

Product Name: CONQUEST AMINE PLUS 475 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 68995/128285



Label Name:	CONQUEST AMINE PLUS 475 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	475 g/L 2,4-D present as the dimethylamine and diethanolamine salt
Mode of Action:	GROUP I HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of emerged broadleafed weeds prior to sowing crops and pastures in conservation tillage situations and for selective weed control in crops and situations detailed in Directions for Use. Formulated for use with glyphosate products. THIS IS A PHENOXY HERBICIDE THAT CAN CAUSE SEVERE DAMAGE TO NATIVE VEGETATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS SUCH AS COTTON, GRAPES, TOMATOES, OILSEED CROPS AND ORNAMENTALS.
Net Contents:	5L – 1000L
Restrains:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.
Withholding Periods:	<p>WITHOLDING PERIODS: PASTURE, CEREAL CROPS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION CROP HARVEST WITHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p>
Trade Advice:	
General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
Resistance Warning:	<p>Resistant Weeds Warning GROUP I HERBICIDE</p> <p>Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide is a member of the Phenoxy group of herbicides. The product has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide and other Group I herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide or other Group I 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 Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide to control resistant weeds.</p>
Precautions:	<p>RE-ENTRY PERIOD DO NOT hand harvest sugar cane for at least 1 day after application. If re-entering treated areas before the spray has dried, workers should wear overalls, elbow-length gloves and water-resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p>
Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND 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. Avoid spray drift and vapour movement onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.</p>
Storage and Disposal:	Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Refillable containers

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

Safety Directions:

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed

Corrosive to the eyes, will damage the skin and will irritate the nose and throat. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist.

When opening the container and preparing spray or using undiluted concentrate, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, PVC or rubber apron, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and full facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister.

If applying by boomspray equipment with enclosed operator's cab and air filtration or aerial spraying equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves

If applying by hand-held spraying equipment or boomspray equipment with open operator's cab wear chemical resistant clothing buttoned to the neck and wrist over a layer of normal clothing and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and full facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister

If clothing becomes contaminated with product remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. 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, respirator and 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.

First Aid Warnings:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide is a water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds.

Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed. Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and accumulates to toxic levels in the regions of growth and reproduction, upsetting the ability of plants to balance the synthesis and use of nutrients.

Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plants which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of root systems. Effects may not be apparent for 7-10 days or even up to 21 days under cold or cloudy conditions.

DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, water-logging, disease, insect damage, following frost, weeds heavily covered with dust or silt.

Reduced results may also occur if weeds are under stress from previous herbicide application. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

DO NOT spray if strong winds prevail.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide is recommended as a herbicide additive to glyphosate for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide is applied prior to crop establishment, certain Plant Back Periods should be observed to ensure that the herbicide has degraded sufficiently to allow safe sowing of the intended crop. This process is largely influenced by moisture, temperature and certain soil characteristics and may be delayed particularly when conditions are cold and dry. Refer to the Plant Back Period table for specific information. In seasons of heavy weed growth, or where the following conditions apply, it may be necessary to further delay sowing until a suitable seedbed can be formed. Conditions which can delay crop germination and seedling development include:

- Heavy green or decaying weed growth incorporated into the soil;
- Soil compaction or crusting;
- Cold and wet soils;
- Deep seeding;
- Prior use of residual or pre-emergent herbicides.

To minimise these effects it is suggested that:

- Weed bulk be reduced by grazing and cultivating to leave trash on the surface to dry out;
- A friable seedbed be produced by cultivation, where necessary;
- The use of pre-emergent herbicides to be avoided if they might contribute to reduced germination;
- A correct seeding depth be used.

The preferred alternative is to spray early to control any weeds in their less advanced stages and ensure the seedbed is in a suitable condition for early sowing when soil temperatures are not excessively cold.

SPRAY APPLICATIONS AND DRIFT RISK ASSESSMENT

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
 - very coarse droplet
 - boom height
 - speed of intended application
- 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 (min 3km/hr, max 20km/hr)
- 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.

