

CAUTION



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

Conquest Charger 330 EC

Herbicide

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 330 g/L PENDIMETHALIN
SOLVENT: 563.7 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON**

GROUP	D	HERBICIDE
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For the control of wireweed, annual grasses (including annual ryegrass) and certain broadleaf weeds in various crops as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

Contents: 5 L
(20 L, 110 L, 200 L, 500 L, 1000L)

Conquest Agrochemicals Pty Ltd.

ABN 84 098 814 932
Suite 10, 41 Walters Drive
Herdsman Business Park
Osborne Park WA 6017

Telephone (08) 9244 1268
Facsimile: (08) 9204 2831

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

For refillable containers:

Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow length nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield (or goggles) and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone 13 11 26). If swallowed do not induce vomiting, give a glass of water.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Conquest Agrochemicals Pty. Ltd. shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise, whatsoever or whosoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise, in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Conquest skill of judgement in the purchasing or using the same and every person using this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Conquest has the authority to add or alter these.

**For specialist advice in an emergency dial
1 800 033 111
24 hours Australia wide.**

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Batch No:

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NRA Approval No: 56720/0103

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS:**

Do NOT sow sensitive summer crops such as sorghum and millets within 12 months of application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide.

Do NOT apply to a poorly prepared seedbed.

Do NOT use Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide mixed with atrazine on heavy clay soils.

Do NOT apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide where waterlogging is likely to occur.

Pre-plant incorporation (Double Incorporation):

Note: For all crops listed in the double incorporation table below:

Incorporate Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide into the soil within 24 hours of application. Refer to the notes on incorporation under the heading General Instructions. Where a range of application rates is provided, use the higher rate on heavy textured soils or those high in organic matter and the lower rate on light to medium textured soils. Application to soil types with poor structural type characteristics or that are poorly worked may result in insufficient or uneven incorporation and, subsequently less than satisfactory weed control. Heavy soils, which are cloddy or have a surface crust or surface seal, are to be avoided. Attempting to incorporate Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide when soils are very wet or very dry may also result in poor weed control due to insufficient mixing. Refer to the General Instructions, especially "Cereal Seed Dressings" and "Weather Conditions at Planting" for further information on emergence.

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	See Weed Table A	Qld and NSW only	3 L/ha	Use a combine with trailing harrows and chain or offset or tandem discs or Lilliston cultivators, set to work to a depth of 2-5cm. Subsequent planting operations in irrigated cotton may remove the Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide from hills leaving an untreated band over the row, requiring a further application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide or other herbicides in that band. When the seedbed is rough, a second incorporation is necessary. Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide may be applied by aerial or ground rig. In the Macquarie Valley area, only apply by air when ground is too wet for ground application.
Soybeans, Peanuts, Navy Beans, Cow Peas, Mung Beans, and Pigeon Peas		Qld, NSW, and NT only	2.5 to 3 L/ha	
Sunflowers		Qld, Tas, NSW, Vic and SA only		
Barley and wheat	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>), Suppression of Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>)	All States	1.2 L/ha	Use weighted harrows at 8-13 km/hr followed by a cross working with a combine set to work at a depth of 2-5cm at 8-13 km/hr. Wheat and barley seed must be sown approximately 1cm beneath the chemically treated band or reduced emergence may occur. If wild oats are expected to be a problem use a wild oat herbicide.
Field peas		Souther n NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	2 L/ha	
Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Lupins and Safflower		Qld, northern NSW and Tas* only	2.5 to 3 L/ha	

