METHOD®
240SL

Effective, Flexible, Sustainable.

Method® 240SL Herbicide contains aminocyclopyrachlor, introducing a new class of chemistry to Australia – the first in more than a decade. It delivers effective control of hard-to-kill woody weeds with flexible rates and application methods, extended residual activity, fewer re-treatments, and more productive pastures.

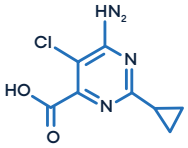
envu™

Control hard-to-kill weeds

Method® 240SL Herbicide is systemic, absorbed through both foliage and roots and then moved throughout the plant's vascular system. This ensures the active ingredient reaches the growing points, where it disrupts cell division for long-lasting control.

New active ingredient

Aminocyclopyrachlor (ACP)
chemical formula: $C_8H_8ClN_3O_2$



Effective against hard-to-control woody weeds

Active ingredient	Aminocyclopyrachlor 240g/L
Mode of action	Synthetic auxin
Group	Group 4
Formulation	Soluble Liquid (SL)
Poison schedule	Non-scheduled
Grazing withholding period	Nil
Export slaughter interval (ESI)	12 days
Pack size	10L

Lantana control

Lantana (*Lantana camara*), a Weed of National Significance (WoNS), threaten agriculture and pastoral production, forestry and biodiversity of conservation areas.

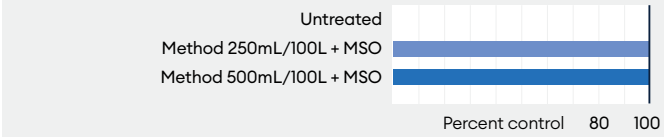
Lantana control 365 days after application

Source: Trial site # BR-WoodyWeed-2019-BAY0039. A methylated seed oil (MSO) was included in the spray solution 1% (1L/100L)

Prickly acacia control

Prickly acacia (*Vachellia nilotica subsp. indica*) is a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) in semi-arid Australia. A healthy adult Prickly acacia tree is capable of producing as many as 200,000 seeds per year.

Prickly acacia control 468 days after application

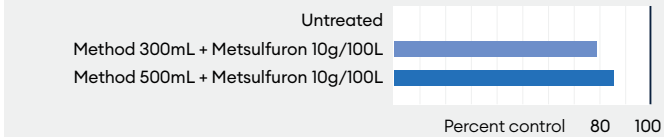


Source: Trial site # IVM-Bayer 2021-1. A methylated seed oil (MSO) was included in the spray solution 1% (1L/100L)

Sifton bush control

Sifton bush (*Cassinia arcuata*), includes several hybrids occurring as a multi-stemmed shrub or a single stemmed tree with a spreading canopy. It is scattered across semi-arid Australia.

Sifton bush control 360 days after application

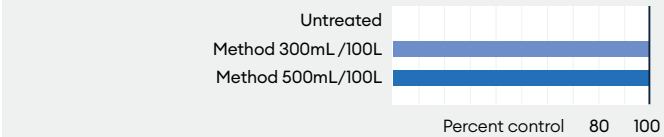


Application timing October
Source: Trial site # WR-WWMethod2018-BAY389. A methylated seed oil (MSO) was included in the spray solution 1% (1L/100L)

Gorse control

Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) is a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) readily invading pastures, native woodlands to grasslands, in cool to warm temperate areas with rainfall from 450-2400 mm.

Gorse control 358 days after application

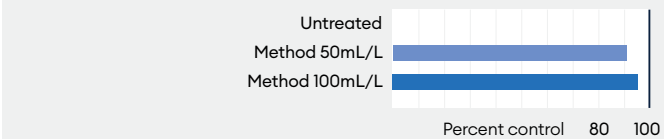


Source: Trial site BAY17199#1. A methylated seed oil (MSO) was included in the spray solution 1% (1L/100L)

Green cestrum control

Green cestrum (*Cestrum parqui*) is a significant environmental and agricultural weed in Australia, a priority weed in some regions. Its toxicity to livestock and potential impact on native flora and fauna are a serious concern.

