

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP



RLP
Approved

CONQUEST

SCORCHER 250

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 135 g/L PARAQUAT PRESENT AS PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
115 g/L DIQUAT PRESENT AS DIQUAT DIBROMIDE

GROUP	L	HERBICIDE
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For the control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds.
Can be utilised in crop establishment programs. Contains non-ionic wetter.

**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET THOROUGHLY
BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.**

Contents:

20L

(110L, 1000L)

Conquest Crop Protection Pty Ltd.
ABN 84 098 814 932
76 Walters Drive
Osborne Park, WA 6017

Telephone (08) 9347 0500
Facsimile: (08) 9347 0551



FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (20 and 200L only)

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (110L and 1000L only)

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear;

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist,
- a washable hat,
- face shield or goggles,
- half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator.
- elbow length PVC gloves

If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber, wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator, which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (13 11 26). Get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

Note to Physicians

For additional advice on the treatment of Paraquat poisoning please consult the booklet "The Treatment of Paraquat Poisoning: A Guide for Doctors" (available from Conquest Agrochemicals Pty. Ltd).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet, which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Conquest Crop Protection 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.

UN NO. 3016	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDES LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains Paraquat and Diquat)
In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE
PG III	HAZCHEM 2 X

Batch No:

Date of Manufacturer:

APVMA Approval Number: 58470 / 54699



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DO NOT spray plants, which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.
DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results.
DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying.
For ground application only - DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units) or back-mounted equipment.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Southern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops including:	<u>Seedling grasses</u>					
	Annual Ryegrass Barley grass Brome grass Volunteer cereals, Wild oats Vulpia (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Hordeum</i> spp. <i>Bromus</i> spp. <i>Avena</i> spp. <i>Vulpia</i> spp.	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	0.6 to 0.8 0.8 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (1) In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or where narrow points are fitted or in higher rainfall areas, use higher rates in the range 1.2 to 2.4 L/ha. For dense mature swards over 2 months old or spring crops use rates up to 2.4 L/ha. * For control of Vulpia (silver grass) add a wetter such as Conquest Wetter 1000 at 100 mL/100L.
Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (Linola) Lupins Vetch	<u>Seedling Brassica weeds</u>					
	Bail mustard Charlock Indian hedge mustard Long fruited wild turnip Muskweed Shepherd's purse Short fruited wild turnip Ward's weed Wild radish	<i>Neslia paniculata</i> <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> <i>Carrichtera annua</i> <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered 1 to 5 cm diam 5 to 10 cm diam 10 to 20 cm diam	0.6 to 0.8* 0.8 to 1.6* 1.6 to 2.4* 0.8 to 1.2 1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4		Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added or weeds are sprayed again. When heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days to obtain maximum root release.
Spring/Summer Fodder Rape Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower	<u>Other seedling broadleaved weeds</u>					
	Bedstraw Bifora Capeweed Horehound Ivy-leaf speedwell Lincoln weed Medic Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack) Stinging nettle Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot) Sub clover Vetch (fates)	<i>Gallium tricornutum</i> <i>Bifora testiculata</i> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> <i>Diploaxis tenuifolia</i> <i>Medicago</i> spp. <i>Emex australis</i> <i>Urtica urens</i> <i>Erodium</i> spp. <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> <i>Vicia</i> spp.	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam 4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	0.8 to 1.2 1.2 to 1.6		Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing or transplanting but 3 days before the crop emerges. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
Pasture Clover grass Lucerne Medic						

<p>Southern Australia</p> <p>Direct Drilling With full combine Or With cultivation before spraying Or With cultivation after spraying as an aid in the establishment of crops</p> <p>(Continued)</p>	<p>Deadnettle Fumitory Mellilotus Pimpernel Poppy Saffron thistle Sheepweed</p>	<p><i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Mellilotus</i> spp. <i>Anagallis</i> spp. <i>Papaver</i> spp. <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i></p>	<p>1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam</p>	<p>0.8 to 1.2</p>	<p>Stn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</p>	<p>Critical Comments continued as above</p>
	<p>Paterson's curse</p>	<p><i>Echium plantagineum</i></p>	<p>1 to 5 leaf</p>	<p>1.2 to 1.6</p>		
	<p>Wireweed</p>	<p><i>Polygonum aviculare</i></p>	<p>1 to 4 leaf</p>	<p>0.8 to 1.2</p>		
	<p>Marshmallow</p>	<p><i>Malva parviflora</i></p>	<p>1 to 12 leaf</p>	<p>0.8 to 1.2 + Spark 75mL</p>		
	<p>Volunteer beans Peas Lupins</p>		<p>1 to 6 leaf</p>	<p>0.8 to 1.2 + Conquest Metsulfuron 5g or 0.8 to 1.2 + dicamba 500mL</p>		