Barley and wheat	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>), Suppression of Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	All States	1.8 L/ha	<p>All crops (except Canola): Where full (double) incorporation is impractical and where the seedbed tilth is fine and free of large stones and trash, apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide, or in the case of lupins Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide plus Simazine, up to 24 hours prior to sowing. Incorporate with the combine set to sow to a depth of 3-5cm. Use trailing harrows. (Refer to "Incorporation" under the heading General Instructions). Wheat and barley seed must be sown at least 1cm beneath the chemically treated band or reduced emergence may occur.</p> <p>Canola: Apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide up to 24 hours prior to sowing. Incorporate with the combine set to sow the seed below the chemical band. Use the higher rates on medium to heavy textured soils and the lower rates on light textured soils. NOTE: Development in waterlogged conditions after the application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide may retard the emergence of canola.</p> <p>If wild oats are expected to be a problem use a wild oat herbicide. Application to heavier soil types that have poor structural characteristics or are poorly worked may result in insufficient and uneven incorporation and unsatisfactory weed control. Heavy soils that are cloddy or have a surface crust or surface seal should be avoided. Attempting to incorporate Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide when soils are very wet or very dry may also result in insufficient mixing and therefore poor weed control.</p>
Canola		Southern NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	1.8 to 3 L/ha	
	Suppression only of Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.)		2 to 3 L/ha	
Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Safflower, Lupins and Field Peas	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	Southern NSW, Vic, SA and WA only		
Lupins	Suppression only of Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.) and Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	WA only	2 L/ha plus Simazine at 500g ai/ha	
		NSW, Vic and SA only	2 L/ha plus Simazine at 1.5kg ai/ha	

POST-PLANT PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION (OVERALL OR BAND SPRAYING): NON-MECHANICAL INCORPORATION

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	See Weed Table B	Qld and NSW only	4.5 L/ha	Where incorporation prior to sowing is impractical and where the seedbed tilth is fine and free of large stones and trash, Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide should be applied within 48 hours after sowing.
Sunflowers		Qld, NSW and SA only		Where incorporation prior to sowing is impractical and where the seedbed tilth is fine and free of large stones and trash, Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide should be applied after sowing and before the emergence of the crop and weeds. Where Fat Hen or Blackberry Nightshade is expected to be a major problem, pre-plant incorporation is preferred. Refer to the relevant sections under the heading "Incorporation" in "General Instructions".
Maize	See Weed Table B	Qld, NSW and NT only		Use Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide after planting and before emergence of crop or weeds, especially where grasses are expected to be the major problem. DO NOT incorporate. Avoid application in dry weather; this may cause pruning of aerial roots and lodging. Refer to the relevant sections under the heading "Incorporation" in "General Instructions".

Maize Continued	See Weed Table C	Qld, NSW and NT only	3 L/ha plus Atrazine at 1.0kg ai/ha	Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide should be applied in a tank mix combination with atrazine after planting and before the emergence of crop and weeds, where Thornapple, Noogoora Burr, Bathurst Burr, Caltrop, Paddy Melon or Mintweed are expected to be a major problem. Do NOT incorporate this mixture. Follow directions on atrazine label carefully. This treatment should not lead to soil residue problems with atrazine, as the application rate is low. Do NOT use Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide mixed with atrazine on heavy clay soils, as weed control may not be adequate. Refer to the relevant sections under the heading "Incorporation" in "General Instructions".
Carrots	See Weed Table D	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas and WA only	2 to 3 L/ha	<p>MINIMUM PLANTING DEPTH: Carrots: 15mm Processing peas and French beans: 30mm</p> <p>Seed should be sown with press wheels or rollers behind the planter in order to ensure coverage of the seed and compaction of the seedbed. Apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide to a fine seedbed free of ridges, clods and trash within 2 days after sowing. Use the higher rates on heavier textured soils or those with a higher organic matter content.</p> <p>Incorporate with 12 to 25mm of spray irrigation or rainfall applied within one day of application for optimum performance. Do NOT disturb the soil by rolling or harrowing after Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide has been applied. Do NOT apply where heavy rainfall or irrigation is likely to lead to water logging.</p>
	Weed Table D plus Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) and Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)		2 L/ha plus linuron at 1.0kg ai/ha	
Processing Peas	See Weed Table D	Qld and Vic only	2 to 4 L/ha	<p>Do NOT use Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide on soils with an organic matter content above 6% as inconsistent weed control will occur.</p> <p>FRENCH BEANS: For use in the Lockyer and Fassifern Valleys only. Do NOT apply to French Beans sown during the autumn, winter or early spring or which are likely to be stressed by cold weather.</p>
		Tas Only	4 L/ha	
French Beans		Qld only	3 to 4 L/ha	
Onions	Hogweed (Wireweed) (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	Tas only	0.75 to 1 L/ha	<p>Apply in conjunction with other herbicides as advised by a qualified crop adviser to ensure that an adequate level of weed control is achieved in adverse conditions.</p> <p>Pre-Emergence: Do NOT use on sandy soils. MINIMUM PLANTING DEPTH: 15mm. Apply from immediately after sowing until just prior to emergence. Apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide to a fine, firm seedbed free of clods and trash. Use the higher rates on heavy textured soils or those with a high organic matter content. For optimum performance, incorporate with 12 to 25 mm of spray irrigation within one day of application. Do NOT exceed 0.56L/ha if soil conditions are wet and cold.</p>
			1 to 2 L/ha	