Green cestrum control 306 days after application



Application timing April
Source: Basal bark trial. Trial site # WR-ACPGreenCestrum2020-BAY474. A methylated seed oil (MSO) was included in the spray solution 10% (10L/100L)

Blackberry control

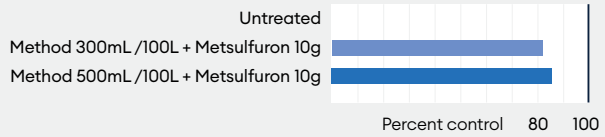
European Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus L. agg.*) is a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). Blackberry is an aggregate of up to 20 micro-species which all look very similar but react differently to herbicides and control measures.

African boxthorn control

African boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum), a Weed of National Significance (WoNS), commonly known as boxthorn, is widespread in regional Australia.

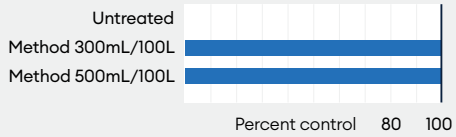
Declared noxious weed in all Australian states and territories except WA.

Blackberry control 356 days after application



Source: Trial site # WR-WWMethodBB2020-BAY480. A methylated seed oil (MSO) was included in the spray solution 1% (1L/100L)

African boxthorn control 168 days after application



Source: Trial site # WR-WWMethod2018-BAY389. A methylated seed oil (MSO) was included in the spray solution 1% (1L/100L)

Superior regrowth control — outperforms industry standard

In a series of stem injection trials conducted across Australia, Method® 240SL outperformed the industry standard in 80% of cases and matched it in the rest. These results highlight its systemic strength on hard-to-kill regrowth species like eucalyptus and wattle – and introduce a proven tool for landholders seeking more effective long-term control.

Weed	Scientific name	Stem inject Trials	Percent control	
			Method 0.5 mL (undiluted) per cut	Industry standard
Bitter-bark	*Alstonia constricta*	2	100.0%	96.80%
Blackbutt, Dawson gum	Eucalyptus cambageana	1	100.0%	88.50%
Blue gum	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	5	100.0%	92.50%
Brigalow	*Acacia harpophylia*	1	100.0%	40.00%
Broad-leafed teatree	*Melaleuca viridiflora*	1	100.0%	100.0%
Buddha wood, False sandalwood	*Eremophila mitchellii*	4	100.0%	59.50%
Cordwood wattle	*Vachellia bidwillii, Acacia bidwillii*	1	100.0%	75.50%
Grey box, Gum-topped box	*Eucayptus moluccana*	1	98.2%	79.00%
Grey wattle	*Acacia* spp.	2	100.0%	100.0%
Moreton Bay Ash	*Corymbia tessellaris*	1	100.0%	40.50%
Narrow-leaf ironbark	*Eucalyptus crebra*	3	100.0%	98.33%
Native boxthorn; Prickly pine	*Bursaria spinosa; B. incana*	1	100.0%	70.00%
Poplar box	*Eucalyptus populnea*	3	100.0%	93.00%
Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*	1	100.0%	99.75%
Sally wattle	*Acacia salicina*	1	100.0%	95.50%
Scrub leopardwood	*Flindersia dissosperma*	1	100.0%	90.50%
Silverleaf ironbark	*Eucalyptus melanophloia*	5	100.0%	100.00%
Spotted gum	*Eucalyptus maculata; Corymbia maculata*	1	100.0%	100.00%
Stringy bark	*Eucalyptus* spp.	2	100.0%	84.00%
Swamp box; Swamp mahogony	*Tristania suaveolens; Lophostemon suaveolens*	1	100.0%	96.15%

Trial data on file.

Control the plant, manage the seed-bank – it starts with the right rate

Simply controlling the mature plant is only half the job. Many woody weeds produce large numbers of seeds and create long-lived seedbanks, making follow-up control an essential part of any effective management strategy.