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Southern Australia	Seedling grasses					Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (1), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation In WA apply after the autumn break within 4 weeks of weed germination. In the other States apply to young or well-grazed weeds. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions, for sowing equipment with wide points and overall soil disturbance. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed until winter or in higher rainfall areas or for fallow weed control, use higher rates in the range 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha. * For control of <i>Vulpia</i> (silver grass) add a wetter such as Conquest Wetter 1000 at 100 mL/100L. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (3) – cultivation after spraying Cultivation can commence 30 minutes after spraying but should be completed within 7 days unless a suitable residual herbicide is added. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days. Also refer to Crop Establishment Procedure (4) – cultivation before spraying Spraying may be carried out before or after sowing, but 3 days before the crop emerges. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. Refer to partner product labels for suitability of use prior to sowing particular crops and relevant plant-back periods.
	Annual Ryegrass Barley grass Brome grass Volunteer cereals, Wild oats <i>Vulpia</i> (silver grass, sand fescue)	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> <i>Hordeum</i> spp. <i>Bromus</i> spp. <i>Avena</i> spp. <i>Vulpia</i> spp.	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered 2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered 1 to 5 cm diam 5 to 10 cm diam 10 to 20 cm diam	1.0 to 1.2 1.2 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2 1.0 to 1.2* 1.2 to 2.4* 2.4 to 3.2* 1.2 to 1.8 1.8 - 2.4 2.4 to 3.2	Sthn NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	
Or Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops Or Establishing and maintaining a fallow. Includes the following crops:	Seedling Brassica weeds					
	Ball mustard Charlock Indian hedge mustard Long fruited wild turnip Muskweed Shepherds purse Short fruited wild turnip Ward's weed Wild radish Other seedling broadleaved weeds	<i>Nesita paniculata</i> <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> <i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i> <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> <i>Carrichtera annua</i> <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4 cm diam 4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8		
Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans Field peas Lentils Linseed (Linola) Lupins Vetch	Bedstraw Bifora Capeweed Horehound Ivy-leaf speedwell Lincoln weed Spiny emex (doublegee, three cornered jack) Stinging nettle Storksbill (wild geranium, crowfoot) Vetch (tares)	<i>Gallium tricornutum</i> <i>Bifora testiculata</i> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> <i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> <i>Ernex australis</i> <i>Urtica urens</i> <i>Erodium</i> spp. <i>Vicia</i> spp.	1 to 10 leaf or 1 to 10 cm diam	1.2 to 3.2		
	Deadnettle Furnitory Mellilotus Pimpernel Poppy Saffron thistle Sheepweed Paterson's curse	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Mellilotus</i> spp. <i>Anagallis</i> spp. <i>Papaver</i> spp. <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	1 to 5 leaf	1.8 to 3.2		
Spring/Summer Fodder Rape Pigeon peas Safflower Sorghum Soybeans Sunflower	Wireweed Marshmallow	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> <i>Malva parviflora</i>	1 to 4 leaf 1 to 12 leaf	1.2 to 3.2 1.2 to 1.8 + Spark 75mL		

Southern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance (disc drill, modified combine, sod seeder) Or Fallows Cultivated or non-cultivated as an aid in establishing crops (Continued)	Volunteer beans, Peas, Lupins		1 to 6 leaf	1.2 to 1.8 + Conquest Metsulfuron 5g or 1.2 to 1.8 + dicamba 500mL	Sthn NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	Critical Comments continued as above
	Medic Sub. Clover	<i>Medicago spp.</i> <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	1 to 4 leaf or 1 to 4cm diam 4 to 8 leaf or 4 to 8 cm diam	1.2 to 1.8 + 500mL/ha Banvel 200 1.8 to 3.2 + Conquest Metsulfuron 5g	For sub clover control without the addition of Banvel 200 in crops sown with triple disc, modified combine or sod seeder use a split application. Apply second application 7 to 15 days after first application and when green regrowth is present. For control prior to sowing with combine use a split application. Apply first application in autumn to mid winter. Apply second application 7 to 15 days later and when green regrowth is present. Apply first application in late winter and follow with second application 7 to 15 days later when green regrowth is present. If there is excess leaf growth, i.e. more than 10 cm, split the recommended rate in half and apply second part 7 to 15 days after the first. Paddocks should be well grazed continuously from the break. The first application removes excess leaf growth, the second application is effective on residual green tissue. Green growth must be present for second application.	
Split application for: Sub. Clover Perennial ryegrass Most annual weeds	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> <i>Lolium pterenne</i>	1 to 8 leaf or 1 to 8cm diam 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered Weeds higher than 10 cm	1.2L followed by 1.2L 1.2L followed by 1.2L 1.6 L followed by 1.6L 2.4 to 3.2 L	SA only		For use in summer fallows only. Add 275 g/ha Conquest Diuron 900 WG to enhance control of larger weeds.
Potato weed	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	1 to 15 cm 15 to 30 cm	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	SA only	For use in summer fallows only. Add 275 g/ha Conquest Diuron 900 WG to enhance control of larger weeds.	

