COMMERCIAL APPLICATION MANUAL

Organic INTERCEPTOR™ CONTACT WEED SPRAY

www.organic interceptor.com.au

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1. Organic Interceptor™ Weed Killer

It is the world's first Certified Organic Weed Control spray for use on the farm, orchards, roadsides, sports grounds, golf courses, nurseries and on all conventional and organic properties, for the control of unwanted grasses & weeds.

Organic Interceptor™ Contact Weed Spray meets the requirements of Biological Farmers of Australia (BFA) and National Association for Sustainable Agriculture, Australia Ltd (NASAA)

- Interceptor's mode of action is through dehydration. Full plant coverage is essential to achieve full control.
- Used to control over 300 weed species.
- Is not a systemic poison and leaves no harmful residues. Interceptor breaks down within 72 Hours of application.
- Has no withholding period for crops.
- Has no detrimental effects on earthworm activity or soil microbial life.
- Will stop the germination of weed seeds on the surface of the soil.
- No problems with run off or accumulating chemicals in soils, due to Interceptor's rapid breakdown.
- Is non-toxic, and safe to use around livestock, staff, chemically sensitive people and areas.
- Can be used for weed control in a variety of growing and production situations such as Kiwi fruit, avocados, grapes, apples, olives, potatoes, kumara, onions, herbs, flowers and citrus fruit.

2. Organic Interceptor™ how it works

Organic Interceptor™ controls weeds by penetrating green plant tissue, disrupting normal membrane permeability and cellular physiology. This disruption of cell membrane results in cell leakage, desiccation and the collapse of all contacted tissue. Results are often seen within 1 hour after treatment, depending on plant size and species.

2.1. Timing of Application

Trial work and field results have shown best weed control and cost savings per hectare are at two application periods per year.

- First application in the spring, (September to November)
- Second application in the autumn (April to June).

Generally best overall results from Interceptor occur when weeds are at 15 cm (6 inches) in height or less. If application occurs after seed head sets, the results can be variable and volume of Interceptor required per hectare will increase depending on weed size.

2.2. Weed control

The following list names are common weed varieties that are found in New Zealand and Australia. Please note that our Australian list is very minimal as this is our first year working with Australian weeds. If you are not sure whether Organic Interceptor Contact Weed Spray will control a particular variety of weed not listed herein - please call us or try it and let us know your results. We will happily send some replacement stock for anyone helping to update our weed list. The Key included is a guide to the recommended treatment of the weed using Organic Interceptor. For rate and nozzle recommendation refer to page 11 Application tables or refer to Biocoat Pty Ltd for specific recommendations.

2.3. Key to Weed List Refer to page 11 Application Tables

Weeds marked as* **Best controlled at a 1-4 true leaf stage of growth.**
Recommended treatment rate of 15% Interceptor into 85% water at 650 L/ha.

Weeds marked as** **Best control achieved at young stages of growth with an application rate of 20% Interceptor into 80% water.** Water rate will depend on the size of the weed. Indirect rhizome and bulb control occurs by regular applications to emerging weed parts.

Weeds marked as * ** Only controlled at seedling stage (1-4 true leaf stage)**.
Achieved at a rate of 20% Interceptor into 80% water.

