RLP
APPROVED

Product Name: CONQUEST TRIAGRA 500 EC SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 65419/127205

Label Name:	CONQUEST TRIAGRA 500 EC SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L TRIALLATE SOLVENT: 459 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

Mode of Action:	GROUP **J** HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the control of Wild oats in Wheat, Triticale, Chickpeas, Barley, Peas, Linseed, Lupins, Canola, Faba beans and Safflower and for use alone and in mixtures with Tricon Flexi® for control of a range of grass and broadleaf weeds in no-till/min-till cropping systems, pre-sowing or incorporated by sowing (IBS) as per directions for use.

Net Contents:	1000L 100L 110L 200L 20L

Restraints:	DO NOT apply by aircraft

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. GRAZING: Wheat, barley, triticale and canola forage, hay and failed crops: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. FOLLOWING OBSERVATION OF THE 12 WEEK WITHHOLDING PERIOD, DO NOT SEND ANIMALS TO SLAUGHTER THAT HAVE CONSUMED TREATED FORAGE, HAY AND FAILED CROPS UNLESS THEY ARE FIRST PLACED ON CLEAN FEED FOR 28 DAYS BEFORE LEAVING THE FARM. THE CLEAN FEED INTERVAL DOES NOT APPLY TO GRAZING OF POST-HARVEST STUBBLE. Chickpea, faba bean, lupin, pea, linseed and safflower forage and fodder: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 13 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:	

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	GROUP J HERBICIDE Conquest Triagra 500 Selective Herbicide (“Triagra®”) is a member of the thiocarbamate group of herbicides. Triagra® has the inhibition of fat synthesis mode of action. For weed resistance management Triagra® is a Group J herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Triagra® and other Group J 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 weeds will not be controlled by Triagra® or other Group J 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 Triagra® to control resistant weeds.

Precautions:	Re-entry period Do not enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck or wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day’s use.

Protections:	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. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with Triagra® or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:	Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Do not contaminate seed, feed or foodstuff. Do not re- use container for any purpose. Triple 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 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. For REFILLABLE containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

Safety Directions:	Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, mixing, loading, and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, goggles, and a half facepiece respirator. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles, respirator (if rubber wash with detergent and warm water), and contaminated clothing.