Rate flexibility 200-500mL/100L

Method® 240SL is registered for use with a range of application rates which provide flexibility when it comes time to treat. This allows users to consider the general health and maturity of the weeds being targeted, before choosing an appropriate rate and surfactant that maximises plant uptake.

Seedling regrowth	Annual number of seeds*	Viability in soil
Acacia spp.	10,000–100,000 per tree (species dependent)	Up to 50 years (many acacias have extremely long-lived seedbanks)
Blackberry	13,000 seeds per sqm	Up to 5 years
Eucalyptus	Up to 20,000 per tree (variable depending on species)	1–3 years (shorter viability, light-sensitive)
Fireweed	Up to 10,000 per plant	Up to 10 years
Fleabane (Flaxleaf)	Up to 100,000 per plant	Up to 3 months
Gorse	Up to 18,000 per plant	Up to 30 years
Lantana	Up to 12,000 per single plant	Up to 4 years
Mesquite	Up to 50,000 per tree	Up to 50 years
Prickly acacia†	Up to 200,000 per tree	Up to 6 years
Sticky nightshade	Up to 30,000 per plant	Up to 5 years

*Mature healthy plant †If applied using foliar spray or spot spray
Sources: https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au and https://weeds.org.au/ as at May 2025.

Allow pastures to recover and thrive

The Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and declared noxious or priority weeds represent a serious threat to Australia's and some States' ecosystems and economy. These invasive species are carefully identified and managed to prevent their spread and minimise their impact.

The table opposite compares the weeds listed on the Method® 240SL Herbicide label with those registered under other commonly used herbicides.

Common names
Wattle
Botanical name
Acacia spp.

Common name
Blackberry
Botanical name
Rubus fruticosus L. agg.

Common name
Eucalyptus
Botanical name
Eucalyptus spp.

Common name
Fireweed
Botanical name
Senecio madagascariensis

Common name
Fleabane (Flaxleaf)
Botanical name
Conyza spp.

Common name
Gorse
Botanical name
Ulex europaeus

Common name
Lantana
Botanical name
Lantana camara

Common names
Mesquite
Botanical name
Prosopis spp.

Common names
Prickly acacia
Botanical name
Vachellia nilotica subsp. indica

Common names
Litchi tomato (Sticky nightshade)
Botanical name
Solanum sisymbriifolium

One herbicide. Flexible control across 40+ woody and broadleaf weeds

Controlling a mix of woody and broadleaf weeds often means switching between multiple products, each with different labels, rates and application methods. Method® 240SL simplifies that with a single, flexible solution.

Registered for more than 40 problem species, Method® 240SL delivers proven systemic activity across a wide range of use situations, from low-density infestations to mature woody regrowth.

Weed name	Weed status	Method® 240SL	Triclopyr & Picloram	Triclopyr, Picloram & Aminopyralid	Metsulfuron-methyl
Acacia spp.		✓	✓	✓	✓ (Kangaroo thorn only, NSW)
African boxthorn	All states	✓	✓	✓	✓
African olive	NSW, ACT	✓			✓
Agapanthus		✓			
Angophora spp.		✓	✓	✓	
Asparagus fern		✓			
Bell vine		✓			
Biddy bush/Sifton bush		✓	✓	✓	✓
Bitter bark		✓			✓
Blackberry	WoNS	✓	✓	✓	✓
Box elder maple		✓			
Broad-leafed tea tree		✓			
Brooms (Cape, English, Flax leaf, Montpellier)		✓	✓	✓	
Buddha wood (false sandalwood)		✓			
Cordwood wattle		✓			
Corymbia		✓			✓
Eucalyptus		✓	✓	✓	✓
Fat hen		✓			
Fireweed	NSW, QLD	✓		✓	✓
Gorse	WoNS	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green cestrum	NSW, QLD	✓	✓	✓	
Hawthorn	VIC, TAS	✓	✓	✓	✓
Horehound		✓	✓	✓	✓
Lantana	WoNS	✓	✓	✓	
Litchi tomato (Sticky nightshade)		✓			
Mesquite	WoNS	✓	✓	✓	
Native boxthorn		✓			
Phyllanthus spp.		✓			
Plantain		✓			
Prickly acacia	WoNS	✓	✓	✓	
Radiata pine		✓			
Scrub leopardwood		✓			
Singapore daisy		✓			
Spotted spurge		✓			
St John's wort	NSW, VIC	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swamp box; Swamp mahogany		✓			
Wandering jew/ Wandering trad		✓			✓
Wild tobacco tree	QLD	✓	✓	✓	✓

