



Joint Statement from:

16 June 2020

Australian Oilseeds Federation
Grains Research and Development Corporation
National Working Party on Grain Protection

Reminder on Compliance with Haloxyfop Label Directions

Canola growers are reminded to adhere to all label directions for herbicides containing haloxyfop in order to meet their legal obligations of chemical use and to avoid unacceptable chemical residues.

Key Points:

1. For herbicides containing haloxyfop as the active ingredient, label directions stipulate they must not be applied to canola and other specified oilseed crops:
 - After the eight-leaf growth stage; or
 - After the stem elongation growth stage has commenced; or
 - Under or between windrows.
2. Failure to comply with label directions may lead to the presence of chemical residues on canola in excess of market requirements.

Growers and the canola industry in general would be aware that residue testing by the National Residue Survey has in the past detected haloxyfop residues above the Australian maximum residue limit (MRL) in canola traded domestically, which is of concern.

Nick Goddard, CEO of the Australian Oilseeds Federation highlighted the importance of compliance with label directions. “Australian canola is highly sought after in overseas export markets. To maintain that reputation and ensure continued market access, we need to ensure residues of haloxyfop on canola meet MRLs in all markets”.

The label directions for use of registered haloxyfop products are very specific in terms of the use on canola. This is especially so with timing of application.

Gordon Cumming, Manager Chemical Regulation, Grains Research and Development Corporation advises “If unclear of the label directions, consult your

advisor to fully understand when the product can be used and at which crop growth stage. Applying haloxyfop to canola after stem elongation will result in chemical residues that exceed maximum residue limits.

Alternatively, there are a range of other Group A chemistries available that growers should consider using”.

Canola markets have strict limits for haloxyfop residues. Non-compliance can lead to the rejection of canola shipments in export markets and create ongoing market access issues.

Chair of the National Working Party on Grain Protection, Gerard McMullen, advises that all stakeholders have a role to play to ensure the continued good reputation of the Australian canola industry in meeting export market MRLs:

- “Growers have a legal obligation to follow label directions. That is also important in preserving haloxyfop herbicide chemistry as a cost-effective grass control option for canola growers across the country.
- Canola exporters have a role to play also. Canola should not be exported unless the residue status is known and complies with market requirements.”

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