POST-PLANT PRE-EMERGENCE TREATMENT (INCORPORATED OR NON-INCORPORATED)

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane	Summer Grass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>), Awnless Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa colona</i>), Crowsfoot Grass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>), Guinea grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i> c.v. <i>Hamil</i> and c.v. <i>Guinea</i>), Green Summer Grass (<i>Brachiaria subquadripata</i>),	Qld, NSW and WA only	3 to 4.5 L/ha	Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide should be applied as soon as possible after planting and before weed emergence. Consolidation (cutaway operation) of the planting furrow prior to application, to prevent soil movement into the base of the drill, is recommended. Expect poor grass control in soils that contain a high percentage of organic matter. Refer to the relevant sections under the heading "Incorporation" in "General Instructions". Use the higher rate where longer weed control is required or where incorporation by irrigation or rainfall is likely to be delayed more than 5 days. INCORPORATION: Under dry conditions or where some cultivation is expected after application Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide should be thoroughly incorporated by finger rakes to a shallow depth. In subsequent tillage operations, cultivation depth should not exceed the depth of incorporation. WATER INCORPORATION: Incorporate using 12 to 25mm of spray irrigation or when suitable rainfall is expected within 10 days of application.
	Blue Top (Blue Billygoat Weed) (<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>)		3 L/ha plus atrazine at 1.5 kg ai/ha or diuron 1.5 kg ai/ha	The area should not be disturbed by cultivation for the expected duration of weed control where this method of application is used. If excessive irrigation or rainfall occurs after the application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide, resulting in the movement of soil from the top to the bottom of the planting drill, weed control will be reduced. For other broadleaved weeds higher rates of atrazine or diuron can be tank mixed with Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide - see the relevant atrazine or diuron labels for details.

POST-PLANT AND FLUSHING:

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Combine sown rice	Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>), Silvertop Grass (brown beetle grass) (<i>Diplachne reptatrix</i>), Starfruit (<i>Damasonium minus</i>)	Qld, NSW and NT only	3L/ha plus propanil at 1.8kg ai/ha	Apply this tank mixture up to the 2 leaf stage of Barnyard Grass and 1 leaf stage of Silvertop, either by ground rig in 70 - 100 L/ha or by aircraft in 25-30 L/ha total spray volume. WATER MANAGEMENT: Flush immediately after sowing to enable a good even germination of rice and to ensure the soil surface is sealed. Apply a second flush or permanent flood after 2 days but not later than 5 days after the application. To assist in the control of Barnyard Grass, permanent water should be applied as soon as the rice can tolerate it and levels maintained for optimum growth of rice. RICE STAGE: After the first flushing irrigation, the stage of rice at application of this tank mixture is not critical. Timing should be based on the stage of weed growth and water management. However, DO NOT apply to rice in a weakened condition as a result of soil salts, moisture stress, over-watering, or any other cause. Some transient leaf burn of the rice may result after the application but no long term effects will result. Rice seed should be covered with at least 1cm of water after the first flushing irrigation before Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide plus propanil is applied to germinating rice seed.
Combine sown rice and pasture sod sown rice	As above plus suppression of Annual Sedges (<i>Cyperus spp.</i>)	Qld, NSW and NT only	3 or 4.5 L/ha plus paraquat at 200g ai/ha	Use the higher rate when sowing into pasture sod sown rice for Annual Sedge control or when more than 10 days is expected between treatment and permanent water. Apply up to the 3 leaf stage of Barnyard Grass, Silvertop and Sedges, before rice emergence. Apply by ground rig in 70-100 L/ha of water total spray volume. WATER MANAGEMENT: Flush immediately after sowing to enable a good even germination of rice. The soil surface must be sealed by a flushing irrigation or rainfall before the application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide plus paraquat. Apply a second flush or permanent flood after 1 day but not later than 5 days after the application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide plus paraquat. To assist in the control of barnyard grass, permanent water should be applied as soon as the rice can tolerate it and levels maintained for optimum growth of rice. RICE STAGE: After the first flushing irrigation, Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide plus paraquat must be applied before rice emergence. Do NOT apply to rice in a weakened condition from causes such as soil salts, moisture stress, over-watering, or any other cause.