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) Declared Noxious or priority weeds (State level) ✓ Registered

Flexible rate and application methods

Controlling woody weeds isn't one-size-fits-all. Infestation size, weed type, seasonal stress, and even your spray equipment or team can all affect how well a treatment works and how much herbicide you need to get the job done. That's why Method® 240SL Herbicide offers both flexible label rates (200–500 mL per 100L) and a choice of application methods – foliar, basal bark, cut stump, or stem injection – so you can match the treatment to the job, not just the label.

Here's where that flexibility makes a difference

Weed type and age

Why it matters:

Different species respond differently. Older plants with woody stems or thick bark are harder to kill than young, actively growing ones.

With Method® 240SL, you can adjust the rate to suit the plant's size, growth stage and species, so you're not wasting product or losing control.

Your goals, spray equipment and spraying team

Why it matters:

Labour is the biggest cost in most herbicide jobs and if your spray equipment isn't well calibrated you risk wasting time, product or both.

With Method® 240SL, a flexible rate gives you more control over your operational costs helping you match the rate to your team, your equipment, and the job at hand.

Infestation size and density

Why it matters:

Dense infestations block spray coverage and make it harder for herbicide to reach each plant. Sparse ones don't need as much.

With Method® 240SL, you can increase the rate to break through dense growth or ease off when conditions allow.

Sensitive areas

Why it matters:

Some spots, like riparian zones, fence lines or native pastures require more careful management to protect non-target plants.

With Method® 240SL, you can lower the rate to reduce off-target risk while still getting the job done.

Weather and weed stress

Why it matters:

Drought, frost or seasonal dormancy slow herbicide uptake. That can mean poor control and costly regrowth.

With Method® 240SL, you can lift the rate in tough conditions or reduce it when weeds are actively.

Application methods

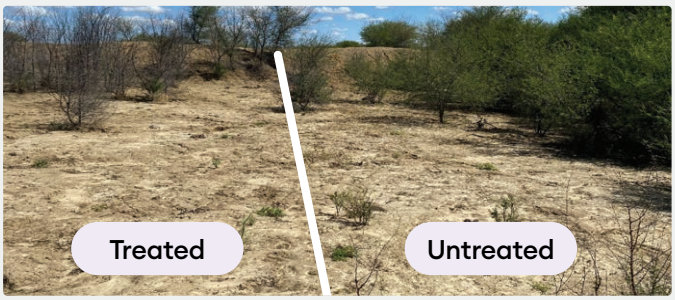
Why it matters:

Not every site or weed responds best to the same approach.

With Method® 240SL, you can choose the method that suits your situation – foliar spraying for broad coverage, basal bark treatment for woody stems, cut-stump application to stop regrowth, or stem injection for precise control of large trees.

Non-scheduled control

Method® 240SL Herbicide is a non-scheduled herbicide with a favourable toxicological and ecotoxicological profile. These characteristics make it a valuable tool for targeted vegetation management that supports Australia's commitment to sustainable herbicide use.



Foliar spray trial using Method® 240SL Herbicide on Prickly acacia and Mesquite in Winton QLD Jan 2021.

Application rates of 250-500mL/100L +1% Hasten.

Method® 240SL Herbicide has low/very low acute toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes.