APPLICATION

Boom Equipment

Application of Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide plus Knockout Pro 540 g/L or glyphosate mixtures in spray volumes of 25-100 L/ha is recommended.

When Lusta*, Conquest Chlorsulfuron, Conquest Metsulfuron or Associate* are included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 30 L/ha is recommended. When Simazine is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha is recommended. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

Aerial Equipment

Application of Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide or glyphosate mixtures using a minimum spray volume of 15 L/ha. Swath width should be 15-17 metres.

Application under hot conditions: High temperature and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperatures reach 25°C increase water volume to 30 L/ha.

DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 35°C.

DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Spray solutions of Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide and glyphosate should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic-lined containers. DO NOT mix, store or apply spray solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide or glyphosate spray solutions may react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture that can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Thoroughly clean all equipment after use either by using hot soapy water or 1% solution of ammonia followed by several clean water rinses or use Spraymate Tank & Equipment Cleaner.

If using a Sulfonylurea herbicides (Lusta*, Conquest Chlorsulfuron, Conquest Metsulfuron or Associate*), follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels.

COMPATIBILITY

Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide is compatible in tank mixes with Knockout Pro 540 g/L, Glyphosate 450 g/L, Credit* plus Bonus*, Glyphosate 450 g/L, Weedmaster* Duo, Dicamba 500 g/L, Lusta*, Conquest Chlorsulfuron, Conquest Metsulfuron, Associate*, Flowable Simazine, Simazine 900DF, Flowable Nu-trazine*, Nu-trazine* 900DF, Conquest Scorcher 250, Chlorpyrifos 500EC, Dimethoate, LeMat*, Imidan* and Juggler 700*.

SURFACTANT ADDITION

DO NOT add surfactant except for Conservation Tillage where the product is to be tank-mixed with a glyphosate product. In this situation always add CATALYST 700 in accordance with label directions on the glyphosate product. Use CATALYST 700 with Glyphosate CT if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required. DO NOT mix with spraying oils, or any other materials or agricultural chemicals except as directed on this label.

DO NOT use CATALYST 700 or Bonus if sulfonylurea herbicides (Lusta*, Conquest Chlorsulfuron, Conquest Metsulfuron or Associate*) are included in the spray mixture.

TANK MIXTURES

The Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide directions for use on this label are designed to be used as a tank mixture with glyphosate herbicides. However as shown in the compatibility and surfactant addition sections of this

label, it is possible to extend/improve weed control to include other foliage applied and/or residual herbicides and adjuvants.

A mixture of Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide and glyphosate may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants where recommended in the Directions for Use tables. Read and follow all label directions, restraints and plant back periods, withholding periods and safety directions for the tank mix products.

Dicamba 500 g/L - For improved control of Sow Thistle. Observe any regional use restrictions.

Lusta* or Conquest Chlorsulfuron - Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Ally* or Associate* - For improved knockdown control of Yellow Burrweed (Amsinckia), Volunteer Chickpeas, Chickweed, Common Sowthistle, Cut-leaf Mignonette, Deadnettle, Faba Beans, Mallee Catchfly, Soursob, Stagger Weed, Wild Garlic. Ally or Associate* do not provide residual in-crop weed control.

INSECTICIDES

Chlorpyrifos 500EC, Dimethoate, Imidan* and Le Mat* can be introduced into the tank mix for specific control to prevent insect damage to emerging crops.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide mixes readily with water.

Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials.