2.4. Organic Interceptor™ Weed List

Acanthus***
All seed*
Annual mouse ear chickweed*
Annual pearlwort*
Apple of peru***
Apple of Sodom***
Arum lily***
Asphodel*
Australian fireweed**
Australian flax***
Australian sheeps bur*
Barberry***
Bathurst bur*
Beggars ticks***
Bitter cress*
Bitter willow***
Bittersweet**
Black medic*
Blackberry**
Bladder campion*
Blue morning glory**
Bone-seed***
Borage*
Box thorn***
Bracken**
Broom***
Broom-Montpellier***
Broomrape***
Broom-Spiny***
Burdock*
Buttercup- Bermuda*
Buttercup*
Buttercup-Celery-leaved*
Buttercup-Creeping*
Buttercup-Giant*
Buttercup-Hairy*
Buttercup-Small-flowered*
Calandrinia*
Californian stinkweed*
Canabis: hemp*
Canadian-fleabane*
Cape tulip***
Cape weed*
Caper spurge**
Castor oil plant***
Catchfly*
Catsear*
Centella*
Chamomile-Rayless*
Chamomile-Scentless*
Chickweed*
Chicory*
Chinese mugwort**
Clammy goosefoot*
Cleavers*
Clover dodder*
Clover-Strawberry*
Clover-Sweet*
Coltsfoot**
Cornbind *
Cotton fireweed**
Cotula*
Crack willow***
Creeping willow herb*
Cress-Creeping yellow*
Cress-Hoary*
Cress-Narrow-leaved*
Cress-Penny*
Cut leaved geranium*
Cut-leaved psoralea***
Daisy*
Daisy- Bur*
Daisy-Oxeye*
Dandelion*
Darwins barberry***
Dichondra*
Dock- Broad-leaved*
Dock-Climbing**
Dock-Curled*
Dock-Fiddle*
Doves foot*
Dwarf montia*
Elder***
Eschscholzia*
Fathen*
Fennel*
Field bindweed*
Field horsetail*
Field madder*
Field pansey*
Fireweed*
Firmitroy*
Fixweed*
Fleabane*
Flowering current**
Foxglove***
Galinsoga**
Giant knot weed***
Goats rue*
Gorse**
Goutweed**
Gravel groundsel*
Greater bind weed*
Groundsel*
Hairsfoot trefoil*
Hawkbit*
Hawksbeard
Hawkweed*
Hawthorn***
Hedge mustard*
Hedge stachys*
Hemlock*
Henbit*
Herb Robert*
Himalaya honeysuckle**
Holly-leaved senenco**
Horehound***
Hydrocotyle*
Ink weed**
Ivy-Kenilworth**
Ivy-German***
Japanese honeysuckle**
Jersey cudweed*
Jerusalem cherry***
Kaffir lily***
Kanuka***
King Island melilot
Kopata*
Lily of the valley vine**
Lodge pole pine***
Loosestrife*
Lotus*
Mallow*
Mallow-Creeping*
Mallow-Large flowered*
Mallow-Small flowered*
Mallow-Tree*
Manuka***
Maori onion**
Matagouri***
Mexican devil**
Montbretia**
Mullen-Moth**
Musky storksbill*
Nettle*
Nettle-Hemp*
Nettle-Horse*
Nettle-Perennial**
Nettle-Tree***
Nightshade-Black**
Nightshade-Hairy**
Nipplewort**
Noogoora bur*
Old mans beard**
Onehunga weed**
Orache*
Orange cestrum**
Oriental mustard*
Oxalis-Creeping*
Oxalis-Fish-tail**
Oxalis-Large flowered**
Oxalis-Lilac**
Oxtounge*
Parsley dropwort*

2.4. Organic Interceptor™ Weed List (Continued)

Parsley piert*
Patersons curse*
Pearlwort*
Pennyroyal*
Periwinkle**
Piripiri*
Plantain-Broad leaved*
Plantain-Bucks horn*
Plantain-Narrow leaved*
Poroporo***
Prickly lettuce***
Prostrate amaranth*
Purple cudweed*
Purple fuzzweed*
Purple top**
Ragwort*
Red dead-nettle*
Redroot*
Ring fern**
Salsify*
Sand primrose*
Sand spurrey*
Scarlet pimpernel*
Sea aster***
Selfheal*
Sheeps sorrel*
Shepherds purse*
Shrubby haloragis**
Silver poplar**
Slender birdsfoot trefoil*
Smilax**
Solidiers button*
Sour grass**
South African buddleja***
Spanish heath***
Speedwell-Field*
Speedwell-Scrambling*
Spotted bur medick*
Spur valerian*
Spurge*
Spurrey*
St Johns wort*
Stagger weed*
Stinking iris**
Stinking mayweed*
Stitchwort*
Stone parsley*
Stonecrop*
Storks bill*
Tall cinquefoil*
Tarweed**
Tauhinu**
Thistle-Califonian*
Thistle-Cotton*
Thistle-Grecian*
Thistle-Malta*
Thistle-Marsh*
Thistle-Nodding*
Thistle-Perrenial sow*
Thistle-Prickly sow*
Thistle-Saffron*
Thistle-Scotch*
Thistle-Sow*
Thistle-Varigated*
Thorn apple*
Toadflax*
Tree lupin***
Tree privet***
Turf speedwell*
Tutsan**
Wall lettuce*
Wild carrot*Willow Weed*Wire Weed*
Wormwood**
Yarrow*
Yellow gromwell*

3. Recommended Applications

3.1. General application, schools, recreational areas, parks & reserves

Organic Interceptor™ Contact Weed Spray is ideal for a quick pre-establishment clean up for lawns, parks, reserves and around ornamental trees. It can be applied under landscape plants, in nursery containers, around schools, public buildings, footpaths, driveways and roads.