- Not a skin irritant.
- Not irritating to the eyes.
- No potential for skin sensitisation.
- Low toxicity to mammals, birds and aquatic vertebrates.
- Low toxicity to adult bees (*Apis mellifera*) by contact exposure.
- Low toxicity to soil macro-organisms such as earthworms.
- Moderate toxicity to aquatic invertebrates.

Pasture Grass Safety

When applied according to label directions, Method® 240SL targets woody weeds while generally preserving desirable pasture grasses under normal growing conditions.

Temporary grass suppression may occur where grasses are already stressed, but affected areas typically recover as conditions improve.

Source: Public Release Summary on the evaluation of aminocyclopyrachlor in the product Method® 240SL Herbicide. APVMA product number 90496 August 2022

Right timing. Right results

When it comes to woody weeds, timing is critical. Applying herbicides at the wrong stage can reduce uptake, cause regrowth, and waste effort. Under optimal growing conditions, Method® 240SL delivers strong control of hard-to-kill species, helping restore pasture productivity and reduce long-term weed pressure.

Temperate zones

In southern Australia, where winter dormancy and frost slow plant activity, weeds such as blackberry, gorse, and St John's wort are best targeted from mid-spring to early autumn, when sap flow and growth are strongest. Gorse and blackberry respond best after flowering (December–April), while St John's wort is most effectively controlled in late spring to early summer at flowering and early seed set.

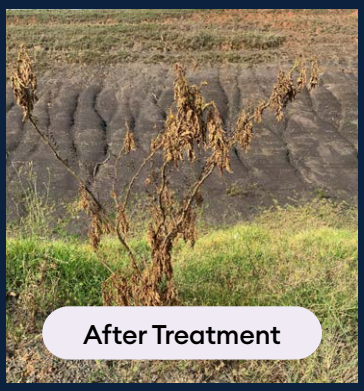
Subtropical and tropical zones

In Queensland, where rainfall is concentrated in the wet season, lantana, prickly acacia, eucalypt, and wattle regrowth should be treated after the first significant rains, once plants are actively growing but before full canopy development. Lantana is best treated from summer to early autumn, while prickly acacia and regrowth species respond best from late wet to early dry season (March–May), ensuring good uptake and long-term kill.

With Method® 240SL, you also have the flexibility to choose the right application technique (foliar spray, basal bark, cut stump, or stem injection) to suit the job.

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Acacia spp.	✓	✓	✓	✓	–						–	–
Blackberry	✓	✓	✓	–	–						–	–
Eucalypt regrowth	✓	✓	✓	✓	–						–	–
Fireweed			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Fleabane (Flaxleaf)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Gorse	✓	✓	–	–	–				–	–	✓	✓
Lantana	✓	✓	✓	✓	–						–	✓
Mesquite	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prickly acacia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	✓	✓	✓
St John's wort	✓	–	–							–	✓	✓
Sticky nightshade			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		

✓ Best time to treat – Treat if conditions are good



A spot spray trial was conducted to compare the efficacy of different rates of application of Method® 240SL.

100% control of Sticky nightshade was observed at both 6MAA and 12MAA at all application rates.

Trial Number: WR-WWMethod2018-BAY389 Applications rate of 300mL, 500mL and 750mL/100L

Application tips

Where to use Method® 240SL Herbicide

Situation

Native conservation areas, pastoral grazing land, industrial sites such as railways, roadways, and utility rights-of-way.