1. Fill the spray tank with clean water to one half of the required amount and start agitation. DO NOT use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming when herbicides are added.
2. Where either Bonus or CATALYST 700 is recommended at either 100 mL or 300 mL/100 L, add to tank through top mesh screen.
3. Add recommended herbicide additive / insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide and mix thoroughly.
5. Top up tank to 95% of desired capacity then add the glyphosate product and the remaining water.
6. When surfactant is used, add near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
7. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

Table 1. Pre sowing: FALLOWS, STUBBLE SPRAY PRIOR TO DIRECT DRILLING OR SOWING

CROP	TARGET WEEDS	STATE	RATE (/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Balansa Clover, Barley, Chickpeas, Cotton, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Narbon Beans, Navybeans, Oats, Perennial Ryegrass, Persian Clover, Phalaris, Rapeseed, Rice, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybean, Subterranean Clover, Sunflower, Triticale, Vetch, Wheat, White Clover	Fumitory (white), Ball Mustard, Indian Hedge Mustard, Common Sowthistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	All states	415 mL - 1.2 L + Knockout 540 g/L at recommended label rates	RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for seedling broadleaf weeds and increase to the higher rate for broadleaf weeds more than 10 cm diameter/high. Always add the mixture product at recommended label rates.
	Seedlings of: Australian Bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand Spinach, Raspweed	Qld, NSW, ACT only		
	Ageratum (Blue Top), Dock, Volunteer Lupins, Volunteer Peas, Volunteer Sunflowers, Charlock, Fumitory (Red), Medic, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce (Wild Lettuce), Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle, Variegated Thistle	All states	570 – 760 mL/ + Knockout 540 g/L at recommended label rates	At the time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or water-logging. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use higher rate. Always add either a non-ionic surfactant or an acidifying surfactant in accordance with label directions on the mixture product. Use an acidifying surfactant with the mixture product if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brownout of weeds is required.
	Bathurst Burr, Blackberry Nightshade, Californian Burr, Horehound Seedlings, Lincoln Weed Seedlings, Marshmallow Seedlings, Sorrel Seedlings, Thornapple, Volunteer Vetch, Volunteer Safflower, Common Ice-Plant, Storksbill/Erodium Seedlings, Ivyleaf Speedwell, Melilotus, Shepherd's Purse, Skeleton Weed (Suppression only), Ward's Weed, Wireweed Seedlings (Hogweed), White Clover, Sub-Clover		760 mL - 1.1 L + Knockout 540 g/L at recommended label rates	
	Amaranth, Apple of Peru, Mexican Poppy, Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Fat Hen, Melons, Native Rosella, Noogoora Burr, Potato Weed, Cow Vine, Yellow Vine, Rapeseed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.1 - 1.7 L+ Knockout 540 g/L at recommended label rates	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. SEE APPENDIX 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses
PASTURES: Conservation Tillage - Direct Drilling, Surface Sowing or Fallow Maintenance	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear & Variegated Thistles, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All States	695 mL - 2.1 L/ha	Apply to actively growing young weeds before sowing. Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet.
	Clover Sorrel		1.45 L/ha plus 280 - 400 mL/ha Dicamba 500 g/L	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn. DO NOT sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.
Fallow, Stubble Spray prior to Direct Drilling or Sowing winter cereals	Refer weed table	Vic only	295 mL – 1.8 L	Observe plant back periods given in the table on this booklet. Can be mixed with chlorsulfuron, paraquat or paraquat/diquat where grasses are present. For Skeleton Weed, spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum. USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. SEE APPENDIX 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts and APPENDIX 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses
Fallow, Stubble Spray prior to Direct Drilling or Sowing Winter Cereals and peanuts		NSW, ACT only	760 mL-2.2 L	
		QLD, NT Only		

