



Company Name: CONQUEST CROP PROTECTION PTY LTD
Product Name: CONQUEST RUGER SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 64334/105107

Label Name:	CONQUEST RUGER SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
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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:	25 g/L DIFLUFENICAN 250 g/L BROMOXYNIL PRESENT AS THE OCTANOATE 150 g/L N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE 416 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID
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Mode of Action:	GROUP C F HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereals and pasture as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table
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Net Contents:	Contents: 20L (10L, 110L, 1000L)
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Restraints:	DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions. DO NOT apply to crops under stress due to disease or insect damage. DO NOT apply to frost affected crops or if frosts are imminent DO NOT apply if heavy rain is expected within 4 hours DO NOT apply with crop oils (cereals only).
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Directions for Use:	
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	Harvest: Cereals, Grapes – NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Grazing: Pasture, Cereals – DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	
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Resistance Warning:	Conquest Ruger Selective Herbicide is a member of the nitrile and nicotinanilide group of herbicides. Conquest Ruger is an inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II and carotenoid biosynthesis. For weed resistance management, Conquest Ruger is a Group C, F Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Conquest Ruger and other Group C, F 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 this product or other Group C, F 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 this product to control resistant weeds.
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Wash sprayer thoroughly after use.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</p> <p>20 L containers: Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm 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>Returnable containers (110L only): Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves. Return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p> <p>1000 L containers: Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Close all valves.</p>
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Safety Directions:	Product is harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid inhaling spray mist. When preparing spray wear elbow length PVC gloves and face-shield. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. 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, face shield 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). If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Weed Stage	State	Rates/ha	Critical Comments
<p>Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Cereal Rye (including under sown with clover and / or Lucerne), and these cover crops in vineyards.</p> <p>Pasture Clover and / or Lucerne based pasture (newly sown or established) including cover crops in vineyards.</p>	Wild Radish	Up to 2 leaf stage and not more than 60 mm in diameter and where weed density is less than 50 plants/m ²	WA only	350 mL	<p>CROP STAGE Cereals 2 leaf to fully tillered (Zadok's Z12-29). Optimum results are achieved when sprayed at 4-8 weeks post sowing. Warning: Conquest Ruger may cause transient crop yellowing of cereals. (Refer to "Crop Tolerance" section of General Instructions).</p> <p>Clover and Lucerne Application is recommended prior to the 8th trifoliolate leaf stage. Application can be made from the 1st trifoliolate leaf stage in Qld, NSW, ACT and Vic only. In other states applications prior to the 3rd leaf stage may result in crop damage if seedlings are under stress and in sandy soils. DO NOT apply to annual medics. Warning: Conquest Ruger may affect growth and seed set of some varieties of clover and Lucerne (Refer to "Crop Tolerance" section of General Instructions).</p> <p>COVER CROPS IN VINEYARDS: When using in vineyard situations, apply during vine dormancy only. Contact with vines must be avoided. Particular care should be taken if applied in late autumn or early spring, when vines may not be fully dormant.</p> <p>WEED STAGE: Apply from early post emergence.</p> <p>APPLICATION: Apply when weeds are actively growing. Ensure thorough coverage of weeds. Where crop or weed density is high, increase water volume.</p> <p>CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE</p>
	Wild Mustard Wild Radish	Up to 4 leaf stage and not more than 120mm in diameter	All States	500 mL	
		Up to 6 leaf stage and not more than 150mm in diameter		750 mL	
		Up to 8 leaf stage and not more than 180mm in diameter		1.0 L	
	Canola (rapeseed) Charlock Turnip Weed Wild Turnip	Up to 2 leaf stage and not more than 60mm in diameter	All States	500 mL	
		Up to 4 leaf stage and not more than 120mm in diameter		750 mL	
	Shepherd's Purse	Up to 4 leaf stage and not more than 120mm in diameter	All States	1.0L	
	Cape Weed	Up to 4 leaf stage and not more than 120mm in diameter	All States	500 mL	
		Up to 6 leaf stage and not more than 150mm in diameter		750 mL	
		Up to 8 leaf stage and not more than 180mm in diameter		1.0 L	
	Corn gromwell	Up to 4 leaf stage	All States	500 mL	
		Up to 6 leaf stage		750 mL	
	Climbing buckwheat	Up to 2 leaf stage	All States	500 mL	
		Up to 4 leaf stage		750 mL	
		Up to 6 leaf stage		1.0 L	
	Deadnettle, Paterson's curse, (Salvation Jane), Rough poppy	Up to 2 leaf stage	All States	500 mL	
		Up to 4 leaf stage		750 mL	
	Amsinckia	Up to 4 leaf stage	All States	750 mL	
	Doublegee (spiny emex)	Up to 2 leaf stage	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA only	500 mL	
		Up to 4 leaf stage	All Sates	750 mL	