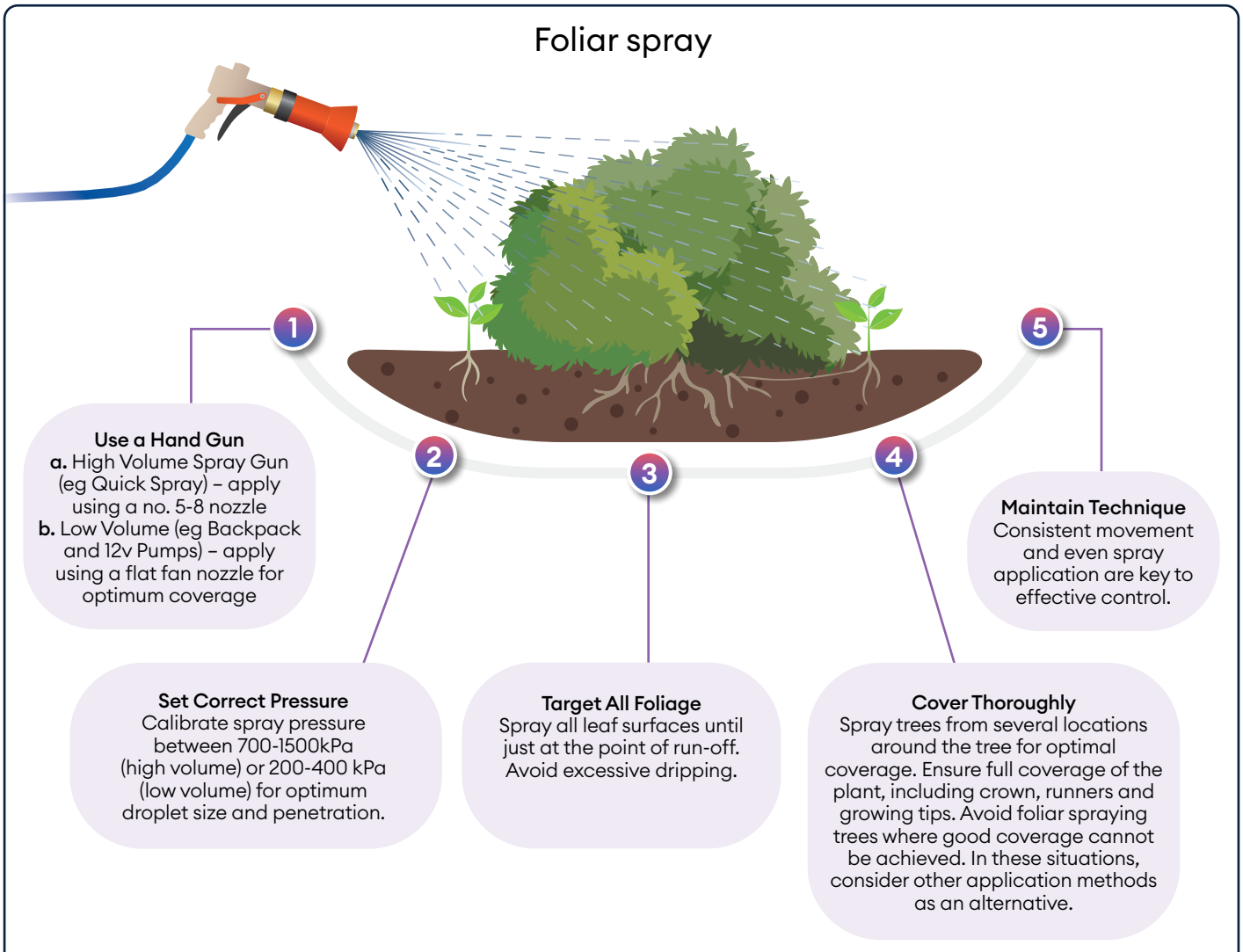
How Method® 240SL Herbicide works

Method® 240SL Herbicide is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of plants.

- Effects visible from within a few hours to a few days.
- Early symptoms is a bending and twisting of stems and leaves.