Table 2. Field Crops

CROP	TARGET WEEDS	STATE	RATE (/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Cereal Rye	Refer to weed table	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	425 mL - 1.8 L/ha. Refer to weed table for specific rates in each state. Do not exceed the maximum rate given above.	Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller (NSW, ACT, SA only). Apply from tillering to boot stage (Vic only). Apply from mid-tillering to before boot stage (Qld only). Apply at 5 leaf to fully tillered (Tas only).
Oats		Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only		
Cereals: Wheat, Oats, Barley	Cape Tulip	WA Only	885 mL - 1.65 L	Apply from the 5 leaf stage up to jointing stage (Zadoks 15-33). Apply after the 6 leaf stage (Z.16) for cranbrook, jacup, aroona and spear wheat and mortlock oats to avoid possible damage. DO NOT spray if lucerne is present. WEED STAGE: 10-15cm. Docks should be sprayed before 5 leaf stage. Cape tulip – low rate for cormils only. Apply when crop has 4-5 leaves and most weeds have germinated and are in 2-5 leaf stage. Crop and weeds should be dry at time of application. Some temporary yellowing of crop may occur after application. DO NOT apply to undersown medics. TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no-spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, Regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.
	Dock, Saffron Thistle		1.45 L	
	Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Wild Radish		1 L	
	Wild Turnip		885 mL	
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Erodium, London Rocket, Lupin, Mustard, Rapistrum, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip		235 mL/ha plus 500 mL/ha Flowable Diuron	
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	105 mL/ha + 850 g/ha 700 g/kg methabenzthiazuron	Spray 2-6 weeks after sowing and not later. DO NOT use on crops undersown with lucerne.
Fallow, Stubble Spray prior to Direct Drilling or Sowing a) Winter Cereals b) Winter Cereals and Peanuts	Refer Weed Table	Vic only	295 mL - 1.8 L/ha	Observe plant back periods given in the table on this booklet. Can be mixed with Lusta*, Glean*, Nuquat* or Paraquat 135 g/L plus Diquat 115 g/L where grasses are present. For Skeleton Weed, spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum. USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. SEE APPENDIX 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts and APPENDIX 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses
		NSW, ACT only	760 mL-2.2 L	
		Qld only		

Sugar Cane	Bindy Eye (Star Burr), Blue Top, Cobblers Pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle Burr, Spear Thistle, Water Primrose, Ipomea Vines, Convolvulus Vines	QLD only	2.3 - 4.6 L	Add 60-120 mL of a non-ionic surfactant (900 g/L) to 100 L of spray mixture. Agitate well. DO NOT use on Q63, Q67, Q80 or 096 varieties. USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY SEE APPENDIX 3: timing restrictions for sugar cane
	Chinese Mint, Blue Snakeweed		4.6 L	
Millet	Refer weed table	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	760 mL - 1.45 L	Spray when secondary roots have developed, when fully tillered and before heads start to form at the base of the tillers. DO NOT use on Panorama or Panicum.
		Qld only	760 mL - 1.1 L	
Saccaline, Broom millet, Millet	Cape Tulip, Dock, Saffron Thistle, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild Turnip	WA only	1.45 L	Spray when crop is 10-30 cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasselling. Apply as direct spray to weeds.
Peanuts	Broadleaf Weeds except Noogoora Burr, Grasses except Mossman Burr	QLD, NT only	2.3 L or 4.75 L	LOWER RATE: Apply as BAND SPRAY as soon as possible after planting in a 55 cm band. HIGHER RATE: Apply as OVERALL SPRAY after planting and before crop emergence. Some crop damage may occur if heavy rain falls between application and crop emergence. USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY SEE APPENDIX 1: timing restrictions for peanuts.
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Winter Cereals	Dessicate Broadleaf Weeds	All states	1.6 - 2.15 L	Apply after dough stage.
Oil Tea Tree	Refer to weed table	All States	Maximum of 1.26 L	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed nonwoody roots, desirable plants and trees as severe injury or destruction may result. Apply following harvest as a blanket spray only after: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residual tea tree foliage has been removed by mechanical shaving, or by using a burner, No swollen buds are present on stumps. NOTE that buds can burst 8 days after harvest in summer and Surface of cut stumps are dry before spraying commences.
	Purple Top (<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>)		Apply a maximum of 1.26 L/ha Plus 720 g ai glyphosate /ha in a tank mix.	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed nonwoody roots, desirable plants and trees as severe injury or destruction may result.