Best weed control and cost per hectare are from two applications per year;

- one in the spring (September to November)
- and the second in the autumn (April to June)

Generally best overall results from Organic Interceptor™ occur when weeds are at 15 cm (6 inches) in height or less.

Application of Organic Interceptor™ after seed head sets can give variable results and the volume and concentration of Organic Interceptor™ required per hectare will increase depending on weed size. Refer to page 11 Application tables
One of the advantages of Organic Interceptor™ is its rapid activity allowing resowing 5 hours after its application.

3.2. Spot treatment (In pasture)

Organic Interceptor™ Weed Killer is ideal as a spot application to control a wide range of weeds growing in pasture.
A withholding period for grazing stock is only required if ragwort has been sprayed. In this case, stock should be removed until the treated plants brown-off completely which is two days. Refer to page 11 Application tables.

3.3. Weed control in orchards and vineyards

Organic Interceptor™ is recommended for weed control under and around fruit trees, vines and structures.

- No damage to the green bark on newly planted vines. (Spray guards and weed matting no longer required).
- Controls broad leaf weeds and grasses in orchards
- Controls young sucker growth from rootstock on mature vines
- Controls moss and lichen on the stem of old vines and on high cane
- No damage to plants roots
- Has no detrimental effects on earthworm activity or soil microbial life.
- Will stop the germination of seeds on the surface of the soil.
- No problems with run off or accumulating chemicals in soils, due to Interceptors rapid breakdown.
- Is non-toxic, and safe to use around live stock, staff and has been used around chemically sensitive people without causing adverse reactions.

For young tree establishment Organic Interceptor gives ideal weed control while maintaining earthworm and soil microbial activity. In large dense weed infestations two applications at 14 day intervals early in the season will give best long term results. In many tree species Organic Interceptor is safe on young bark with trees not requiring plastic stem spray guards or weed matting.

Trial work and field results have shown that best weed control and cost per hectare are from two applications per year. First application in the spring (September to November), and the second in the autumn (April to June). Generally best overall results from Organic Interceptor™ occur when weeds are at 15 cm (6 inches) in height or less.

Application of Organic Interceptor™ after seed head sets can give variable results and the volume and concentration of Organic Interceptor™ required per hectare will increase depending on weed size. **Refer to page 11 Application tables.**

3.4. Before crop emergence

To control weeds that germinate ahead of the crop apply Organic Interceptor™ Weed Killer 5-7 days before the crop emerges, making sure all germinating crop plants are 5 mm below soil surface. The required volume of interceptor will vary depending on weed size. Refer to page 2 weed tables and page 11 Application tables.

3.5. Inter-row weeding in vegetable crops

Inter-row weeding with Organic Interceptor™ Weed Killer can be carried out in any row crop, provided the crop is shielded. Use recommended nozzles or low pressures to minimise crop spotting. Refer to Certified Organics for specific recommendation

3.6. Berry fruits, brambles

Apply Organic Interceptor™ Weed Killer during active growth of the plant. During bud movement use as directed by label, using full coverage and high pressure. Larger weed invasions must be manually removed and the regrowth of plants treated with Organic Interceptor™.

For Berry fruit production, apply a full coverage over the prima cane during active growth. Re-treatment may be required 7-14 days after initial application dependant on the prima canes stage of maturity. Refer to page 11 Application tables

3.7 Gorse

Organic Interceptor™ gives best results when weeds are at 15 cm (6 inches) in height or less. Application after seed head sets can give variable results and the volume and concentration of Organic Interceptor™ required per hectare will increase depending on weed size.

For young Gorse control under 30cm (12 inches),

- knapsack application use a Spraying Systems TG 2 solid cone nozzle
- electric wand and gun application use a TG 3 solid cone nozzle
- motorise long barrel gorse spray gun use a TG3 spray nozzle

Mature Gorse control must be through a motorised applicator,

- requiring a D6 to D8 disk with a solid cone core, on a long barrel gorse spray gun or wand.

