

Product Name: CONQUEST ALPHA DUO 100 INSECTICIDE  
APVMA Approval No: 61535 / 132958



Label Name:	CONQUEST ALPHA DUO 100 INSECTICIDE
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN SOLVENT: 755 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain insect pests, including heliothis ( <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.) on various crops and red legged earth mite and blue oat mite on certain field crops and pastures and certain insect pests on fruit and vegetable crops as indicated in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table in this leaflet.
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Net Contents:	1L - 1000L
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Restrains:	RESTRAINT: DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours of application. Asparagus – DO NOT apply more than 6 times per season.  NOTE: This product is ineffective against synthetic pyrethroid-resistant <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae longer than 5 mm. All <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in NSW and Qld should be treated as being resistant to synthetic pyrethroids. Refer to RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. This product is ineffective against synthetic pyrethroid-resistant <i>Plutella xylostella</i> .
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>ASPARAGUS, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, CHINESE CABBAGE, KALE, KOHLRABI, TOMATOES, TURNIPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>LETTUCE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>PASTURES: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>MAIZE, MUNG BEANS, NAVY BEANS, RICE, SORGHUM, SOYBEANS, SWEET CORN, TOBACCO: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>WINTER CEREALS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE TREATED STUBBLE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>LUCERNE: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>COTTON, LINSEED, POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>CANOLA: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT CUT AND WINDROW FOR HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>CHICKPEAS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 35 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>SUNFLOWERS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>FIELD PEAS, LUPINS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>FABA BEANS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 35 DA YS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>LINOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p><b>INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING</b> Group 3A Insecticide</p> <p>For insect resistance management Conquest Alpha 100 Duo Insecticide is a group 3A Insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to this product and other group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if this product or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Conquest Alpha 100 Duo Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence</p>
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	<p>of resistant individuals 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 Alpha 100 Duo Insecticide to control resistant insects.</p> <p>Conquest Alpha 100 Duo Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Conquest Agrochemicals Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.</p> <p>In NSW and Qld, application of this product to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae longer than 5 mm may not only be ineffective but it may increase the level of synthetic pyrethroid resistance.</p> <p>This product should NOT be used to treat infestations that were not controlled by an earlier application of it or another synthetic pyrethroid.</p> <p>Infestations not controlled by this product should be treated with an insecticide from another chemical group. Application of this product with an insecticide from another chemical group such as Nudrin* will assist with the management of synthetic pyrethroid resistant <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p><b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b>  Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray on any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Alpha Duo 100 EC Insecticide is known to have a deterrent effect on foraging bees for a short period of time after spraying. Risk to bees is reduced by spraying in early morning and late evening while bees are not foraging.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE , FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b>  Very highly toxic to fish and aquatic life such as yabbies. Do NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with chemical or used containers. Water from treated rice fields must not be released off-farm until the retention period specified by local irrigation authorities has been met. DO NOT apply or allow spray drift onto adjacent non-target aquatic areas. Allow sufficient buffer distance between downwind non-target water bodies and the sprayed area. Run-off from areas must be prevented from entering drains or waterways.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Do not store below 4°C.</p> <p>Store in the original container, tightly closed in a safe well-ventilated area, as cool as possible. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site.</p> <p>If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.</p> <p>If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid inhaling vapour or spray mist. When preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash</p>
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	hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Asparagus (not for use on white asparagus)	Garden weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )	WA only	100 mL/ 100 L	1 day	Apply in spring after weevil emergence, at up to 500 L spray solution per hectare. Day time spraying is effective but superior control may be achieved if spray is applied at night. Repeat applications as required, depending on pest pressure. Application to fern, after spear harvest may reduce carry-over of Garden weevil for the following season. Caution: Not for use on White Asparagus, there have been reports of some phytotoxicity when using Alpha-Cypermethrin.
Banksias	Banksia moth ( <i>Danima banksiae</i> )	WA only	20 mL/100 L	-	Apply on a regular programme at 2 week intervals at early flower development. Commence spraying when blooms are immature and continue until flowers are fully developed.
Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Chinese cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Turnips	Cabbage moth ( <i>Plutella xylostella</i> ), Cabbage white butterfly ( <i>Pieris rapae</i> ), Native budworm <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> , Cotton bollworm <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	All States	<b>LOW VOLUME</b> 400 mL/ha	1 day (Harvest)	Apply according to pest incidence. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7-10 days may be required. Add Wetter 1000 Wetting agent at 30mL per 100L of spray mixture. LOW VOLUME: Ground rig application: Apply in 100 to 600 L of water per hectare as a fine spray droplet size category. Aerial application: Apply in 20 to 60 L of water per hectare as a fine spray droplet size category. HIGH VOLUME: Gradually increase the spray volume as the plants grow, from 600 L/ha just after transplanting to 1000 L/ha at maturity. Apply as a medium spray droplet size category.
	Cluster caterpillar ( <i>Spodoptera litura</i> )	QLD, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, NT only	<b>HIGH VOLUME</b> 50 mL/100 L		<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in NSW and Qld. Follow the application directions for the pest above. Apply as required according to pest incidence. Thorough and frequent crop checks are essential. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	21 days (Cutting for harvest or stockfeed or grazing)	<p><b>Do NOT apply more than a total of 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop.</b> Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. For aerial application, use a total volume of 30-35 L/ha and apply in the cooler part of the day. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present.</p> <p>Crops should be inspected as they emerge. Border sprays are required to control invading adults. Conquest Alpha 100 Duo Insecticide should be applied when cotyledons and leaves are being eaten or the plant lopped. Repeat as necessary.</p> <p>Apply according to pest incidence.</p> <p>Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary.</p> <p>Post-emergence: Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.</p>
	Tobacco looper ( <i>Chrysodeixis argentifera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha		
	Vegetable weevil ( <i>Listroderes diffcilis</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	400 mL/ha		
	Cabbage white butterfly ( <i>Pieris rapae</i> ), Cabbage moth ( <i>Plutella xylostella</i> )	All states except NT and Qld	100 mL/ha		
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )		50 mL/ha		
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )				
Chickpeas	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA only	160 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest)  35 days (Grazing)	<p>Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.</p> <p>Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.</p> <p>Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.</p> <p>Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. Do NOT use as a ULV application.</p> <p>Check emerging or establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon and evening.</p>
		NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha		
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha		
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		75 mL/ha		