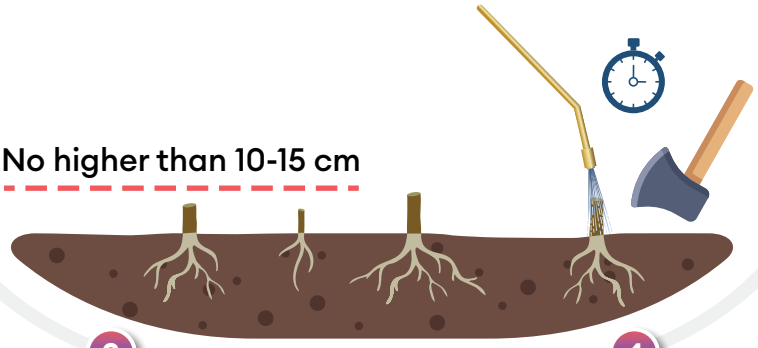
Death of treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species.

Method® 240SL Herbicide is rain-fast at 1 hour after application.



Weeds controlled	Application method	Rate	Critical comment
Refer to the Woody Weeds table and the Broadleaf Weeds, Vines and other Herbaceous Plants table in the Weeds Controlled	Spot spraying	200 mL – 500 mL/100 L water	Apply the higher rate for difficult-to-control weeds. Apply with handgun, or a hand-held or backpack sprayer. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet target weed or brush foliage. Spray the vegetation starting at top and covering sides. Avoid spraying to point of run-off as injuries to desirable species or ground cover may occur.

Cut stump and stem treatment



1 **Use on Small Saplings**
Ideal for stems too small for stem injection.

2 **Cut Low**
Use an axe, brushcutter or bush knife to cut stems close to the ground, no more than 10–15 cm high.

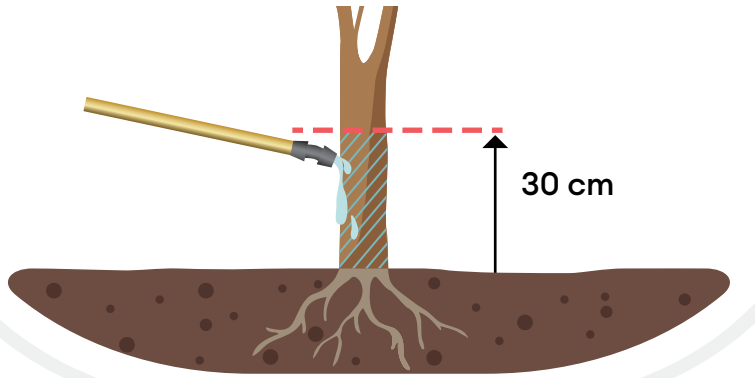
3 **Apply Immediately**
Treat the stump surface with herbicide or gel within seconds of cutting.

4 **Ensure Full Coverage**
Cover the entire cut surface to maximise uptake.

5 **Act Before Sealing**
Prompt application is critical. Plants seal quickly and block herbicide entry.

Weeds controlled	Application method	Rate	Critical comment
Eucalypts	Cut stump and stem treatment	5 – 10 L per 100 L basal oil adjuvant or water and 10% methylated seed oil	Apply with a knapsack or backpack sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Spray the cut surface soon after cutting, thoroughly wetting the cambium layer next to the bark. On larger trees, treat only the outer 5 – 7.5 cm of the stump. On trees 7.5 cm or less in diameter, treat the entire cut surface. In addition to the cut surface, treat the sides of the stump/stem and the root collar area to prevent re-sprouting.

Basal bark



1 **Target Young Stems**
Use on saplings and regrowth with a basal diameter under 5 cm.

2 **Mix for Penetration**
Combine herbicide with Biosafe™ to aid bark absorption.

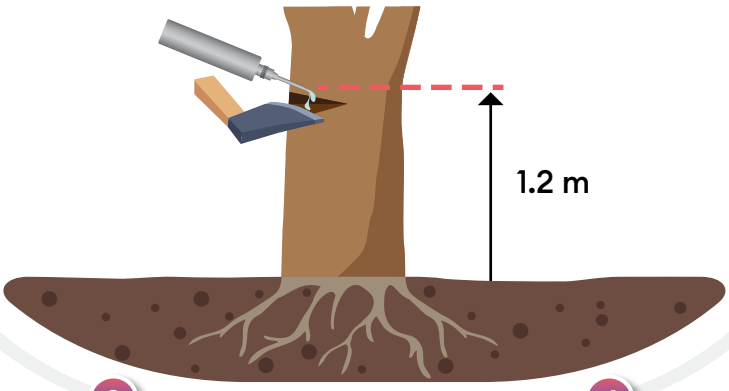
3 **Avoid Problem Surfaces**
Do not apply to wet, burnt, or thick corky bark, these block uptake.