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA – FULL DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Northern Australia Direct Drilling With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops including: Broadacre crops - Winter Canola Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale) Field beans	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes)	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp. <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> <i>Sorghum x alatum</i> <i>Sorghum halepense</i> <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Chloris gayana</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> <i>A. fatua</i>	2 to 3 leaf 4 leaf to early tiller mid to fully tillered	0.8 to 1.2 1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	Refer to Crop Establishment Procedures (7a) Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in humid conditions or in the late evening. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for sowing equipment with wide points and cultivating tynes. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or where narrow points are fitted, use higher rates in the range 1.6L to 2.4 L/ha. Tank Mix: See Compatibility Section. * For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L). Refer to relevant label for plant-back period.
	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Stink grass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	2 to 3 leaf only	0.8 to 1.2		
	Seedling broadleaved weeds	<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i> * <i>Atriplex muelleri</i> <i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> <i>Solanum nigrum</i> <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> <i>Gnaphalium</i> spp. <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> <i>Conyza</i> spp. <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Zaleya galericulata</i> <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> <i>Argemone</i> spp. <i>Salvia reflexa</i>	1 to 4 leaf 4 to 8 leaf 8 to 12 leaf	0.8 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4 2.4		
	African turnip weed					
	Annual saltbush					
	Australian bindweed					
	Australian bluebell					
	Blackberry nightshade					
	Bathurst burr					
Bellvine						
Black pigweed						
Bladder ketmia						
Calltrop						
Causitic weed						
Climbing buckwheat						
Cowvine						
Cudweeds						
Deadnettle						
European bindweed						
Fat hen						
Fireweed						
Fleabanes						
Fumitory						
Hogweed						
Malvastrum						
Mexican poppy						
Mintweed						

Northern Australia	Seedling, broadleaved weeds	Critical Comments continued as above	Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	1 to 4 leaf 4 to 8 leaf 8 to 12 leaf	0.8 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4 2.4
Direct Drilling With full combine as an aid in the establishment of crops (Continued)	<p>Mungbean Native Rosella New Zealand spinach Noogoora burr Parthenium weed Peppercress Phyllanthus Prickly lettuce Prickly paddy melon Red pigweed Rhinchosia Sesbania pea* Sida Smooth cucumber Soft roly poly Sowthistle Soybean Spiny emex Sunflower* Thornapples Variegated thistle Wild gooseberry</p>	<p><i>Vigna radiata</i> <i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i> <i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> <i>Xanthium pungens</i> <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> <i>Lepidium</i> spp. <i>Phyllanthus</i> spp. <i>Lactuca seriola</i> <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> <i>Rhinchosia</i> spp. <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> * <i>Sida</i> spp. <i>Cucumis</i> spp. <i>Salsola kali</i> <i>Sonchus</i> spp. <i>Glycine max</i> <i>Emex australis</i> <i>Helianthus annuus</i> * <i>Datura</i> spp. <i>Silybum marianum</i> <i>Physalis minima</i></p>			
	Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>		1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6
	Native jute	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>		4 to 8 leaf	1.6 to 2.4
	Annual ground cherry	<i>Physalis angulata</i>		1 to 4 leaf	1.2 to 1.6
	Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>			
	Boggabri	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>			
	Hexham scent *	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> *			
	Wild carrot	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>		1 to 8 leaf	0.8 to 1.2
	Speedy weed	<i>Flaveria australasica</i>			

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA – FALLOW / MINIMUM DISTURBANCE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
Northern Australia Direct Drilling With minimum disturbance Or Fallow Cultivated or non- cultivated as an aid in establishing or maintaining a fallow or the establishment of crops including:	Seedling grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Paradoxa grass Stink grass Volunteer barley Volunteer wheat Wild oats	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp. <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum aestivum</i> <i>Avena ludoviciana</i> <i>A. fatua</i>	2 leaf to pre- tillering early tillering	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4	Qld, Nthn NSW, NT only	Refer to Procedure (5), (6) or (7b) as appropriate to the particular situation. In a typical mixed weed situation use the rate recommended for the growth stage of the hardest-to-kill weed species. Rates shown are for optimum conditions and for row crop or no-till planters. Under less favourable conditions or where spraying is delayed or for fallow weed control use higher rates in the range 1.6 L to 2.4 L/ha. Apply in 50 to 100 L of clean water/ha. Avoid spraying under hot dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. *For control of larger weeds prior to cereals add 0.5 to 1 L, 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) – refer to relevant label for plant-back period. TANK MIX: see compatibility Section.
	Broadacre crops - Winter Chickpeas Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale)	Seedling broadleaved weeds Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Caltrop Fat hen Fireweed Fumitory Mintweed Mungbean * New Zealand spinach Prickly paddy melon Sesbania pea * Smooth cucumber Sunflower * Thornapples Wild gooseberry Boggabri Hexham scent * Wild carrot Phyllanthus	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> * <i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> * <i>Cucumis</i> spp. <i>Helianthus annuus</i> * <i>Datura</i> spp. <i>Physalis minima</i> <i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i> <i>Melilotus indicus</i> * <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> * <i>Phyllanthus</i> spp.	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4	
As an aid in post harvest weed control – after winter cereals.	Volunteer barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1 to 4 leaf	1.6 to 2.4		Refer to Procedure 5 Do not spray under hot, dry conditions or when weeds are covered with dust and/or trash. Application is best carried out following rain.
	Volunteer wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>				
	Bladder ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>				
	Milk thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>				
	New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonioides</i>				