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, NT, Qld, WA only		14 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME see ULV application section of the label. Apply as indicated by field checks using rates appropriate for the infestation level determined. Application should be timed to coincide with egg hatching and before larvae are in protected feeding sites.
			300 mL/ha	Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or more than 5 larvae less than 5mm long per 100 terminals.	
			400 mL/ha	Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 Terminals and/or when larvae between 5 and 10 mm are present.	
	500 mL/ha		Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae longer than 10 mm are present.		
	Cotton bollworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )		300 mL/ha	Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or up to 5 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.	
			400 mL/ha	Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.	
			500 mL/ha	Apply when there are more than 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.	
	Rough bollworm ( <i>Earias huegeli</i> )		300 or 400 mL/ha	Apply when an average of 2 or more larvae are present per 100 bolls. It is essential to detect and treat infestations in the early stages before larvae are established or concealed in bolls deep in the canopy. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.	
	Green mirid ( <i>Creontiades dilutus</i> ) Apple dimpling bug ( <i>Campylomma liebkechti</i> )		300 or 400 mL/ha	Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. Use higher rate when pest pressure is high and when increased residual protection is required.	

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cereals (Winter)	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	75 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest) 14 days (Stubble grazing)	Do NOT apply more than a total of 450 mL/ha per season to any one crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in late afternoon or evening.
		Qld only	75 or 150 mL/ha		In QLD, use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when there are larvae longer than 10mm, or when longer residual activity is required.
	Webworm ( <i>Hednota</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Do NOT use as a ULV application. Pre planting: May be applied with knock-down herbicides prior to planting. Apply from the last week in May when the larvae have emerged. Do NOT apply to dense pasture. All pasture should be closely grazed prior to application to ensure adequate spray penetration. Apply in a minimum of 100 L of water per hectare. Repeat as required. Post crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and apply at the first sign of pest activity. Repeat as required.
	Common armyworm ( <i>Mythimna convecta</i> ), Southern armyworm ( <i>Persectania wingii</i> )	All States	240 mL/ha		Apply before "head lopping" occurs and when there are 2 or more larvae per square metre. Spray in the cool of the day (usually late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Ensure the spray penetrates the crop. This rate is effective on larvae up to 20 mm in length. Monitor crop closely and re-treat if necessary. Poor control may occur in crops that have lopped. See application section for correct water rates.
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Spray seedling crops if silvering or whitening (bleaching) of the leaves is causing a reduction in crop growth. If possible, spray on a calm, mild morning when mites are actively feeding on crop leaves. Do NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.
	Aphids ( <i>Rhopalosiphum</i> spp.) (Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus vectors)		125 mL/ha		To control aphids, sprays should be applied at 3 and 7 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and the spread of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. This will also reduce the effect of feeding aphid damage.



CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Eucalypt plantations	Adults and larvae of Tasmanian Eucalyptus Leaf Beetle ( <i>Chrysophtharta bimaculata</i> .)	Tas only	250 mL/ha	-	Apply by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter, using hydraulic or Micronair equipment, to the crowns of eucalypt trees. Micronair application in 5 litres of water/ha has proved effective. Apply before insect damage causes severe defoliation. Treatment will control small and large larvae as well as adult beetles.  For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label.
Faba beans	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA only	160 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest) 35 days (Grazing)	Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha		Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.		
	50 mL/ha		Post-emergence: Apply to established crops when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. Do NOT use as a ULV application.		
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )				
Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )					
Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)			75 mL/ha		Check emerging or establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon and evening.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Field peas	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA only	160 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply to open, less dense crops when damaging numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha		Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Pea weevil ( <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	160 or 200 mL/ha		Apply during flowering prior to egg laying when the adult weevil population reaches one or more per 25 sweeps of a sweep net. Use the higher rate for longer residual protection.
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50 mL/ha		Post-emergence: Apply to established crops when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. Do NOT use as a ULV application.
Grapevines (non bearing)	Pink cutworm ( <i>Agrotis munda</i> ), Apple weevil (Curculio beetle) ( <i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i> ), Garden weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	<b>Dilute Spraying:</b> 100 mL/100 L <b>Concentrate Spraying:</b> Refer to the Mixing/Application section	-	Monitor young vines during spring and early summer and apply at the first signs of leaf damage. Spray the leaves, canes and the soil around each vine to a diameter of 30 cm. 70-80 mL of dilute spray should be sufficient for each vine. If pest infestation persists, a second application may be required after three weeks.  Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods (see General Instructions).
Lettuce	<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.	All States	<b>LOW VOLUME</b> 400 mL/ha <b>HIGH VOLUME</b> 50 mL/ 100 L	3 days (Harvest)	Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply at the first sign of pest activity. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to <i>H. armigera</i> Only if larvae are less than 5 mm long. Repeat according to pest incidence.
Linola	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 or 200 mL/ha	12 weeks (Harvest)	Do NOT apply more than a total of 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop. For aerial application, apply during the cooler part of the day in a total volume of 30-35 L/ha. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Refer to application section for water rates.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Linseed	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Refer to application section for water rates.
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis spp.</i> )	NSW, ACT, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.
Lucerne (Seed and forage crops)	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 mL/ha	14 days (Grazing or Cutting for stockfeed)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Do NOT apply more than one application per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels. Apply to larvae less than 5mm in length.
	Green mirid ( <i>Creontiades dilutus</i> )				Do NOT apply more than one application per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels.
Lupins	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)	Do NOT apply more than a total of 600 mL/ha per season to any one lupin crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
		WA only	120 or 200 mL/ha		Spraying should be timed to precede the first visible damage to the pods. Use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when residual activity is required.
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis spp.</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.
	Common armyworm ( <i>Mythimna convecta</i> ), Southern armyworm ( <i>Persectania ewingii</i> )	NSW, ACT, WA only	240 mL/ha		Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. Do NOT use as a ULV application.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maize	Corn earworm <i>(Helicoverpa armigera)</i>	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, NT, WA only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. In Qld, NSW and NT, preferably apply to eggs or apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.
	Native budworm <i>(Helicoverpa punctigera)</i>	All States			Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present.
Mung beans, Navy beans	Native budworm <i>(Helicoverpa punctigera)</i>	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT, WA only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Crop checking should be aimed to detect larvae as they hatch. Small larvae are easier to kill than large larvae. Apply when the number of larvae feeding on flowers or pods reaches 1 to 2 per metre of row. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate when larvae larger than 10 mm are present or when canopy is dense. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Corn earworm <i>(Helicoverpa armigera)</i>				Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat as required. Preferably apply to eggs. In Qld and NSW, apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high.
