 9209