SUGAR CANE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled		Growth Stage	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
	Common Name	Botanical Name				
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA Sugar Cane establishment and fallows prior to sugar can planting cultivated or non-cultivated As an aid in establishing sugar cane or controlling weeds in a fallow prior to sugar cane.	Seeding grasses (not regrowth or rhizomes) Barnyard grass Liverseed grass Stink grass Seeding broadleaved weeds Bathurst burr Bellvine Black pigweed Bladder ketmia Calltrop Fat hen Furnitory Mintweed Mungbean New Zealand spinach Prickly paddy melon Sesbania pea Smooth cucumber Thornapples Wild gooseberry	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp. <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> <i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Fumaria</i> spp. <i>Salvia reflexa</i> <i>Vigna radiata</i> <i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> <i>Cucumis</i> spp. <i>Datura</i> spp. <i>Physalis minima</i>	2 leaf to pre-tillering early tillering Mature annual grasses * 1 to 4 leaf mature broadleaf weeds *	1.2 to 1.6 1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2 * 1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2 *	Old, Nthn NSW, NT only	SUGAR CANE: prior to planting or for establishing or maintaining a fallow – refer to Procedure (6) and following. Cultivated fallow – where seedling weeds have recently germinated, are growing well and are up to 10 cm high use rates of 1.6 to 2.4 L/ha in a spray volume of 150 to 200 L water/ha plus a wetter such as Conquest Wetter 1000 at 120 mL/ha or Agral at 200 mL/100L. * Non-cultivated fallow – to control mature dense stands of annual weeds use rates of 2.4 to 3.2 L/ha in a spray volume of 400 L water/ha plus a wetter such as Conquest Wetter 1000 at 120 mL/100L or Agral at 200 mL/100L. Control will be improved with the addition of an enhancement rate of Conquest Diuron 900 WG (500g to 1 kg/ha) and if vines are present add 2,4-D amine. A split application of Conquest Scorch 250 Herbicide 10 to 12 days apart will also improve control of tall dense weeds. Only use 110° flat fan nozzles equivalent to Spraying Systems 03 for 200 L/ha and 04 for 250 to 400 L/ha. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and the resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 4 to 5 days after spraying. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the evening or in humid conditions. TANK MIX: see Compatibility section.
	Phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus</i> spp.	1 to 8 leaf mature broadleaf weeds *	1.6 to 2.4 2.4 to 3.2 *		

SUGAR CANE – PLANT & RATOON	<p>Most seedling broadleaf weeds including Sicklepod Bluetop Phyllanthus Calopo</p> <p>And</p> <p>Most seedling grasses including Awnless barnyard grass Summer grass Guinea grass Hamil grass Green summer grass</p> <p>All above grasses</p> <p>All above grasses</p>	<p><i>Senna (Cassia obtusifolia)</i> <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> <i>Phyllanthus</i> spp. <i>Catagopogonium muconoides</i></p> <p><i>Echinochloa colona</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Panicum maximum</i> <i>Panicum maximum</i> cv <i>Hamil</i> <i>Brachiaria miliiformis</i></p>	up to 5 cm high	1.2 to 1.6	<p>Qld, NSW & WA only</p>	<p>Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10 cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7 to 10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The Irvin spray boom is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem, which is resistant to Conquest Scorchher 250 Herbicide, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense more mature weeds. Conquest Scorchher 250 Herbicide can be mixed with Atraquest 900 WG herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. It may also be mixed with high rates of Conquest Diuron 900 WG for residual control. To enhance activity of Conquest Scorchher 250 Herbicide under favourable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions add 275 g/ha Conquest Diuron 900 WG. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5 cm high use a minimum of 250 L spray solution/ha, increase to 350 L/ha for weeds up to 10 cm high. Use a spray volume of 400 L/ha for dense mature weeds. Always add a wetter such as Agral at 200 mL/100 L or Conquest Wetter 1000 at 120 mL per 100 L of water.</p>
			<p>up to 50 cm high up to 15 cm high 3 to 5 leaves</p> <p>Up to 5 cm high</p> <p>Up to 10 cm high</p> <p>> 10 cm high & seeding</p>	<p>1.6 to 2.0</p> <p>1.2 to 1.6 + 500 g Conquest Diuron 900 WG</p> <p>1.2 to 1.6 + 1 kg Conquest Diuron 900 WG</p> <p>1.6 + 2.8 to 3.9 kg Conquest Diuron 900 WG</p>		