Pastures (legume and grass based pastures)	Wingless grasshopper <i>(Phaulacridium vittatum)</i>	All States	160 mL/ha	3 days (Grazing) 14 days (Cutting for stockfeed)	<b>Do NOT apply more than a total of 320 mL/ha per season.</b> For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply to infested areas and repeat as necessary. Spraying is most effective on newly emerged hoppers before they begin dispersing. Later sprays should be applied before the start of egg laying. Good coverage is essential.
	Brown pasture looper <i>(Ciampa arietaria)</i>	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha		Apply when pest infestation reaches an economically damaging level.
	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer <i>(Aphodius tasmaniae)</i>		100 mL/ha		Spraying is most effective when larvae are detected and treated early. Suspect paddocks should be dug after the first substantial rain in April/May and inspected to ensure grubs are present in sufficient numbers to warrant treatment. Spraying after June will give poorer results.
	Redlegged earth mite <i>(Halotydeus destructor)</i>		100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures (legume and grass based pastures) (cont.)	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha	3 days (Grazing) 14 days (Cutting for stockfeed)	Post-emergence: Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT use as a ULV application. Autumn/Winter: Apply 4 to 7 weeks after the opening rains in late autumn/early winter when RLEM are present (2-3 weeks after egg hatch occurs). Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo is rainfast after spray deposits have dried on the leaf surface. Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo can be mixed with herbicides used for winter cleaning of sub clover pastures. Consult the compatibility section of this label for details. Spring: If RLEM/BOM numbers increase in the spring, spray when damage is observed and again before diapuse egg production begins. Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo can be mixed with herbicides used for spray topping pastures. Consult the compatibility section of this label for details. Do NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.
Pome fruit: Apples, Pears	Apple weevil ( <i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i> ), Garden weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	<b>Dilute Spraying:</b> 100 mL/ 100 L <b>Concentrate Spraying:</b> Refer to the Mixing/Application section	14 days (Harvest)	Spray approx. 1-2 litres of solution onto the crotch, trunk and the soil at the base of each tree at peak weevil emergence. This is usually late October - late November for garden weevil, and late November – mid December for apple weevil. Monitor weevil emergence using a single sided cardboard trunk band. Continue monitoring after spraying as a second spray may be needed 3-4 weeks later. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods (See General Instructions).
Rice (both aerial and drill sown)	Common armyworm ( <i>Mythimna convecta</i> )	NSW & WA only	200 mL/ha	7 days	Do NOT apply more than a total of 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Inspect crops regularly for the presence of grubs from flowering onwards. Apply when rice-damaging pest numbers first appear. Apply by aircraft in 20-30 litres of water/ha, to drained fields only. Spray in the cool of the day (early morning or late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Monitor crop closely and re-treat if necessary. Poor control may occur in crops that have lodged. See application section for correct water rates.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum	Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> ),  Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT, WA only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Crop checking should commence when the head emerges from the boot and continue at daily intervals until the end of flowering for midge and at weekly intervals until maturity for <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> . Do NOT apply to tight headed varieties. Apply when there are 2 or more actively feeding larvae per head, or when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Use the higher rate if longer residual control is required. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to <i>H. armigera</i> larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat as required.
	Sorghum midge ( <i>Contarinia sorghicola</i> )		100 or 200 mL/ha		Apply when numbers reach 1 to 2 per head, between head emergence and the end of flowering. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate for increased residual protection.
Soybeans	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT, WA only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when the number of larvae feeding on flowers plus pods reaches 1 to 2 per metre of row. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
	Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )				Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Preferably apply to eggs. In Qld and NSW, apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high.
Stone fruit: Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Apple weevil ( <i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i> ), Garden weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )	WA only	<b>Dilute Spraying:</b> 100 mL / 100 L <b>Concentrate Spraying:</b> Refer to the Mixing/Application section	14 days (Harvest)	Spray approx. 1-2 litres of solution onto the crotch, trunk and soil at the base of each tree at peak weevil emergence. This is usually late October - late November for garden weevil, and late November - mid December for apple weevil. Monitor weevil emergence using a single sided cardboard trunk band. Continue monitoring after spraying as a second spray 3-4 weeks later may be needed.  Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods (See General Instructions).