Table 3. Pastures and non-agricultural use

CROP	TARGET WEEDS	STATE	RATE (/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures & Non agricultural Areas	Refer weed table	Qld, NSW, ACT, Tas, SA only	695 mL - 2.2 L	Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers, and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred. USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. SEE APPENDIX 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear Thistle, Capeweed, Doublegee, Saffron Thistle, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Annual Thistles, Paterson's Curse	WA only	1.45 L/ha	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling Docks, Spear Thistles and Saffron Thistle will be controlled. USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. SEE APPENDIX 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures
	Afghan Melons		2.1 L plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferably before flowering or vining.
	Paddy Melons		1.-1.45 L	
	Prickly Saltwort		2.1 L	Spray when plants are small.
	Stinkwort		2.1-4.2 L plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants.
	Dove Weed		4.2 L	Spray after good emergence of seedlings.
Pastures, Rights of Way and Industrial	Groundsel	Qld, NSW, ACT, SA only	380 mL/100 L water	HIGH VOLUME: Thoroughly wet plants.
			315 mL/15 L water	CUT STUMP: Swab the cut stump within one hour of cutting. Apply by a pouring can or knapsack spray.
	Lantana		380 mL/100 L water	Use a very coarse spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet Summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in the following Autumn. Broadcast grass seed and keep stock off following Summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes.
	Mother of Millions	NSW, ACT only	520 mL/100 L water	Hand gun only: a thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use a 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant per 1 L of mixture
	Noogoora Burr, Weir Vine (Ipomea)	QLD Only	210 mL/100L of water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage.
	Annual & Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke Thistle, Bathurst Burr, Billygoat Weed, Blue Snake Weed, Burr Medic, Clockweed*, Fleabanes, Galvanised Burr, Hemlock, Hoary Cress, •Kyalinga Weed (Whisker Grass), Knobweed, Milky Cotton Bushes, Parthenium Weed, Paterson's Curse, Saffron Thistle, Star Burr, Thornapple, Variegated Thistle*		380 mL/100 L of water	* Spray rosette stage. • Repeat spraying if necessary.
	Rubber Vine		210 mL/10 L water	Apply to freshly cut stump.

Table 4. Pastures – Spray/ Graze Techniques

Precaution: An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using spray-graze eg. Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson’s Curse and Variegated Thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson’s Curse, preferably graze stock soon destined for slaughter and avoid extended period of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. DO NOT graze horses or pigs on Paterson’s Curse.			
TARGET WEEDS	STATE	RATE (/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Paterson’s Curse, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium	SA only	695 mL/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.
Annual Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustards, Paterson’s Curse, Turnip, Saffron Thistle, Spear Thistle	Vic, Tas only		Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.
Amsinckia, Docks (seedling only), Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Paterson’s Curse, Annual Thistles	WA only	820 mL/ha	
Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle		1.6 L/ha	Apply to Saffron Thistle at the end of September when plants are running up to flower. Sub-clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all medic pastures.
Melons		2.1 L/ha	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 750 mL/ha provides effective control.
Docks	Vic only	1.45 L/ha	Apply in September only and follow other recommendations above.
Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson’s Curse, Shepherd’s Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear or Variegated Thistle, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	NSW, ACT only	380 mL - 1.45 L/ha	Spray actively growing 6-8 week old weeds. Introduce stock 7-10 days after spraying, preferably sheep (cattle are less effective). Stocking rate should be at least 5 times heavier than normal until weeds have been reduced, but before survival of desirable pasture species is threatened. Lucerne and medics may be damaged and should be grazed short before spraying. Other legumes may be affected.