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Weed Stage	State	Rates/ha	Critical Comments			
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Cereal Rye (including undersown with clover and / or lucerne) and these cover crops in vineyards. Pasture Clover and / or Lucerne based pasture (newly sown or established) including cover crops in vineyards.	Chamonoile, Common peppergrass, lesser swinegrass, purple calandrinia, (mountain sorrel), tree hogweed.	Up to 4 leaf stage	All States	1.1 L	CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE In most situations the rate specified for each weed size will give satisfactory control. However, under certain conditions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High crop and weed density, • Late season germinations • Abnormal weed growth (including early flowering) Higher rate of product (up to the maximum rate of applications specified for that weed) may be required.			
	Fat hen, field madder, saffron thistle, variegated thistle			1.0 L				
	Ox-tongue Wire Weed	Up to 2 leaf stage	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, NT only	500 mL				
	Fireweed	Up to 4 leaf stage		560 mL				
	Common cotula (bird's eye) Pheasants eye (Adonis)	Up to 4 leaf stage		SA only		1.1 L		
Greater than 4 leaf stage								
Wheat, barley, triticale, cereal Rye	Fumitory	2-6 leaf stage	WA only	350 + 200 mL/ha terbutryn (500 g/L)	Conquest Ruger will not effectively control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regrowth of suppressed weeds 			
Wheat, barley, triticale, cereal Rye (including undersown with clover and / or Lucerne), and these cover crops in vineyards Pasture Clover and / or Lucerne based pasture (newly sown or established) including cover crops in vineyards	Suppression of the Following Weeds							
	Dense flower fumitory	Up to 2 leaf stage	All States	750 mL	1.0 L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanted weeds • Regrowth from rhizomes or roots • Weeds growing under stress from previous herbicide applications • Radish plants beyond rosette stage. WILD RADISH: Effective residual activity of this product may be reduced where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates lower than 1.0 L/ha are used • Dry conditions prevail • Poor coverage of soil surface is achieved • Crop is grown in non-wetting sand • Soils have a high content of clay or organic matter. 		
		Up to 4 leaf stage						
	Chickweed, common sowthistle, (milk thistle), dock #, hexham scent, (King Island melilot), prickly lettuce, scarlet pimpernel, skeleton weed, sorrel, speedwell, three-horned bedstraw, toad rush							
	Volunteer lupins						500 mL – 1.0 L	
	Crassula (stonecrop)	Up to 5 leaf stage					500 mL	
	Long storksbill	Up to 4 leaf stage						
	Volunteer field peas	Up to 5 node stage					750 mL	
	Ward's weed	Up to 5 leaf stage					1.0 L	
	Vetch	Up to 2 leaf stage					NSW & ACT only	
	Mouse-eared chickweed						Qld only	
	Mexican poppy							
	Mintweed, spoon cudweed	Up to 4 leaf stage					NSW & ACT only	
	New Zealand spinach	Up to 2 leaf stage					Qld only	750 mL
	Cleavers	Up to 1 whorl stage					SA only	1.0 L
	Ball Mustard	Up to 4 leaf stage						
	Horehound	Pre-emergence						
Marshmallow	Up to 2 leaf stage							
				VOLUNTEER LUPINS: In some situations, the higher rate of 1.0 L/ha may be required to effectively suppress volunteer lupins at the 4 leaf stage. # Conquest Ruger will suppress seedling dock but will not suppress regrowth from transplanted roots.				