PRE-TRANSPLANT TREATMENT

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Transplanted broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower	See Weed Table D	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	2 to 3 L/ha	Apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide to a firm seedbed free of ridges, clods and trash between 2 - 7 days before transplanting. Use the higher rates on heavier textured soils or those with higher organic matter content.
	Weed Table D plus Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Potato Weed (<i>Galinsoga paviflora</i>), Sowthistle, (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>), Green Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus vindis</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Annual Nettle (<i>Urtica</i> spp.)		2 to 2.5L/ha plus 9L/ha Ramrod® SC	For optimum performance incorporate with 12 to 25mm of spray irrigation (or when rainfall is expected within one day) and ensure minimal mechanical disturbance to the seedbed at transplanting. DO NOT apply after transplanting, as damage will occur. DO NOT apply where water logging is likely to occur after transplanting or crop stunting will result. DO NOT use Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide on soils with an organic matter content above 6% as inconsistent weed control will occur. Ramrod® may be tank mixed with Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide prior to transplanting or applied separately after transplanting.
Transplanted lettuce	See Weed Table D	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA and WA only	2 to 4 L/ha	

PERENNIAL CROPS

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Avocadoes, bananas, citrus, deciduous fruits, grapevines, lychees macadamia nut, mangoes, nuts	Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>), Green Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus vindis</i>), Annual Ryegrass, (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Asthma Plant (<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>), Barnyard Grass, (<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crowsfoot Grass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Fat Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Pigeon Grass (<i>Setaria spp.</i>), Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>), Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Summer Grass, (<i>Digitaria anguinalis</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	All States	9 to 12 L/ha	Do NOT apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide to grapevines after bud swell. PRECAUTION: Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide or Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide plus simazine is likely to affect the emergence and growth of green manure crops such as oats or beans between rows of trees or vines, if they are sown into the treated band within 12 months of application. Use the higher rate on medium to heavy textured soils and the lower rate on light textured soils. Use a directed spray avoiding spray contact with green bark, fruit and foliage. If applied to freshly transplanted trees or vines, soils should be compacted prior to application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide to avoid contact with roots. Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide must be incorporated by a minimum of 5mm of rainfall or spray irrigation as soon as possible but no later than 10 days after application or weed control may be reduced. For best results, soil surface should be free of weeds, surface litter and clods at the time of application. If small weeds are present at the time of application, Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide should be tank mixed with a knockdown herbicide at the recommended rate. Use of simazine could lead to crop damage on vines younger than 3 years of age. Refer to the simazine label. Do NOT apply tank mixtures of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide plus simazine to alkaline soils.
	As above plus Prairie Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Spotted Medic (<i>Medicago arabica</i>)		12 L/ha	
Deciduous fruits, nuts, grapevines and citrus,	Asthma Plant (<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>), Summer Grass, (<i>Digitaria anguinalis</i>), Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>), Crowsfoot Grass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>), Pigeon Grass (<i>Setaria spp.</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>), Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>), Green Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>), Fat Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>), Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)		9 L/ha	
	As above plus Stinking Roger (<i>Tagetes minuta</i>), Cobbler's Pegs (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>), Curious Weed (<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>),		9L/ha plus Simazine at 800 g ai/ha	
	As above plus Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)		12L/ha plus Simazine at 1 kg ai/ha	