Table 5. Other uses

METHOD	CROP	TARGET WEEDS	STATE	RATE (/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS	USAGE RESTRICTIONS
	Lawn	Refer weed table	QLD, WA only	2.1 - 4.3 mL/ L	Wet foliage thoroughly	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Appendix 4: Application restrictions for TURF
Spot spraying	High Volume Spraying	Refer weed table	All States	Add 1/10 th of rate on weed table to 150 litres of water. Each 150 litres of mix will cover 1000m ² (1/10 th ha). eg. If rate in weed table is 1.5 L use 150 mL/150 L water.		Rate must not exceed the equivalent of 530mL/100L

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

WEED TABLE:

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE NSW, ACT, SA, QLD, NT, TAS ONLY	
	VIC	NSW, ACT	SA	QLD	TAS	WA		
Amaranthus spp.	-	695 mL-1.45 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	Spray young plants.
Apple of Peru	-	695 mL-1.45 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.
Bathurst Burr	-	1-1.45 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	1-1.45 L Not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Blackberry Nightshade	-	695 mL-1.45 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	
California Burr	-	1-1.45 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	1-1.45 L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Cape Tulip	-	-	-	-	-	885 mL-1.65 L	-	Low rate for cormils only*.
Capeweed	1.8 L	-	2.2 L	-	1.8 L	-	2.15-3.7 L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.
Caltrop	-	1.2-2 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	Moderately susceptible
Charlock	695 mL-1 L	695 mL-1.45 L	695 mL	-	1.8 L	-	1-1.45 L	Spray at rosette stage
Clover	-	1.6 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Ice Plant	-	-	1.45 L	-	-	-	-	
Docks	1.8 L	-	1.8 L	1.8 L	1.8 L	1.45 L	4.2 L SA only	Spray at multiple leaf stage – effective only on seedlings.
Fat Hen	-	760 mL-2.2 L	-	1.1 L	1.8 L	-	-	Spray pre-flowering.
Fumitory – red	-	-	2.2 L	-	-	-	-	
Fumitory – white	1 L	-	695 mL	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Hexham Scent or Melilotus	1.8 L	-	1.45 L	1.8 L	-	-	1.45-2.15 L	Spray multiple leaf stage before seeding.
Hoary Cress	1.1-1.8 L	1.45-2.15 L	1.8 L	1.8 L	-	-	1.9-2.15 L	Spray rosettes at pre-flowering.
Hogweed/ Wireweed	1.8 L	-	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic) Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).
Horehound	-	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	2.9-4.2 L SA only	Spray seedlings.
Khaki Weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.45-2.8 L not SA	Spray seedlings only
Lincoln Weed	-	-	2.15 L	-	-	-	-	Spray early rosettes
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1 L	-	
Lupins	-	1.2-15 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexican Poppy	-	-	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings - plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	-	1.45 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings - resistant in later stages.
Mustards	295-695 mL	695 mL-1.45 L	695 mL-1.8 L	1.1L	-	1L	695 mL-1.45 L	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
New Zealand Spinach	-	1.45-2.15 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Noogoora Burr	-	1-1.45 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	1-1.45 L Not SA	Spray seedlings only
Paterson's Curse	-	1.45-2.15 L	-	1.8 L	-	1.65 L	2.15-2.9 L	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill.
Potato Weed	-	695 mL-1.45 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	
Rapeseed	-	1.2-15 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Rough Poppy	-	1.45 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Safflower	-	695 mL-1.8 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Shepherds Purse	-	1.45-2.15 L	-	-	1.8 L	-	1-1.45 L	Spray young rosettes
Skeleton Weed	1.8 L	1.45-2.15 L	1.8 L	-	-	-	1.9-2.9 L	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.