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sunflowers	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, NT, WA only	300 or 400 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest)	TO PROTECT BEES and ensure adequate pollination, application during flowering should be avoided. If application is necessary at flowering, apply early morning or late afternoon when bees are not actively foraging. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Crop checking should be aimed to detect larvae as they hatch. Small larvae are easier to kill than large larvae. Apply when the infestation reaches an average of 2-3 larvae per head or when economic damage is occurring. Repeat as required. Apply before the heads turn downwards to ensure adequate coverage. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
	Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )				Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Preferably apply to eggs. In NSW and Qld, apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate under heavy pest pressure.
	Grey cluster bug ( <i>Nysius clevelandensis</i> ), Rutherglen bug ( <i>Nysius vinitor</i> )				Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 to 15 in dryland crops and 20 to 25 in irrigated crops. After flowering, apply when adult numbers on the face of heads reach 20 to 25. Repeat as required. The higher rate should be used when numbers are very high.
	Rutherglen bug ( <i>Nysius vinitor</i> )	Vic, Tas, WA only	250 mL/ha		Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 to 15 in dryland crops and 20 to 25 in irrigated crops. After flowering, apply when adult numbers on the face of heads reach 20 to 25. Repeat as required.
Sweet corn	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ), Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	All States	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. The level of cob damage tolerated varies with market requirements. <b>FRESH MARKET CORN:</b> Apply at 5-8 day intervals, accordingly to pest incidence, from tassel emergence until the silks wither. <b>PROCESSING CORN:</b> Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Larvae in protected feeding sites within the cob are not effectively controlled. Apply before this situation occurs. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do NOT apply to corn earworm longer than 5 mm.
Tobacco	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ), Tobacco budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Vic, Qld & WA only	30 or 40 mL/100 L	7 days (Harvest)	Apply from just after transplanting on a 7 to 10 day schedule, according to pest incidence. Apply as a medium to fine spray using hollow and/or solid cone nozzles. The spray volume should be gradually increased as the plants grow, from 200 L/ha just after transplanting to 1000 L/ha at maturity. Use the higher rate when larvae longer than 10 mm are present or when egg laying is intense.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Tomatoes (bush and trellis)	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	All States	<b>ULTRA LOW VOLUME</b> 300 or 400 mL/ha	1 day (Harvest)	Do not apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule while the pests are active. Use the middle rate when pest activity is high and/or when larvae between 10 and 20 mm in length are present. Use the highest rate when larvae longer than 20 mm are present and/or when interruption of the schedule enables a very severe infestation to develop. ULTRA LOW VOLUME: see ULV application section in this label. LOW VOLUME: By ground-rig: apply in 100 to 400 L of water per hectare as a fine spray. <b>By aircraft:</b> apply in a minimum of 10 L of water per hectare as a fine spray droplet size category. HIGH VOLUME: Apply as a medium to fine spray. Gradually increase the spray volume as the plants grow, from 200 L/ha just after transplanting establishment to 1000 L/ha at maturity.	
	Tomato grub ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	<b>LOW VOLUME</b> 200, 300 or 400 mL/ha <b>HIGH VOLUME</b> 20, 30 or 50 mL /100 L			
	Cluster caterpillar ( <i>Spodoptera litura</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only				
	Tomato grub ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, NT only	<b>ULTRA LOW VOLUME</b> 300 mL/ha <b>LOW VOLUME</b> 300 mL/ha <b>HIGH VOLUME</b> 30 mL/ 100 L			Thoroughly check the crop at 2-3 day intervals from transplanting/emergence. Apply according to pest incidence. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Apply using the methods described for native budworm above.
	Plague thrips ( <i>Thrips imaginis</i> )	All States				The crop should be frequently checked when it is flowering for the presence of the pest. Apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level, using the application methods described for native budworm above.