Refer to page 11 Application tables.

3.8. Selective turf grass

Organic Interceptor™ weed killer can be used at a low rate as a selective herbicide, taking out broad leaf weeds in turf grasses allowing the immediate under sowing of grass seed. Correct nozzle and application rates must be followed for the control of broad leaf weeds in turf grasses. If this is not done grass damage may result.

Organic Interceptor™ trial work and field results have shown that the best weed control and cost effectiveness per hectare are from two application periods per year, one in the spring (September to November) and the second in the autumn (April to June). Refer to Certified Organics for details.

3.9. Drains, drain banks, waterways

Apply Organic Interceptor™ Weed Killer before expected water movement in spring and autumn. Silt-laden plants will reduce the emulsion's effectiveness. Use a gorse gun applicator with a D6-D8 tip to achieve full plant coverage. Refer to page 11 Application tables.

3.10. Nursery

Organic Interceptor™ can be used at low rates to kill weeds, moss and lichen that inhabit pot plants. Accidental spray contact of Organic Interceptor™ Weed Killer to desirable plant foliage or will not result in a permanently "sick" plant, prone to diseases and inhibited nutrient absorption, just the treated area will be affected. Organic Interceptor™ is safe to use directly on pot plant soil surfaces, but unlike many commonly used inorganic chemical herbicides Organic Interceptor™ has no effect on hard bark or woody plant stems.

4. Spray Application Equipment

4.1. Manual Pump Sprayers

Many types of manual pump sprayers are suitable for applying Organic Interceptor™, but the critical issue is to achieve complete coverage and penetration of the weed canopy using whichever sprayer is selected.

Hand held or knapsack sprayers with replaceable nozzles should use the TG2 solid cone nozzle. Manual hand held and knapsack sprayers with adjustable nozzles (permanent fitting) must set the nozzle to a coarse spray (not a fine mist) to achieve penetration to weeds and avoid drift. The sprayer should be pumped regularly so that the pressure is kept as high as practical during spraying to ensure a complete wetting of all target foliage.

The Hudson stainless steel, manual hand held and knapsack sprayers are ideal as they do not have any components which could be affected by the product, which can over time attack rubber seals and aluminium parts. All other sprayers must be thoroughly flushed with fresh water after use to prevent damage.

4.2. 12 Volt electric sprayers

High pressure and volume are key elements in achieving adequate coverage and penetration of the weed canopy. High volume ensures a substantial amount of Interceptor and water is re-circulated to provide agitation and mixing in the tank.

When selecting equipment for a truck or utility vehicle, a Sure Flow 12 volt electric pump, will operate at 60 p.s.i and is suitable for a single wand application. Larger capacity electric pumps are available from local spray parts suppliers.

4.3. Petrol and P.T.O (power take off) pumps

Typically P.T.O powered pumps are diaphragm pumps and need to be sized to meet the output requirements of the gun or booms fitted to the spray unit, allowing for a substantial bypass return (approx 50% of the spray output) to achieve adequate agitation and mixing of the product in the tank.

In general, standard variable pattern long barrelled brush type spray gun, pressures of 100 to 250 should be used with a D6 or D8 disk. This will give an output of between 5.5 and 11 litres per minute. This is adequate in terms of volume, coverage and penetration of denser weed canopies.

All pumps must be thoroughly flushed with clean water after use to prevent damage to rubber seals, hoses and any aluminium components. Often spray units can be fitted with a flushing system which uses mains water to flush the spray lines while spray can be left in the tank. Alternatively refitting the pumps rubber components with Viton silicon seals will eliminate any wear caused by the product.

4.4. Boom and selective application of Organic Interceptor™

(Please refer to Biocoat Pty Ltd for specific recommendation)

5. Critical Factors for Effective Mixing

5.1. Mixing

Thorough mixing of the product with the water in the spray container is critical both initially and during use.

If using manual spray equipment or ATV-mounted equipment which does not have a bypass return system, then the Organic Interceptor™ solution should be pre-mixed prior to filling the tank. Follow this method of correct mixing:

- Fill spray unit with half the required water needed
- Add measured amount of Organic Interceptor™ concentrate, and mix
- Add last half of the water required and mix well.