Sorrel	1.8 L	2.15 L	1.8 L	-	-	-	-	Only moderately susceptible
Speedwell - Ivy leaf	-	-	1.45 L	-	-	-	-	
Spiny Emex	-	-	-	1.8 L	-	-	-	Only young plants are susceptible.
Stinkwort	-	1-1.8 L	-	-	-	-	-	
Storksbill/Erodium	-	-	-	-	1.8 L	-	2.1-4.2 L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
Sunflower (seedlings)	1.8 L	695 mL-1.8 L	-	1.1 L	-	-	-	
Thistles – Californian	-	-	-	-	760 mL	-	4.2-4.9 L	Repeated applications may be necessary (NSW, Tas only).
- Saffron	1.45 L	695 mL-1.8 L	1.8 L	1.8 L	1.3 L	1.45 L	1.45-2.15 L	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender/Shore	-	1-1.8 L	-	-	1.8 L	-	1.45 L	Suppression only.
- Soldier	1.8 L	-	-	-	-	-	1.45-2.1 L not NSW, Tas	Spray young rosettes
- Spear	695 mL	-	-	-	1.8 L	-	1.45-2.1 L	Spray young rosettes
- Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1-4.2 L SA only	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.
- Variegated	-	695 mL-2.2 L	-	1.1 L	1.8 L	-	1.45-2.15 L	Spray at rosette stage.
Thornapple	-	1-1.45 L	-	-	-	-	2.1-3.2 L Not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Turnip Weed/Rapistrum	-	695 mL-1.45 L	-	695 mL	-	1 L	695 mL-1.45 L	
Wards Weed	-	-	1.45 L	-	-	-	-	
Wild Cabbage	1.8 L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray multiple leaves.
Wild Poppy	695 mL	-	-	-	-	-	1.45-2.15 L	Spray rosettes.
Wild Radish	1.8 L	2.2 L	1.8 L	1.1 L	1.8 L	1 L	1-1.45 L	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild Turnip	295-695 mL	695 mL-1.45 L	415 mL	-	1.8 L	885 mL	695 mL-1.45 L	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
Vetchs/Tares	1.8 L	-	1.45 L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.

Plant Back Days

Crop/Rates	Up to 740 mL/ha	740 mL-1.5 L/ha	1.5 L/ha – 2.2 L/ha
Balansa Clover	7	7	10
Barley %	1	1	3
Chickpeas #	7	14	21
Cotton	10	14	21
Faba Beans	7	7	10
Field Peas	7	14	14
Lentils	7	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14
Lucerne	7	7	10
Lupins +	7	14	21
Medic	7	7	10
Narbon Beans	7	7	10
Navy beans	10	10	14
Oats	3	3	7
Perennial Ryegrass	7	7	10
Persian Clover	7	7	10
Phalaris	7	7	10
Canola/Rapeseed #	14	21	28
Rice	7	7	14
Safflower #	7	14	21
Sorghum @	3	7	10
Soybean	14	14	21
Sub Clover	7	7	10
Sunflower @	7	10	14
Triticale %	1	3	7
Vetch	7	7	10
Wheat %	1	3	7
White Clover	7	7	10

IMPORTANT

WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15mm (1/2 inch) OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.

Notes:

% In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for wheat, barley and triticale.

In Queensland, planting of canola / rapeseed, chickpeas and safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15 mm.

@ In Central Queensland, when using 1.05 L/ha or less of Conquest Amine Plus 475 Selective Herbicide the Plant Back Period for sorghum and sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.

* In WA the Plant Back Period for lupins at all rates is 28 days.

Timing and Usage Restriction Appendices

Appendix 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts			
Situation	Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction
			DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Broadcast spraying, prior to sowing (peanuts)	Up to 1.8 L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	September to December
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
	SE Queensland	August to May	
	Up to 2.2 L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
Mary/Burnett		September to November	
SE Queensland	Use not supported		
Band spraying, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 2.3 L/ha	Queensland dryland	No timing restrictions
		Cape York	No timing restrictions
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	No timing restrictions
		Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restrictions
		Mary/Burnett	No timing restrictions
SE Queensland	October to January		
Broadcast spray, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 4.7 L/ha	Queensland dryland	June to August
		Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	October to December
		Burdekin	September and October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	April to January
SE Queensland	Use not supported		