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



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Conquest Alpha 100 Duo Insecticide is a contact and residual insecticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing infestations.

This product can be applied mixed either with water or oil based bulking agents such as In2, or In2 Pro Spray Oil\*, or compatible ULV products.

## MIXING/APPLICATION

### Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig or aircraft when Conquest Alpha 100 Duo Insecticide is applied with a water carrier.

Add the required quantity of Conquest Alpha 100 Duo Insecticide to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

### Ultra Low Volume (ULV) applications by aircraft when ALPHA 100 Duo Insecticide is applied with oil based bulking agents.

This product can be mixed either with In2, or In2 Pro Spray Oil\*, or other compatible products (See COMPATIBILITY section).

First add the mixing partner to the spray tank and then, with the agitator in motion, add the required quantity of ALPHA 100 Duo Insecticide direct to the spray tank. Do NOT mix with water and ensure that no water is in the spraying system.

### Dilute spraying

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.

Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.

The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.

Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.

The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed as the crop grows.

### Concentrate spraying

Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.

Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.

Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.

The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

### EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 X (i.e.  $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$ )
4. If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30mL/ 100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.

For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

### Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig or aircraft when Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo Insecticide is applied with water carrier.

Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo Insecticide can be applied by ground or aircraft with a water carrier. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Always apply with a non-ionic surfactant unless detailed on the label of a tank mix partner. Apply during the cooler parts of the day or night.

### Ground application – water carrier

For low volume spraying of field crops with ground rigs, use a total volume of 50-200 L/ha except for sweet corn, tomatoes and tobacco where higher volumes should be used. Drop arms should be used on ground rigs in row crops taller than 30 cm (0.3 m). The application should be made as a fine spray, preferably using hollow cone nozzles, unless otherwise directed in the Critical Comments.

### Aerial application – water carrier

Do NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. Use a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha. For spring/early summer

application to cereals, Linola, canola, rice and to other dense crops, apply in a total spray volume of 30 to 35 L/ha. If possible, spray in a crosswind. Avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable in direction. Apply as a fine spray droplet size category.

**Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft**

Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo Insecticide, mixed with In2, or In2 Pro Spray Oil and other compatible products should be applied in a minimum total spray volume of 1.5 L/ha. It should only be applied by aircraft with suitable equipment to provide a droplet size of approximately 80-100 microns VMD. Applications should be made during the cooler parts of the day or at night. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions. Preferably apply in light to moderate cross winds.

**Compatibility**

**Low Volume and High Volume application by ground rig or aircraft when Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo Insecticide is applied with water a carrier.**

This product is compatible with AZODRIN 400 \*, In2, or In2 Pro Spray Oil\*, Synertrrol\*, Ulvaprone\*, Bullet\*, Copper hydroxide, Dithane M45, dicamba, Ensign\*, Fusilade\*, Fusion\*, Kelthane\* MF, Kocide\*, Lannate\* L, Nudrin\* Insecticide, Nudrin\* 225, Parathion\* 500 EC, Parathion\* M500, PIX, Predator\* 300, Ridomil\*, Wuxal\*, Saboteur\*, Sabre\*, Select\*, Dimethoate 200, Conquest Explode 250, Conquest Sanction 200\*, Conquest Glyphosate 450, Tigrex\*, Jaguar\*, Conquest Simaquest 900 WG, Spinnaker, 2,4-D amine and ester, 2,4-DB, MCPA and Coptrel\*.

Do NOT mix Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo Insecticide with wettable powders and WDG's BEFORE addition to the spray tank. Conquest ALPHA 100 Duo Insecticide can be mixed with Dithane\* WDG providing the mixture is agitated efficiently and used immediately.

**Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft**

This product should be mixed only with specific ULV formulations of other insecticides, eg. Nudrin\* 225, Predator\* 300, and PBO synergists, when mixed according to the directions on the PBO synergist labels.