COTTON

Crop/Situation	Use	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
COTTON Dryland and moisture stressed	Desiccant to aid harvest	1.2 to 1.6	Qld, NSW only	Apply by ground rig only. Good spray coverage is essential. Apply in 50 to 100 L of water per hectare. Use 5 hollow cone or 3 flat fan nozzles per row. Apply when at least 85% of bolls are open and remaining bolls are mature. Conquest Scorchher 250 Herbicide can damage immature green bolls.

LUCERNE

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate L/ha	State	Critical Comments
<p>LUCERNE – Established (at least 1 year old)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved grazing or over sowing for - improved grazing, hay or seed production or over sowing for - enhanced control as some broadleaf weeds for - term residual weed control for short 	<p>Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium</p> <p>Most annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium</p> <p>As above plus Paterson's curse and shepherd's curse</p> <p>Most annual weeds including capeweed, Erodium, Paterson's curse and shepherd's curse</p>	<p>1.6 L</p> <p>2.4 L</p> <p>2.4 L + Conquest Diuron 900 WG 1 kg</p> <p>2.4 L + Conquest Diuron 900 WG 1.9 kg</p>	<p>All States</p>	<p>Spray in autumn after weeds germinate. Graze the Lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population.</p> <p>Spray in winter. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. Note: If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population</p> <p>For improved control of Paterson's curse and shepherd's curse mix with Conquest Diuron 900 WG at 1 kg/ha in late winter. Do not use the tank mix if over sowing.</p> <p>For short-term residual control, tank mix with Conquest Diuron 900 WG at 1.9 kg/ha in late winter. Length of control may be shorter on heavy soils or under irrigation. Do not use the tank mix if over sowing.</p> <p>WARNING: continued use of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide alone in certain areas, has resulted in the selection of resistant barley grass <i>Hordeum glaucum</i>, <i>H leporinum</i>, capeweed and silver grass <i>Vulpia</i> spp. Where resistant barley grass is confirmed it may be controlled with Fusilade or Fusion. The use of the tank mix with Conquest Diuron 900 WG will assist in control of resistant capeweed and silver grass and is recommended as a general weed resistance strategy for lucerne.</p>

PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, TROPICAL TREE CROPS, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Crop/Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate		State	Critical Comments
		High volume or power sprayer Per ha	Per 100L (Spot Spray)		
Public Service areas Rights of Way Market Gardens Nurseries Orchards (including Bananas) Vineyards Forests – ring weeding around trees with brown bark and strip spraying in orchards and vineyards	Most annual grasses and broadleaved weeds	2.4 to 3.2 L (a) see below	240 to 320 mL (b) see below	All States	Thoroughly wet plant foliage. Use the high rate for dense more established weed growth. Repeat treatment on regenerated green perennial weeds (such as paspalum and docks) while plants are weakened from previous treatment. Addition of Spark at 250 mL/ha will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Spark. Refer to the Spark label. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000 L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below. Water volume 250 L/ha: use 960 to 1280 mL/100L Water volume 500 L/ha: use 480 to 640 mL/100L Water volume 750 L/ha: use 320 to 430 mL/100L OR measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 20 to 32 mL of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide in this volume. Prepare seed bed as long as possible before sowing to permit maximum weed germination. Spray the weeds, wait until they have dried off and then sow. If further weed germinations occur before crop emerges, spray again but at least 3 days before crop emerges. Spray when weeds are growing vigorously and not covered with soil or dust, or wilting due to dry conditions. When rain follows dry conditions, allow 7 days for weed growth to commence before spray application. See Note on Spot spray rate above.
Pre-crop emergence weed control (vegetable crops)					Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide can be mixed with soil residual herbicides Conquest Dfluron 900 WG, Atracquest 900 WG, Simaquest 900 WG. (For further information see General Instructions).
Long term weed control					
Potatoes -weed control - weed destruction prior to digging		3.2 L (a) see below	320 mL (b) see below		After planting and hilling up, wait until 10 to 25% of potato shoots are emerged then blanket spray with Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide. Emerged potato shoots will suffer a marginal leaf burn but will quickly recover. See Note on Spot spray rate above. Spray 3 to 7 days before digging after all tops have died down. See Note on Spot spray rate above. Note: Do not use Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide for Potato haulm desiccation.
Avocados Custard apples Lychees Mangoes	Most annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses		120 to 240 mL (b) see below		Apply to the ground cover underneath trees from summer to autumn prior to harvest. A second spray may be required 14 days later to control growth not controlled by the initial spray. See Note on Spot spray rate above. WARNING: Avoid spray drift onto trees.
Wetting agent: (a) (b)					If volume of water applied exceeds 200L/ha add 200 mL Agral or 120 mL Conquest Wetter 1000 per 100L of additional water Add 160mL Agral or 100 mL Conquest Wetter 1000 per 100L