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Established lucerne seed crops only	Summer Grass (<i>Digitaria anguinalis</i>), Fat Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>),	NSW and SA only	3 L/ha	During the spring months prior to irrigation, the lucerne stand should be grazed down hard to produce a low trash soil surface. Apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide and incorporate treatment by 12 - 25mm of spray irrigation or when rainfall is expected within one day of application.
	As above plus Pigeon Grass (<i>Setaria</i> spp.)		4.5 L/ha	
Pyrethrum - newly transplanted "splits"	Seedling docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.) Suppression of the following weeds is also obtained: Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Erodium spp. (Storks bill), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	Tas only	5 L/ha	Apply immediately following transplanting before emergence of weeds. Repeat applications in any one year should only be made according to advice from crop advisers. Use lower rates on light soils. This product should be used in combination with other registered herbicides as recommended by crop advisers.
Established pyrethrum (one year old or greater)	Apply in autumn or spring prior to weed germination. Note existing weeds must be controlled with a knockdown herbicide, as Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide will not control these weeds. Repeat applications in any one year should only be made according to advice from crop advisers. This product should be used in combination with other registered herbicides as recommended by crop advisers.			
Teatree (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Weed Table B plus Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>), Green Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus vindis</i>), Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Crowsfoot Grass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>), Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Fat Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Pigeon Grass (<i>Setaria</i> spp.), Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>), Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Summer Grass, (<i>Digitaria anguinalis</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	NSW, Qld, SA and NT only	4.5 to 9 L/ha	Do NOT tank mix with simazine as crop damage may result. For best results the soil surface should be free of weeds, surface litter and clods at the time of application. PRE-TRANSPLANTING: Apply 7 to 2 days prior to transplanting seedlings. Use the higher rates on heavier textured soils or soils with higher organic matter. Mechanical disturbance should be minimised during planting to optimise performance. Avoid contact of treated soil with seedling roots. POST-PLANTING: Apply immediately following planting and pre-emergence of weeds. If applied to freshly transplanted trees, soils should be compacted prior to application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide to avoid contact with roots. Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or irrigation does not occur within 10 days of application. Flood irrigation may reduce control.

ESTABLISHED TURF

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
TURF WARM SEASON SPECIES. Bahia Grass, Buffalo Grass, Couch, Kikuyu, salt Water Couch and Zoysia Grass Turf	Summer Grass, (<i>Digitaria anguinalis</i>), Crowsfoot (Crab grass), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	All States	4.5 L/ha or 45 mL/100m ²	Incorporate by 10 - 15mm of spray irrigation or when rainfall is expected within one day of application. Apply once every 10 weeks from early September to the end of February.
Queensland Blue Couch, Hybrid Couch c.v. Tifdwarf			3 L/ha or 30mL/100m ²	
TURF COOL SEASON SPECIES. Kentucky Blue Grass			4.5 L/ha or 45 mL/100m ²	The product should be incorporated by 10 - 15mm of spray irrigation or rainfall as soon as possible within one day of application.
Bent Grass, Perennial Ryegrass			3 L/ha or 30mL/100m ²	Apply Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide only once per year to control weeds in Perennial Ryegrass and Bent Grass.

IRRIGATION CHANNELS

SITUATION/ CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE / TREATED ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton Irrigation Banks, Channels and Drains	Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>), Silvertop Grass (Brown Beetle Grass) (<i>Diplachne reptatrix</i>)	Qld and NSW only	4.5 to 9 L/ha	Use the lower rate when short term control is required. Apply in late winter or early spring after regrading or clearing channels. The soil should be loose and free of large clods. If 25 - 50mm of rainfall has not fallen within 14 days of application the channel should be filled with water and allowed to stand for 1 day. The water in the channel should then be drained off and used to pre-irrigate cotton fields. DO NOT use water in channel to irrigate or pre-irrigate susceptible crops.
			6 L/ha plus diuron at 8.1 kg ai/ha	Use this mixture where long term control is required or a broader weed spectrum is present. See diuron label for details. Water in the channel should NOT be used to irrigate or pre-irrigate susceptible crops.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

WEED TABLE A

IN COTTON, COW PEAS, MUNG BEANS, NAVY BEANS, PEANUTS, PIGEON PEAS, SOYBEANS, SUNFLOWERS - with pre-plant incorporated treatment (double incorporation)

The following weeds are controlled:

Barnyard Grass	<i>Echinochloa spp</i>	Native Millet	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>
Button Grass	<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>	Pale Pigeon Grass	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Common Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium europeum</i>	Paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium spp</i>
Crested Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium cristatum</i>	Pepper Grass	<i>Panicum whitei</i>
Crowsfoot Grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Dwarf Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>	Queensland Blue Grass	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>
Early Spring Grass	<i>Eriochloa spp.</i>	Red Flinders Grass	<i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i>
Fat Hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Green Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Small Burr Grass	<i>Tragus australianus</i>
Liverseed Grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Stink Grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Mexican Clover	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Weeping Love Grass	<i>Eragrostis parviflora</i>
Mossman River Grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>

Useful suppression of the following weeds is also obtained:

Blackberry Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Peppercress	<i>Lepidium spp.</i>
Common Verbena	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Stagger Weed	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>

WEED TABLE B

IN COTTON, SUNFLOWERS, MAIZE and TEA TREE - with post-plant pre-emergence surface treatment (Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide alone)

The following weeds are controlled:

Barnyard Grass	<i>Echinochloa spp.</i>	Pale Pigeon Grass	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Button Grass	<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>	Paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium spp.</i>
Common Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium europeum</i>	Pepper Grass	<i>Panicum whitei</i>
Crested Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium cristatum</i>	Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Crowsfoot Grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Queensland Blue Grass	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>
Dwarf Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>	Red Flinders Grass	<i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i>
Early Spring Grass	<i>Eriochloa spp.</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Green Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Small Burr Grass	<i>Tragus australianus</i>
Liverseed Grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Stink Grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Mexican Clover	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Weeping Love Grass	<i>Eragrostis parviflora</i>
Mossman River Grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Native Millet	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>		

Useful suppression of the following weeds is also obtained:

Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Common Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Peppercress	<i>Lepidium spp.</i>
Common verbena	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Stagger Weed	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>

WEED TABLE C

IN MAIZE - with post-plant pre-emergence surface treatment of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide plus tank mix with atrazine.

The following weeds are controlled in addition to those controlled by Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide alone:

Bathurst Burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Noogoora burr	<i>Xanthium pungens</i>
Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Paddy Melon	<i>Cucumis spp.</i>
Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	Thornapple	<i>Datura spp.</i>

The following weeds are not controlled by Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide or the mixture with atrazine:

Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus spp.</i>	Nut Grass	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Wandering Jew	<i>Commelina spp.</i>		

WEED TABLE D

IN CARROTS, PROCESSING PEAS, FRENCH BEANS, TRANSPLANTED CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI AND LETTUCE - with pre-emergence surface treatment after planting or before transplanting as directed and incorporated by spray irrigation.

The following weeds are controlled :

Awnless Barnyard Grass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Green Fat Hen	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Bittercress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Bladder Ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Fat Hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		

Suppression only of the following weeds at the lower rates. Higher rates or tank mixtures are required for complete control (see Directions for Use table).

Annual Nettles	<i>Urtica spp.</i>	Indian Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>
Blackberry Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Turnip Weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>
Common Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria spp.</i>	Winter Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaved weeds. Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide controls weeds by inhibiting seedling development; it will not control established weeds. For best results, seedbeds should be free of weeds, trash and clods at the time of application. Soils containing a high percentage of organic matter can result in poor control. It is recommended that application to soils containing a high percentage of organic matter (greater than 6%) be avoided.

Crop injury may result if cold, wet weather follows planting or if Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide is applied to a poorly prepared seedbed. With the return of favourable growing conditions (warm weather), the crop will usually recover and resume normal growth.

Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide will stain (yellow) any objects it contacts. Keep all objects, etc. that are not to be stained well clear of the product and spray.

Mixing

Put half the required volume of water in spray tank and start agitation. When using Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide alone, add Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide to partially filled tank and then add the remainder of the water. Mix thoroughly.

When using Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide in tank mixes with products such as atrazine or diuron, mix these products as indicated on the relevant label and add the Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide last, then complete filling of the tank. Maintain good agitation at all times until spraying is completed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is essential to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Note that when tank mixing Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide with paraquat and glyphosate herbicides, the Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide should be thoroughly mixed in the spray tank first, before adding a paraquat or glyphosate product.