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.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley, Triticale, Wheat Chickpeas, Faba beans, Lupins, Peas Linseed, Canola, Safflower	Wild oats	All States	1.6L/ha	Apply immediately prior to or up to 3 weeks before sowing to a friable seedbed under conditions which will allow for the incorporation of the product to a depth of 2 to 4 cm with either a single or double pass of suitable Incorporation equipment (see Incorporation). A delay of 1 week between application and planting is recommended for Linseed. COMPLETE AND UNIFORM INCORPORATION OF Triagra® IS ESSENTIAL FOR WEED CONTROL. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for details of incorporation. Triagra® may be used in crops undersown with legumes. For shallow-sown legume and oil seed crops, complete incorporation by cultivation to a depth of 5cm must be undertaken before planting. Triagra® may be tank mixed with chlorsulfuron or Rival® for control of annual ryegrass, paradoxa grass and certain broadleaf weeds prior to planting of wheat only. Triagra® may be tank mixed with Tricon Flexi® for control of annual ryegrass, annual phalaris, paradoxa grass, enhanced control of wild oats (emerging from top 1cm of seedbed) and wireweed. DO NOT apply less than 1 week prior to planting of wheat, barley, triticale and linseed (DO NOT use the tank mix in Qld). Incorporation of this tank mix should be within 4-5 hours of application. Refer to the Tricon Flexi® label incorporation details. Read and follow label instructions, restraints, plant-back periods and safety directions for tank mix products.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Canola[1]	Annual ryegrass (including Group D resistant biotypes) Suppression Soil Surface-Bromegrass *(Bromus diandrus)*	SA, Vic, NSW, Tas[1] only	3.0L/ha	**For use in no-till/min-till Cropping Systems, Pre-Sowing or Incorporated by Sowing (IBS).** Use only with knife/blade points and presswheels - refer to table 13 on Tricon Flexi label for method of incorporation. Use the higher rate specified in the rate column on light sandy and sandy loam soils**.** Avoid soils which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy as they may suffer reduced weed control. Use the higher rate specified in the rate column for heavier stubble coverage and high weed density situations. Stubble coverage above 40-50% ground cover can reduce weed control below acceptable levels. Suppression of Brome grass and Barley grass may be reduced in medium to high weed density situations. Use the higher rate specified in the rate column in tank mixtures with Tricon Flexi for control of group D resistant annual ryegrass and group A resistant wild oats. Higher rates are likely to provide improved control levels of Brome grass, Wild oats, Cereal oats, Barley grass and Silver grass. Control of deep/late germinating weeds may be reduced. Insufficient incorporation of Triagra® will reduce Wild oat control. Control of annual ryegrass may be poor in the first years of practising no till/ min till. Where no till/min till has been practised for at least a few years, a high proportion of wild oat seeds may germinate near the surface. In these circumstances, mixing Triagra with Tricon Flexi may enhance wild oat control. To maintain crop safety, attention to sowing speed and soil throw is required. **Avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent sowing furrows.** This is especially critical at higher use rates and in cereals. **Avoid sites that water log or where furrow walls may collapse as crop establishment & vigour may be reduced.** Incorporate Triagra alone and Triagra + Metolamax Gold tank mixtures within 48 hours of application and Triagra + Tricon Flexi tank mixtures within 24 hours of application to ensure the effectiveness of these treatments. The addition of Metolamax Gold Herbicide may improve control of Group A and D resistant biotypes of Annual Ryegrass. [1]DO NOT plant oilseed poppies when a detectable residue of Trifluralin is present in the soil. Levels as low as 0.02 ppm may interact with other unfavourable factors (moisture, stress, disease etc.) to reduce poppy growth and vigour.
	Wild oats (including Group A resistant biotypes)	WA, SA, Vic, NSW, Qld, Tas[1] only	3.2L/ha	
	Annual ryegrass (including Group D resistant biotypes), Wireweed, Phalaris spp, Fumitory, Wild oats, (including Group A resistant biotypes) Cereal oats, Sand fescue *(Vulpia fasciculata)*, Silvergrass *(Vulpia bromoides),* Wintergrass *(Poa annua)*, Paradoxa grass (Canary grass) *(Phalaris paradoxa)*, Corn gromwell (Sheepweed) *(Buglossoides anvensis)*, Rough poppy *(Papaver hybridum)* Suppression Soil Surface - Bromegrass *(Bromus diandrus),* Barleygrass *(Hordeum leporinum)*, Three-cornered Jack (Doublegee) *(Emex australis)*, Caltrop (Yellowvine & Bullhead) *(Tribulus terrestris)*, Yellow burr weed *Amsinckia* spp), Deadnettle *(Lamium amplexicaule)*, Speedwell *(Veronica* spp)		1.6 -2.4L/ha plus 1.5- 2.0L/ha Tricon Flexi	

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

WEED CONTROL

Triagra® normally provides 6-8 weeks control of wild oats and annual ryegrass when the seedbed is moist during the emergence period. Under very dry soil surface (top 2cm) conditions, wild oats and annual ryegrass may not be controlled. Wild oats may emerge between application and complete incorporation by sowing particularly if initial incorporation is provided by harrows. Triagra® may not control wild oats which have germinated at the time of application and incorporation if the top 2cm of soil is dry. Triagra® will not control emerged weeds.

CROP SAFETY

Reduced emergence of cereals and linseed may occur if seed is placed in treated soil layer. DO NOT plant cereal crops at greater than 5- 7cm. Overspraying of headlands or corners may result in crop damage. On heavy clay soils, crop thinning may occur in wheel tracks.
Environmental conditions which adversely affect emergence or early crop growth, may predispose crops to injury, particularly where tank mixes with other pre-emergent herbicides are used.
Read and follow label directions, restraints, plantback periods and safety directions for tank mix products.

SOIL PERSISTENCE AND FOLLOWING CROPS

Under prolonged and extremely dry conditions, Triagra® may persist for several months. Damage to field oats and sorghum may occur.

SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour (ground application) as measured at the application site.
USE ONLY COARSE or larger spray droplet size category nozzles..

Checklist:

- Have you cleaned/decontaminated your boom sprayer?
- Have you contacted your neighbour prior to spraying?
- Is your sprayer set-up correctly for the particular application?
- Check - boom calibration
    - at nozzle - nozzle choice
    - low drift/what spray quality
    - coarse or larger spray quality?
    - boom height - speed of intended application
    - water volume
- You must check, determine and record the weather conditions immediately prior to, and immediately after the spray application is made.
- Record - Temperatures
    - Relative Humidity
    - Delta T
    - Wind speed
    - Is there a temperature inversion?
- Night Spraying - Extra care is required to ensure that inversion conditions are not present. Use smoke generator to determine wind direction and presence of inversion conditions.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Triagra® is an emulsifiable concentrate which mixes readily with water. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials. Flush chemical suction equipment with fresh water between products, and between fills, when adding to the spray solution.

1. Fill the spray tank with clean water to at least 70% of the required amount and start agitation. DO NOT use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming when herbicides are added.
2. When a water conditioner is used ie. Bonus or Liase, add to tank through top mesh screen.
3. Add recommended herbicide additive/insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly (mixing order water dispersible granules, then suspension concentrates, then emulsifiable concentrates ie Triagra®, then soluble liquids).
4. Top up tank to 95% of desired capacity then add any **glyphosate** product and the remaining water.
5. When an adjuvant is used ie Activator or Catalyst, add near the end of the filling process.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

APPLICATION

Apply to soil in friable condition so that uniform incorporation of the product can be achieved to a depth of 2-4cm. The soil should be free of large clods (>75mm) and should not have crop or weed residue at a level which will interfere with the free flow of soil through planting equipment providing full soil disturbance. Emerged wild oats or ryegrass should be controlled either by prior cultivation/application of a knockdown herbicide or by the tank mixing of a knockdown herbicide with Triagra®.
Apply Triagra® by ground sprayer in 40-100L of water per hectare using a boomspray fitted with nozzles producing a COARSE spray quality or greater. Water rate is dependent on soil type and stubble coverage level. For minimum tillage/stubble retention seeding systems use of the higher water volumes may help reduce the impact of stubble. Avoid application under strong and/or gusty wind conditions. DO NOT apply by aircraft.

CONVENTIONAL INCORPORATION

Two pass incorporation provides superior weed control to single pass incorporation on heavier textured soils.

i. Triagra® may be incorporated initially in a suitable cultivated seedbed with either heavy 5 row harrows e.g. Phoenix harrow, or tyned cultivator. Final incorporation with a combine or airseeder/cultivator is essential to provide for maximum weed control. Heavy tyned harrows or a rotary harrow should trail the planter or follow as a separate operation at an angle to the planter to complete incorporation. Ensure that the soil surface is left free of pronounced ridging.

ii. On soils in friable condition, Triagra® may be incorporated with the planting operation only up to 24 hours following application onto a dry soil surface or up to 6 hours on moist surface soil. If Triagra® has been sprayed on dry soil, and it rains before incorporation is planned, the product must be incorporated within 6 hours to retain its herbicide effectiveness. Planting should be carried out with a combine or airseeder/cultivator which provides full soil disturbance. Heavy tyned harrows or a rotary harrow should trail the planter or follow as a separate operation to complete incorporation. Ensure that the soil surface is left free of pronounced ridging.

DO NOT operate incorporation equipment at greater than 5-7cm depth.

Where soil is wet at planting, poor incorporation may result. For shallow-sown legume and oil-seed crops, complete incorporation by cultivation to a depth of 5cm must be undertaken before planting.

Note that point size should be matched to tyne spacing to avoid uneven incorporation. For example, a wideline seeder with 15cm tyne spacing should be fitted with unworn 15cm points. A combine with 9cm spacing should be fitted with an evenly worn set of 10cm points. Sweeps or other low profile points may not provide satisfactory incorporation.