Crop/Situation	Situation/Weeds	Rate	State	Critical Comments
Rice Do not apply if rice has emerged	Annual weeds	1.6 to 3.2 L	NSW only	Refer to Direct Drilling Procedure – rice (2) On rice stubbles after burning.
	Annual weeds including barnyard grass	1.7 to 2.2 L		
	Clover control	2.2 L + 500 mL Banvel 200 as tank mix		
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pastures	Annual Pasture	3.2 L	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	Well-grazed clover dominates pasture. Pasture not properly managed. Use 100L/ha water per 2cm growth. Spray in autumn after grazing or slashing to 2 – 4 cm. For early spraying (February or March) or if lightly grazed. Spray in autumn (4 weeks after the break) to mid winter. Only spray stands, which are at least 12 months old. Graze pastures to maintain length between 2-4cm. (Sub clover should be past 6 true leaf stage).
	To suppress growth to over sow winter feed	2.4 L		
	Control of annual weeds including capeweed and Erodium for improved grazing, hay or seed production	3.2 L		
Established Pastures Perennial grass crops Cocksfoot Perennial ryegrass Phalaris Emeter fescue		1.6 L		
		2.4 L		
Pasture improvement	To increase the perennial grass and/or the sub clover or white clover content of the pasture	1.2 L		Spray in late winter. Only spray stands, which are at least 12 months old. Continuously graze pasture to maintain length 2 – 4 cm.
Grasses (particularly annual ryegrass)				Spray in winter. Sub-clover should be past 6 true leaf stage. Only suppresses annual weeds. (All States except Western Australia) and perennial weeds (Western Australia).
	To control grass seed set (Spray Top technique)	800 mL/ha in a minimum of 50 L clean water	WA & SA only	Apply at the end of growing season. Heavily graze paddocks during the spring flush period to prevent early seed heads emerging. Remove all stock about 3 weeks before the end of the growing season to allow seed heads to emerge evenly. Set boom spray at a height to give double overlap spray pattern at the top of the pasture being sprayed. Hay freezing for maximum retention of protein for summer grazing.
Duboisia	Annual weeds	1.5 L		
Tea-trees (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)		2.4 – 3.2 L/ha or Spot Spraying 240 – 320 mL per 100L	Qld & NT only	Apply as directed spray on to weeds around Duboisia plants. This treatment is most effective when applied to young weed seedling. Product may be mixed with simazine or diuron or applied alone. Thoroughly wet foliage. It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage and spray volumes of 50 – 200 L/ha are recommended, depending on density of weed cover. Refer to General Instructions for addition of wetter.
	Grasses and broadleaf weeds	1.6 – 3.2 L	NSW only	Apply immediately after harvest to desiccated weeds. Avoid drift to unharvested areas.

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

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

WITHOLDING PERIOD:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST EARLIER THAN 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide quickly kills a wide range of annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and some perennial grasses when sprayed directly onto the leaves. The active ingredients are rapidly and tightly absorbed by clay and silt particles in the soil and do not leave any effective soil residues. Thus crops sown almost immediately after spraying are not affected by the chemicals, nor are weed seeds, which germinate after spraying. Where insect pests are anticipated use recommended insecticides treatment. Regular checks should be made before and after sowing. Suitable residual herbicides can be tank mixed with Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide to provide extended in-crop weed control in fallows and subsequent crops. Read label recommendations of the respective residual herbicides prior to their use, and observe precautions against use of residual herbicides before planting susceptible crops. See compatibility statement on this label for compatibility of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide with other herbicides.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	L	HERBICIDE
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Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyridyls group of herbicides. Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide has the inhibitors of photo-synthesis at photosystem 1 mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group L herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group L 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 the product or other Group L herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Conquest Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

MIXING

The recommended rate of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide should be added to water in the spray tank and agitated to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

WATER VOLUME

It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and the following volumes are recommended:

Winter rainfall areas	Boomspray	Summer rainfall areas: Weed stage and density
Plant height up to 2 cm	50 to 100 L/ha	Small plants (2 to 5 leaf) and well separated
Plant height up to 2 cm to 5 cm	100 to 150 L/ha	5 leaf to early tiller/rosette; 30-50% ground cover.
Plant height up to 6 to 10 cm	150 to 200 L/ha	Advanced growth, dense and/or tall weed stands.
Above 10 cm	Use split application to remove excess growth. Use 150 L/ha	Very dense and tall weed growth.