If larger spray equipment has a recirculating bypass system, the tank should be filled with water and then Organic Interceptor™ added. The pump should then be set to run on bypass while travelling to the spray site to ensure complete mixing.

If the spray is to be left in the tank for extended periods of time, then a high pressure hydraulic agitator should be fitted to the tank to remix the herbicide.

5.2. Coverage

Full coverage of weeds including stems is required to achieve a total kill. This means that the spray equipment must be configured to produce large droplets and have high pressure to achieve full penetration from top to bottom of the weed canopy.

Also the shorter the foliage, the easier it is to get the complete coverage required without excessive use of the herbicide. Mowing or hard grazing prior to application is worthwhile. Where possible apply Interceptor to young weeds (1-4 true leaf stage).

Typically, if well applied, the kill from application of Organic Interceptor™ should be seen within 4 hours, sometimes as little as an hour.

5.3. Cleaning

Some of the components in Organic Interceptor™ spray cause rubber components to swell and corrode aluminium. Therefore it is critical to flush pumping system with clean water after use. Alternatively use non rubber parts in pumps such as Viton seals and diaphragm.

When spraying has concluded, left over Interceptor spray can be stored for extended periods, remixed and used without compromising its effectiveness.

5.4 Safety

Please ensure you take adequate safety precautions. Wear protective spray gear while mixing and spraying Organic Interceptor™. This includes goggles, respiratory mask, clothing and boots. If the product splashes face, eyes or mouth immediately rinse under running water.

6. Application Tables

6.1. Equipment table

Use the charts below as a reference for the recommended type of nozzle, sprayer and application needed for treatment. Nozzles that are not mentioned here but with similar pattern and flow rate can be used for application.
Note ¤ = recommended for use.

Nozzle type			Sprayer type W=wand G=gun LG=Long barrel gorse gun				Application	
Nozzle Type	Bar	L/min	Manual sprayer +W	Electric sprayer +W	Petrol sprayer +W/G/LG	PTO sprayer +W/G/LG	General	Spot
TG2 (Solid cone)	3 4	1.49 1.70	¤				¤	¤
TG3 (Solid cone)	4 5 6	2.55 2.82 3.18		¤	¤		¤	¤
D6 disk DC56 core	5 6 10	5.9 6.5 8.5			¤	¤	¤	¤

6.2. Organic Interceptor as a Total Weed Control

Please refer to Weed List for correct rates

Garden, crop and orchard weeds	% Interceptor concentration	Application rate	Weed Chart Referral
Emerging weeds (1st true leaf stage)	10%	400-600L/ha	*
Actively growing	15-20%	700-1000 L/ha	**
Cropping situation (open weed canopy)	15-20%	700-1000 L/ha	**
Dense weed canopy (Up to 100mm high, with thick sward)	20%	1000-1200 L/ha	**
Dense weed canopy (over 100mm high with thick sward)	20%	2000-2500 L/ha	** ***

6.3. Organic Interceptor™ as a Selective Weed Control

Please refer to Biocoat for specific application

Weed control	% Interceptor Concentration	Application rate
Poa control in couch grass golf course tees	10%	2000L/ha
Broad leaf weed control in lawn and turf areas	10%	1000L/ha

7. Independent Trial Summaries

7.1. Weed Management in a First Year Apple Orchard

The contact herbicide, Interceptor, was evaluated for weed control in a commercial organic orchard. The trial was conducted in a 1-year-old orchard in Huon Valley, southern Tasmania.

The target weeds at the site were Rumex obtusifolius (broad-leafed dock), Ranunculus repens (creeping buttercup), Trifolium repens (white clover), Lolium perenne (rye grass), Bromus willdenowii (prairie grass), Conium maculatum (hemlock) and Raphanus raphanistrum (wild radish).

There was significant weed pressure at the site, with a high density of large, mature weeds. Trial strips were mowed prior to application of Interceptor 20% to improve penetration of the spray to the weed canopy.

The treatments were untreated control, Interceptor 20% applied once after mowing, and Interceptor 20% applied twice after mowing, with a fortnight between applications. The orchard was certified organic, so no conventional herbicides could be used for comparison.