Application Method**Ground Application:**

Use conventional sprayers with either mechanical or by-pass agitation. Flat fan nozzles should be used. Spray equipment should be correctly calibrated to ensure proper application. If applying Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide in tank mix combination with atrazine or diuron, nozzle screens must be no finer than 50 mesh. Apply the recommended quantity of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide in 50-200 litres of water per hectare. Where pre-emergence surface treatment is used, the higher rates of water are recommended.

Aerial Application:

Pre-plant soybeans, cotton, sunflowers, peanuts, navy beans, cow peas, mung beans, pigeon peas and post-plant, post flushed combine sown rice only.

Apply the recommended quantity of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide in 25-60 litres of water per hectare. It is essential that the equipment is correctly calibrated and an even spray pattern is obtained. It is essential that markers be used and an accurate swath width is maintained. Do NOT apply if wind speed is greater than 16 km/hour. Always spray with a cross wind in accordance with recommended flying practice.

Incorporation:

- (a) Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide works best if thoroughly mixed with soil either mechanically or by irrigation or rainfall. The aim of incorporation is to produce an even band of herbicide to intercept germinating weed seeds.
- (b) Post-plant pre-emergence surface applications of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide alone, or as a tank mixture, are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall occurs or irrigation is applied within 7 - 10 days after treatment to achieve incorporation. If no rain or irrigation is received within 7-10 days, light mechanical incorporation is required for optimum weed control, except when used on maize, carrots and rice.
- (c) Maize is tolerant to Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide either alone or in mixtures with atrazine if the seed germinates below the chemically treated band. Maize, carrots and rice are NOT tolerant to Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide if it is in direct contact with the seed.

Cereal Seed Dressings

Some fungicidal seed dressings can shorten coleoptile length and this can affect emergence particularly if seed is sown too deep. When these cereal seed dressings are used in Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide treated areas it is very important to ensure there is good seed depth control and to sow just below (1cm) the chemically treated band. Consult your local Department of Agriculture Agronomist for further advice.

Weather Conditions at Planting

Crop injury may result if cold weather follows planting. With the return of favourable growing conditions (warm weather), crops usually recover and resume normal growth. In cereals, prolonged cold wet conditions during germination and emergence can result in wheat or barley coleoptiles remaining in the treated band for an extended period. This can reduce emergence.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	D	HERBICIDE
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Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide is a member of the dinitroaniline group of herbicides. Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide has the inhibition of tubulin formation mode of action. For weed resistance management, Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide is a Group D herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide and other Group D 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 Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide or other Group D herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Conquest Agrochemicals Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

COMPATIBILITY

Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide is compatible with the following herbicides: atrazine, diuron, simazine, prometryn, fluometuron , fluometuron plus prometryn, ametryn, paraquat, propanil, linuron, glyphosate and Ramrod SC. If tank mixing, observe the directions under mixing.

Following Crops

In the event of crop failure the soil should be cultivated to a minimum depth of 15cm to ensure any residues are evenly dispersed throughout the soil.
If a maize crop fails due to weather conditions or some other reason, maize can be replanted the same year without adverse effects but seeding depth must be below the retilled area.

Following Crop	Minimum interval before sowing after application of Conquest Charger 330 EC Herbicide:		
	2 months	5 months	12 months
Carrots, parsnips, parsley, celery, potatoes, peas, French beans, transplanted Brassica's, transplanted lettuce, transplanted tomatoes, transplanted capsicums.	X		
Turnips, lettuce, radish, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, onions, leeks, Sweetcorn, pumpkins, squash, melons, cucumbers.		X	
Beetroot (red beet), spinach, silverbeet, poppy.			X

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Do NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment, which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and other aquatic life.
Do NOT contaminate dams, rivers, drains or streams with chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.
Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

For refillable containers:

Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow length nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield (or goggles) and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone 13 11 26). If swallowed do not induce vomiting, give a glass of water.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Conquest Agrochemicals Pty. Ltd. shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise, whatsoever or whosoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise, in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Conquest skill of judgement in the purchasing or using the same and every person using this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Conquest has the authority to add or alter these.

**For specialist advice in an emergency dial
1 800 033 111
24 hours Australia wide.**

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