Note:

- (1) If the volume is increased above 100 L/ha additional wetter should be added at the rate of 200 mL of Agral@/100 L or 120 mL Conquest Wetter1000 per 100L of additional water.
- (2) Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.

Application

(1) Boomspray

Use only through a properly calibrated Boomspray, which should be fitted with flat fanjets and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. Spraying pressures should be in the range of 240 to 280 kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 10 km/hr. It is essential that a good marking system be used. If a disc marker is used it must be mounted so as to turn the soil back on to the area sprayed:

Direct Drilling Procedure (1)

Use of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide in crop establishment with no working before sowing.

Step	Critical Comments
1. Burn	If possible crop stubble or pasture trash should be burnt early to avoid problems at sowing. Can also promote weed seed germination.
2. Shallow cultivation – Optional	Should be carried out on opening rains to a depth of no more than 2 cm. This will encourage early even germination of weeds particularly annual grasses.
3. Heavily graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seedbed formation.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide. Spraying can, however, take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
5. Spraying with a Boomspray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow 3 to 5 days after spraying	A rigid tyne spring release combine is preferred to ensure adequate penetration. Points should not be worn. The combine must be level and set to work 3 to 5 cm and sow seed at recommended depth. Use standard seed and fertiliser rates. When harrowing is considered necessary use trailing harrows. Sowing can commence one hour after spraying and should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Direct Drilling (Sod Seeding) Procedure – Rice (2)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze pasture heavily	Allow pasture to green up before spraying, generally about 1 week. Watering may be required. Where rice follows a cereal crop, the stubbles should be burnt well in advance of the anticipated date of sowing to allow weeds to germinate prior to spraying.
2. Spray the paddock before or after direct drilling	Use 1.6 to 3.2 L of per hectare. Use 1.7 to 2.2 L/ha for weeds, particularly Barnyard Grass, on rice stubbles after burning. Use 2.2 L/ha for well-grazed pastures plus 500 mL Banvel 300/ha as a tank mix for clover dominant pastures. Up to 3.2 L/ha may be required where the pasture has not been properly managed prior to spraying. Use approximately 100 L clean water/ha per cm growth.
3. Direct Drill rice	Drill at 2 to 3 cm depth within a few hours of spraying. Do not delay for more than a few days after spraying. Spraying may be carried out after drilling.

Crop Establishment with Cultivation AFTER Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (3)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze paddocks continuously from germination	This prepares the paddock for spraying by keeping the pasture short and open and at the same time restricts the development of the weed roots, which will assist seedbed formation.
2. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide. Spraying can take place immediately after stock removal provided there is sufficient leaf cover and the pasture is not dusty.
3. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
4. Cultivate	Between 1 hour and 7 days after spraying. When dense weed growth is present implement penetration and resulting seedbed may be improved if cultivation commences 3 to 5 days after spraying. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than sowing depth. Use scarifier or combine with heavy harrows.
5. Sow	Sow at the recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth.

Crop Establishment with Cultivation BEFORE Spraying. Crop Establishment Procedure (4)

Step	Critical Comments
1. Graze	Graze pasture or stubble to keep growth of weeds down to a minimum following the autumn break.
2. Cultivate 4 to 6 weeks prior to the anticipated sowing date	Cultivate after autumn rains when conditions are suitable to produce a seedbed and before heavy weed growth develops. A scarifier and heavy harrows should be used with the aim of killing existing weed growth and leaving the seedbed in a level condition. It is not necessary to cultivate deeper than the sowing depth.
3. Wait	Wait 4 to 6 weeks to allow a full germination of weeds. Graze if necessary.
4. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying	Allow the weeds to freshen up – important for maximum uptake of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide.
5. Spray with a boom spray	Accurate application and full spray cover are essential to give weed control. Note limitations as outlined under Directions for Use.
6. Sow	Between one hour and 7 days after spraying, sow crop in the normal manner. Sow at recommended seed and fertiliser rates and depth. Note: Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying, a better seedbed will result if sowing is delayed for 3 to 5 days.

Note: For on the farm advice and assistance, contact your dealer or Conquest Representative.

CONTROL OF WEEDS AFTER CROP HARVEST AND IN CULTIVATED AND NON-CULTIVATED FALLOWS – NORTHER NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND ONLY

Use of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide for weed control after cereal harvest. Procedure (5)

New Zealand Spinach, Bladder Ketmia and Milk Thistle are often present after cereal harvest. They can be controlled by the application of 1.6 to 2.4 litres, hectare of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide in at least 100 litres of clean water. Use a properly calibrated boom sprayer. Ensure that the boom is set for double overlap at the top of the weed canopy. The weed species must be free from dust and actively growing. They should not be shielded from the spray by stubble or trash. The use of a straw spreader at harvest is recommended.