4 **Treat Base Thoroughly**
Spray the entire stem circumference from ground level up to 30–50 cm.

5 **Ensure Full Coverage**
Apply evenly to all sides. Complete coverage is critical for success.

Weeds controlled	Application method	Rate	Critical comment
Green cestrum African Olive	Basal bark treatment	5 – 10 L per 100 L basal oil adjuvant or water and 10% methylated seed oil	Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Make applications to susceptible brush or tree species with stems less than 15 cm in basal diameter. Thoroughly wet the lower 30 – 50 cm of the trunk or stem (from ground line). Treat until run-off at the ground line is noticeable. Brush or trees with old or rough bark will require more spray solution than smooth young bark.

Stem injection (trunk injection)



1 Cut Cleanly
Use a 5–7 cm wide narrow-bladed axe to make horizontal cuts through the bark into the sapwood at waist height.

2 Even Spacing
A 20 cm diameter at waist height would require 4 x 5 cm cuts around the trunk to ensure even herbicide distribution.

3 Apply Immediately
Apply herbicide directly down the axe blade or into the cut within 3 seconds to allow entry into the sapstream before the plant seals the wound.

4 Treat Only Healthy Plants
Avoid treating during drought, frost, or stress periods when sap flow is low.

5 Work Around Branches
When low branches obstruct cutting height, place the cut just below the branch junction.

Weeds controlled	Application method	Rate	Critical comment
Refer to the Woody Weeds table in the Weeds Controlled section of the General Instructions.	Trunk injection	0.5 mL (undiluted) per cut	Inject or use a hatchet, machetes, or similar equipment to make downward cuts into the cambium (inner bark) of the stem in such a way as to make a "pocket" large enough to retain the applied solution. Cuts/injections may be made at a height convenient to the applicator. Make one cut/injection for every 5 cm of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) on the target stem. For example, a 20 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) stem would require 4 cuts. Cuts should be made at equal intervals around the tree.

Important note: Users of herbicides have a legal obligation to read herbicide labels and use only the registered rates.

Stewardship

Withholding period (WHP)

Description. The minimum time that must elapse between the last application of a herbicide and harvesting for human or animal consumption, or grazing.

Grazing: NIL

There is no withholding period before livestock can graze treated areas for the domestic market. However, for export markets, the Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) also applies. Stock must graze clean feed for the required ESI period after leaving treated areas to meet export residue standards.

Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)

Description. The minimum period that livestock must graze clean feed after being removed from treated areas before slaughter for export. This ensures residue levels in meat meet the standards of destination markets.

Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) 12 days

Livestock that have grazed treated areas or consumed treated feed must be placed on clean feed for 12 days before slaughter for export.

When Method® 240SL Herbicide is used according to label directions, and the grazing withholding period (WHP) and/or ESI are observed, livestock products are acceptable for export. Export requirements may change, so always confirm with your exporter for the latest market standards.

Method® 240SL Herbicide

Flexible application

A powerful option designed for real-world conditions, delivering efficiency, adaptability, and results through flexible rates and application methods.

Novel chemistry

Aminocyclopyrachlor introduces a new class of chemistry to Australia, the first in more than a decade. It gives landholders a powerful new tool for tackling resistant and persistent woody weeds.

Non-scheduled control

Demonstrates low acute toxicity to mammals, birds, aquatic vertebrates, soil macro-organisms and minimal risk to pollinators, including adult bees.

Learn more

See the product label