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Weed Stage	State	Rates/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, barley, triticale, cereal rye	Wild radish	Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 120 mm in diameter	WA only	350 mL plus 200 mL MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	<p>Refer also to all Critical Comments for cereals above.</p> <p>DO NOT use this tank mix if cereals are undersown with lucerne or annual medics. DO NOT use this tank mix in vineyards.</p> <p><u>Crop Stage</u> Conquest Ruger 350 mL + MCPA LVE 200 mL: Apply from 3 leaf to fully tillered (Zadok's Z13 to Z30).</p>
		Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 150 mm in diameter	All States	500mL plus 200 mL MCPA LVE (500g/L)	<p>Conquest Ruger 500 mL + MCPA LVE 200 mL: Apply from 3 leaf to fully tillered (Zadock's Z13 to Z30). Conquest Ruger 500 mL + MCPA LVE 400 mL: Apply from 5 leaf stage to fully tillered (Zadok's Z15 to Z30).</p> <p>Optimum results are achieved when sprayed at 4-8 weeks post sowing.</p>
		Up to the 8 leaf stage and not more than 180 mm in diameter		500 mL plus 400 mL MCPA LVE (500 g/L)	<p>Warning: Conquest Ruger may cause transient crop yellowing of cereals. (Refer to "Crop Tolerance" section of General Instructions).</p> <p>Observe instructions also on MCPA LVE product label.</p>

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

This product is a post emergence contact herbicide, which may provide residual control of wild radish up to 4 weeks after application.

- Apply Conquest Ruger Selective Herbicide immediately after mixing. Do not allow to stand in the spray tank overnight.
- Optimum results will be obtained if good soil moisture exists at and after application and weeds are not stressed.
- Some pre emergence herbicides, such as atrazine, can cause stress to certain crops resulting in an increase in crop damage when using this product. Crops which are particularly sensitive are Lucerne and subterranean clover.

Temperature warning

Do not apply Conquest Ruger if frosts are imminent. Frost causes stress on crops and weeds and could result in increased crop effects and / or decreased weed control. To ensure good results Conquest Ruger should only be applied once the weeds and crop are no longer under stress from the frost conditions.

Avoid application when maximum daily temperatures above 20°C occur, or are likely to occur for a few days after application, as increased crop damage may result.

CROP TOLERANCE

Cereals

After application some transient crop yellowing may occur. This usually appears as yellow or white banding on leaves. Provided the crop is not under stress from pre-emergent herbicide, root disease, insect damage, frost, dry or excessively moist conditions, the development of the crop and subsequent growth will be unaffected.

Lucerne Warning

The tolerance of Lucerne varieties to Conquest Ruger can vary with rate of application, soil type, crop health, stage of growth and degree of moisture and temperature stress. Conquest Ruger may result in transient crop yellowing and suppression of growth with a resultant initial reduction in dry matter. For this reason we recommend application prior to the 8 trifoliolate leaf stage. However, under normal growing conditions subsequent growth and seed yield should not be affected. Crop damage may be increased if rates higher than 500 mL / ha are used and in areas where spray overlapping has occurred. Under normal growing conditions, the following Lucerne varieties have shown acceptable levels of foliage tolerance to Conquest Ruger applied at 500 mL / ha: Hunter River, Nova and Dekalb 185. Varieties not listed should be tested before using Conquest Ruger over large areas. Consult your local Conquest representative for advice on specific varieties.

Subterranean clover Warning

The tolerance of subterranean clover varieties to Conquest Ruger can vary with rate of application, soil type, crop health, stage of growth and degree of moisture and temperature stress. Conquest Ruger may result in transient crop yellowing and suppression of growth with an initial reduction in dry matter. For this reason we recommend application prior to 8 trifoliolate leaf stage. However, under normal growing conditions subsequent growth and seed yield should not be affected. Crop damage may be increased if rates higher than 500 mL / ha are used and in areas where spray overlapping has occurred.