Appendix 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures					
DO NOT apply above maximum rate below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST					
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	<u>State</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Autumn</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Spring</u>
	Queensland & NT	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	New South Wales & ACT	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Victoria	0.7	2.2	6.7	2.2
	Tasmania	0.7	1.6	4.7	2.2
	South Australia	1.5	2.2	6.7	4.7
	Western Australia	2.2	4.7	6.7	4.7
Pastures (established)	<u>State</u>	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Autumn</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Spring</u>
	Queensland & NT	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	New South Wales & ACT	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Victoria	1.3	2.5	9.5	4.7
	Tasmania	0.9	2.2	6.7	4.2
	South Australia	1.9	4.2	9.5	6.7
	Western Australia	4.7	6.7	9.5	6.7

Rate (L/ha)	Region	Timing Restriction
		DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS
Up to 2.3 L/ha	Wet Tropics	No timing restriction
	Burdekin	No timing restriction
	Mackay/Whitsunday	October to November
	Mary/Burnett	October to November
	Northern NSW	No timing restriction
Up to 4.7 L/ha	Wet Tropics	October to December
	Burdekin	September to October
	Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
	Mary/Burnett	April to January
	Northern NSW	October to November

Appendix 4: Application restrictions for TURF		
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST		
	<u>State</u>	<u>Rate (L/ha)</u>
Turf	Queensland & NT	4.2
	New South Wales & ACT	4.2
	Victoria	3.3
	Tasmania	3.3
	South Australia	3.3
	Western Australia	5.3
If applying to golf courses in Tasmania, DO NOT apply to fairways adjacent to natural water bodies.		

Appendix 5: Risk mitigation measures for Dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses	
Situation	<u>Risk mitigation measures</u>
Dryland cropping, Preparatory spray	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)
Winter cereals, pre-emergence uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia)
Summer cereals, pre-emergent uses	Only apply in no-till farming systems (Tasmania, South Australia)

Restraints

GENERAL RESTRAINTS

- DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 9.5 L/ha (4500 g ae/ha).
- DO NOT apply by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user (Manually pressurised backpack sprayer).
- DO NOT apply by aircraft at rates exceeding 3.4 L/ha (1620 g 2,4-D/ha).
- DO NOT apply by hand-held spraying equipment at rates exceeding 6.9 L/ha or 690 mL/100 L.
- DO NOT use open mixing/loading equipment if treating more than 50 hectares in one day.
- DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
- DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.
- DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.
- DO NOT use when breeze is blowing towards nearby susceptible plants.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

DO NOT allow **bystanders** to come into contact with the spray cloud

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an **unacceptable impact** to **native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens** and **aquaculture production**, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from **spray drift**. The **buffer zones** in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas

DO NOT apply unless the **wind speed** is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the **application site** during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are **hazardous surface temperature inversion** conditions present at the **application site** during the time of application. **Surface temperature inversion conditions** exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one or two hours after sunrise.

BOOM SPRAYERS

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE **spray droplet size category**
- minimum distances between the **application site** and downwind **sensitive areas** (see 'Mandatory downwind buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed

Buffer Zones for Boom Sprayers

Application rate (/ha)	Boom Height above target canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 1.5 L (713 g a/ha)	0.5m or lower	0	20	0	15	0
	1.0m or lower		45		45	

Up to 2.5 L (1188 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		30		25	
	1.0m or lower		60		60	
Up to 4.8 L (2280 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		40		35	
	1.0m or lower		110		110	
Up to 5.7 L (2708 g ae/ha)	0.5m or lower		45		40	
	1.0m or lower		130		130	

AIRCRAFT

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a Very Coarse **spray droplet size category**
- for maximum release height above the target canopy of 3 metres or 25 per cent of wingspan or 25 per cent of rotor diameter, whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT

Application rate (/ha)	Aircraft Type	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in meters)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 750mL (356 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing	0	85	0	130	0
	Helicopter		65		90	
Up to 1.5 L (713 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		140		200	
	Helicopter		100		140	
Up to 2.5 L (1188 g ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		200		300	
	Helicopter		140		190	
Up to 3.4 L (1620 g 2,4-D ae/ha)	Fixed Wing		240		400	
	Helicopter		160		240	