Use of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide for the control of weeds during the fallow. Procedure (6)

Weeds must be controlled during the fallow to conserve moisture. While cultivation can eliminate weeds it also exposes the soil to moisture loss. In addition, repeated cultivations destroy soil structure, reduce organic matter and stubble cover. This leads to the formation of hard pans, soil crusts and increases the risk of erosion. Under moist soil conditions weeds are frequently transplanted and not killed, weed growth holds the soil in clods.

Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide provides an economical and reliable alternative for fallow weed control.

For use in fallows to be planted to sugar cane and for weed control prior to planting sugar cane refer to the specific section of the label.

(a) Seedling Weeds:

Seedling weeds should be sprayed with 1.0 to 3.2 litres/hectare Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide in 50 to 100 litres of clean water (see Directions for Use table). Some difficult to control weeds may require a second application 7 to 21 days later, or control may be assisted by a following cultivation.

(b) Advanced weed growth:

While some advanced weeds will be controlled by a single application of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide many species will require a follow-up cultivation to complete the kill. Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide rapidly desiccates plant material and causes weed roots to loosen their grip on the soil. The results are improved incorporation of plant material, a reduced number of large clods and a more reliable weed kill even in moist soil. Use the recommended rates of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide in 100 to 200 litres of clean water.

Control of transplanted weeds:

Weeds transplanted by unsuccessful cultivation present an extremely difficult problem. If there is a risk that cultivation will result in weeds being transplanted (particularly under moist soil conditions) it is recommended that the weeds be sprayed with Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide prior to cultivation (see previous section). Weeds partly covered by soil and clods provide poor conditions for successful chemical weed control. The best results will be achieved by allowing the weeds to make some regrowth to provide an adequate chemical targets. Apply the highest rate of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide preferably spraying in the late afternoon or early evening.

Use of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide for the control of seeding weeds immediately before sowing. Procedure (7)

(a) Sowing with full disturbance (full combine)

The cultivation action of the combine aids in weed kill. Use 0.8 to 2.4 litres of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide depending upon weed species (see Directions for Use table). Sowing should commence within 7 days of spraying.

(b) Sowing with minimum disturbance (row crop, no-till planters):

A higher rate of Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide is recommended due to the absence of cultivation. Use Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide at 1.0 to 3.2 litres per hectare in southern Australia; 1.2 to 3.2 litres per hectare in northern Australia (Qld, Nthn NSW and NT only).

COMPATIBILITY:

Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide is compatible with the following herbicides:

Conquest Metsulfuron methyl, Atracquest 900 WG, Avadex* BW, Banvel® 200 (dicamba), 2,4-D (amine and ester), Devrinol*, Conquest Diuron 900 WG, Dual® Gold, Frenock*, Conquest Chlorsulfuron 750, Spark* (oxyfluorfen), Gramoxone® 250, Logran®, Lontrel*, MCPA (amine and ester), Reglone®, Solicam® DF, Simagranz*, Spinnaker*, Stomp*, Conquest Tricon 480, Yield*.

Tank mixes with 2,4-D and MCPA formulations should not be more concentrated than 2 parts Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide to 1 part 2,4-D or MCPA.

Refer to the manufactures label for specific details on compatibility and weed control. Mixtures with more than one product may not be compatible and should be checked in a jar test first. Physical compatibility does not guarantee biological compatibility.

Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide is compatible with any of the following insecticides.
Dominex*, Imidan*, Karate®, Le-mat*, Talstar*.

Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide is compatible with Agral® and Conquest Wetter1000 surfactants.

Conquest Scorcher 250 Herbicide is not compatible with copper, zinc or manganese sulphates.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Domestic pets and poultry – keep away from treated areas. Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required. This formulation should not be applied on or near water, which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water, which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the Storage and Disposal instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale spray mist. Obtain an emergency supply of Ipecac Syrup APF. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray, wear;

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist,
- a washable hat,
- face shield or goggles,
- half facepiece respirator or disposable respirator.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product, or wet with spray, remove contaminated clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. DO NOT inhale spray mist. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nosebleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator, which complies with the requirement of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

Note to Physicians

For additional advice on the treatment of Paraquat poisoning please consult the booklet "The Treatment of Paraquat Poisoning: A Guide for Doctors" (available from Conquest Agrochemicals Pty. Ltd).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet, which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Conquest Crop Protection 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.

UN NO. 3016	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDES LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains Paraquat and Diquat)
In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE
PG III	HAZCHEM 2 X

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