Under normal growing conditions, the following varieties have shown acceptable levels of foliage tolerance to Conquest Ruger applied at 500 mL / ha: Daliak, Dalkeith, Denmark, Goulburn, Karridale, Leura, Mt. Barker, Nungarin, Rosedale, Seaton Park, Trikkala and Woogenellup.

The variety Junee has shown increased sensitivity to Conquest Ruger so care should be taken if this variety is part of the pasture sward.

The effects of Conquest Ruger on subterranean clover seed yield have been tested on the following varieties. Under normal growing conditions they show acceptable levels of tolerance to Conquest Ruger applied at 500 mL / ha.

However, higher rates may reduce seed yield under conditions of low weed pressure: Denmark, Goulburn, Larissa, Nungarin, Seaton Park, Trikkala and Woogenellup.

Varieties not listed should be tested before using Conquest Ruger over large areas. Consult your local Conquest representative for advice on specific varieties.

Other Clovers Warning

The tolerance of clover varieties to Conquest Ruger can vary with rate of application, soil type, crop health, stage of growth and degree of moisture and temperature stress. Conquest Ruger may result in transient crop yellowing and suppression of growth with a resultant initial reduction in dry matter. For this reason we recommend application prior to the 8 trifoliolate leaf stage. However, under normal growing conditions subsequent growth and seed yield should not be affected. Crop damage may be increased if rates higher than 500 mL / ha are used and in areas where spray

overlapping has occurred. The effect on seed yield of other clovers has not been determined. The following varieties of clover have shown increased sensitivity to Conquest Ruger: Big Bee, Sacromonte (Berseem), Haifa (White), Zulu (Arrowleaf), Kyambro, Lupers and Maral (Persian). Care should be exercised if these clovers are part of the pasture sward. Varieties not listed should be tested before using Conquest Ruger over large areas. Consult your local Conquest representative for advice on specific varieties.

Subsequent Crops

To reduce effect on subsequent susceptible crops (eg: canola), ensure thorough cultivation of soil prior to the sowing of these crops.

MIXING

To ensure even mixing, half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required amount of product. Agitate thoroughly while carrying out spray operations. Reseal part-used container immediately after use.

APPLICATION

Boom Sprayer

A minimum of 50 L water / ha should be used, however, for optimum results water rates of 70-100 L / ha are recommended. Increase the water volume where weed infestation is heavy or the crop cover is dense. Complete coverage of weeds is essential. Higher water volumes (up to 100 L / ha) will ensure faster activity of the product on the weeds but may increase the symptoms of crop damage.

The following settings are examples which will ensure excellent coverage of exposed weeds:

Water Rate	50 L / ha	75 L / ha	75 L / ha
Nozzle	Hardi No 10 or equivalent	Hardi No 12 or equivalent	Hardi No 14 or equivalent
Speed	10 Km / h	10 Km / h	12 Km / h
Pressure	240 kPa (2.4 bar)	220 kPa (2.2 bar)	210 kPa (2.1 bar)

Controlled Droplet Application

Insufficient information is available to recommend the application of this product by CDA.

Warning

The rubber components present in some spraying units may be affected by exposure to the solvents in Conquest Ruger. To reduce this risk it is recommended that the spray unit be thoroughly washed with a boom cleaner and fresh water after use.

Aircraft

Insufficient information is available to recommend the application of this product by air.

COMPATIBILITY

The following herbicide products are physically compatible with Conquest Ruger as two way mixtures in the spray tank, but should only be used for the crops specified, and only when the crop is also specified on the label of the compatible product: (See below for list of compatible insecticides).