Interceptor was applied using calibrated commercial equipment, and was sprayed as a directed band along the orchard row. No damage to the bark of the 1-year-old trees was observed.

Two applications of Interceptor 20%, at a fortnightly interval, gave acceptable control of all weeds when assessment was made two weeks after the final application.

These results indicate that repeat applications of Interceptor at 20% concentration represent a useful tool for weed management in organic orchards. Interceptor may also be useful in newly established conventional orchards, where crop safety is an issue.

Conclusions

- Shows that Organic Interceptor gave good control of dense weed canopy in commercial young fruit tree plantings.
- No damage to young tree bark.
- Maintained earthworm and microflora activity.
- No drift or fruit tree damage at application.

Ref: Patten D. Walker R. 26 August 2002. Evaluation of Organic Interceptor™ for Weed Management in a first year Apple Orchard. Project code: COR01157#1. Serve-Ag Research, Tasmania, Australia.

7.2. Weed Management in Vineyards

The contact herbicide, Organic Interceptor, was evaluated for weed control in two commercial vineyards. The first trial was conducted in the Tamar Valley, northern Tasmania and the second trial was conducted in the Stanthorpe region, southern Queensland.

The target weeds were Chenopodium album (fat hen), Solanum nigrum (nightshade), Polygonum aviculare (wireweed) and Erodium moschatum (musk storksbill). Weed stage of all species was variable, with a range of plants at seedling stage through to early flowering.

Interceptor applied at 20% gave acceptable control of fathen and reasonable control of nightshade, musk storksbill and wireweed. Interceptor @10% only gave acceptable control of small cobbler's pegs and stinking roger plants. Interceptor has been shown to provide acceptable control of a range of vineyard weed species, particularly at the early seedling stage.

Conclusions

- For best results early seedling application are most cost effective.
- 1st year vine application did not result in bark damage.
- Maintained earthworm and microflora activity.

Walker R. Frost P. May 3, 2002 Evaluation of Organic Interceptor™ for Weed Management in Vineyards. Project code: COR01190. Serve-Ag Research, Tasmania, Australia.

7.3. Selective Weed Control on Sports Field and Golf Course Tees

The contact herbicide Organic Interceptor™ was evaluated for selective weed control in a couch turf on unwanted grass specie annual poa at Takapuna Golf Course. At higher rates of 20% Organic Interceptor will give control of couch.

Rates selected at 5, 10 and 15% of Organic Interceptor™ were tested in order to determine its selective control of annual poa without effecting the couch grass establishment.

- At 5% Organic Interceptor ™showed little control, 50% control of poa and no effect on couch.
- At 10% Organic Interceptor™ showed 50% control of poa, yet brown off of new couch growth occurred but did not kill the plant. 7 days after treatment couch had new blade growth occurring.
- At 15% control of poa was 90%, though some brown off of couch occurred it did not kill the plant. After 7 days couch had new blade growth occurring.

Conclusions

The results indicate that a 15% concentration of Organic Interceptor™ applied at a rate of 1,092L/ha was sufficient to give a 95% plus selective kill of Annual poa (poa annua) after 7 days without causing death of couch grass (cynodon dactylon). Visual assessment 21 days post application confirms the selective control of Organic Interceptor™.

8. Organic Interceptor™ Technical & Regulatory Information

Constituents:	680 g/litre of pine oil
Relative density:	0.95@ 20°C
pH:	10.1 - 10.7
Flashpoint:	>100°C
Hazardous classification:	Not scheduled in Toxic Substances Regulations 1983
Hazardous decomposition:	Oxides of carbon and nitrogen
Hazardous reactions:	None
Materials to avoid:	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents
Exposure limits:	No occupational exposure limits established by OSH, OSHA, AGGIH, or NIOSH.
Stability and reactivity:	
Reactivity:	Stable
Incompatibles:	Acids, oxidising materials

Toxicity

- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 >5760 mg/kg.
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 >6742mg/kg.

As a comparison, the oral LD50 value for aspirin is 1240mg/kg and for table salt 3320mg/kg, making Organic Interceptor™ Weed Killer far less toxic than these common household consumables (the higher the LD50 the lower the risk).

9. Contact Information

For further information on equipment or application procedures contact:

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REMEMBER.
ORGANIC INTERCEPTOR™
REQUIRES FULL WEED COVERAGE