Crop	Conquest Javelin	Compatible Product
Wheat, triticale, cereal rye (including undersown)	Up to 750 mL / ha	Hoegrass® (barley also), Tristar® Advance (barley also), Puma® Progress (wild oats only, high rate), Wildcat® 110 EC (wild oats only, high rate)
Wheat, barley, triticale, cereal rye (inc undersown)	All rates	Broadstrike®
Wheat, barley, triticale, cereal rye (not undersown)	Up to 500 mL / ha	Ally®, Glean®, MCPA LVE (500 g/L product) (up to 500 mL / ha only)
	All Rates	2,4-D amine 500, Eclipse®, Cadence® (up to 115 g only), Lontre®
Wheat only (not undersown)		Topik®
Established Lucerne only	UP to 750 mL /ha	Simazine (500 g/L product) (up to 1.25 L / ha only) and simazine (500 g/L) /paraquat (200 g/L) mixture
Newly sown and established Lucerne and clover only	Up to 750 mL / ha	Targa®, Fusilade®, 2,4-DB amine (500 g/L)
	Up to 1.0 L / ha	Broadstrike®

When mixing Conquest Ruger with other herbicides, crop yellowing may be enhanced.

When mixing with Hoegrass®, Wildcat® 110 EC, Puma® Progress or Tristar® Advance some reduction in the efficacy and speed of action of these products may occur.

When mixing with Targa® or Fusilade® some reduction in the efficacy and speed of action of these products and Conquest Ruger may occur.

In tank mixtures with Ally® and Glean®, rates of Conquest Ruger higher than 500 mL / ha may cause significant crop damage. If the crop is stressed, the application of the herbicide tank mixtures may cause yield reductions.

When mixing with Cadence® a temporary wilting may be evident in some crops after application.

The mixture of Conquest Ruger and simazine should be applied during winter Lucerne which is not actively growing. This mixture may result in an increased crop effect but this can be reduced if the Lucerne is grazed or cut before spraying.

DO NOT mix Conquest Ruger with Verdict®.

Growers should seek advice before spraying recently released cereal varieties.

This product may be mixed in the spray tank with one of the following insecticides according to the directions for the insecticide product: Chlorpyrifos (500 g/L product), Decis Options®, dimethoate, Dominex® 100 EC, Fastac® Duo, Le-mat® 290 SL, Talstar® and Thiodan®.

Use the recommended rates for Conquest Ruger and its tank mix partner as well as the surfactant recommendation of the tank mix partner. Read the label of the tank mix partner before mixing and using the tank mixture. If another herbicide is applied as a tank mix, observe the plantback restrictions on that label.

Warning

DO NOT use crop oils with Conquest Ruger or Conquest Ruger tank mixtures in cereals.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Conquest Crop Protection, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

WEEDS LIST

WEED (Common Name)	(Scientific name)
Amsinckia	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>
Ball mustard	<i>Neslia paniculata</i>
Canola (rape seed)	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Chamomile	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Charlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Climbing buckwheat	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>
Common cotula (bird's eye)	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Common peppergrass	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>
Common sowthistle (milk thistle)	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Corn gromwell	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>
Crassula (stonecrop)	<i>Crassula spp.</i>
Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Dense-flower fumitory	<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>
Dock	<i>Rumex spp.</i>
Doublegee (spiny emex)	<i>Emex australis</i>
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Field madder	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>
Fireweed	<i>Senecio spp.</i>
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria spp.</i>
Hexham scent (Kind Island melilot)	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>
Horehound	<i>Marubium vulgare</i>
Lesser swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Long storksbill	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Marshmallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>
Mintweed	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>
Mouse-eared chickweed	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>
New Zealand spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>
Ox-tongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
Pheasants eye (Adonis)	<i>Adonis dentatus</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>

Purple calandrinia (mountain sorrel)	<i>Calandrinia menziesii</i>
Rough poppy	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Skeleton weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Speedwell	<i>Veronica spp.</i>
Spoon cudweed	<i>Stuartina muelleri</i>
Three-horned bedstraw	<i>Gallium tricornutum</i>
Toad rush	<i>Juncos bufonius</i>
Tree hogweed	<i>Polygonum patulum</i>
Turnip weed	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Volunteer field peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Volunteer lupins	<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>
Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Sisymbrium spp.</i>
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Wild turnip	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>