

Product Name: Conquest KnockOUT Extreme Herbicide
APVMA Application No: 85582/142842



Label Name:	Conquest KnockOUT Extreme Herbicide
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	540 g/L GLYPHOSATE present as the potassium salt
Mode of Action:	GROUP 9 HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	Non-selective herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial weeds.
Net Contents:	1 L - 1000 L
Restraints:	<p>DO NOT use as the only method of weed control if glyphosate resistant weeds are suspected or present.</p> <p>DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for six hours of daylight following treatment of annual weeds and seven days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless specified otherwise in critical conditions.</p> <p>SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS</p> <p>Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift</p> <p>DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.</p> <p>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. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 15 kilometres per hour (aerial application) as measured at the application site.</p>

	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 to two hours after sunrise.
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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>GRAZING:</p> <p>Canola: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p> <p>Wheat: DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>All other uses: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p> <p>HARVEST:</p> <p>Canola: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AT WINDROWING, DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION TO A STANDING CROP AS A PRE HARVEST / CUTTING APPLICATION</p> <p>Wheat: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Sorghum and Legumes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>All other uses: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</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>Conquest Knockout EXTREME is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. Conquest Knockout EXTREME has the inhibition of EPSP synthesis mode of action. For weed resistance management, Conquest Knockout EXTREME is a Group 9 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Conquest Knockout EXTREME and other Group 9 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 Knockout EXTREME or other Group 9 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 Knockout EXTREME to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>Avoid contact with foliage, green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, exposed non-woody roots, flowers or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>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 reuse container for any purpose. 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. 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>Will irritate the eyes. May irritate the nose and throat. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist or equivalent clothing, elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE CONSERVATION TILLAGE

Section 1.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement	Barley Grass Brome Grass Wild Oats Volunteer cereals	340 – 660 mL pre-tillering 660 – 840 mL post-tillering	Rate Selection: Use higher rates for advanced weed growth or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment. Silvergrass: When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, add an octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant and use water volumes of 70 L/ha or more and small droplets to improve coverage. Perennial Weeds. Conquest Knockout EXTREME will provide seasonal control and reduction in plant numbers. Control of Skeleton weed requires addition of full soil disturbance at planting. In Tasmania, for perennial weeds use 1 – 2 L/ha.
	Annual phalaris Annual ryegrass Silvergrass Winter grass	660 – 840 mL pre-tillering 840 mL – 1L post-tillering	
	Calomba daisy Capeweed Doublegee/Spiny emex Fumitory Volunteer lupins Volunteer peas	340 – 660mL less than 8 cm diam/height 660 mL – 1L greater than 8 cm diam/height	
	Amsinckia Dock (seedling) Paterson's Curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Spear thistle Variegated thistle Wild turnip	660 – 840 mL less than 12 cm diam/height 840 mL – 1L greater than 12 cm diam/height	
	Perennial phalaris Skeleton weed Sorrel Sub clover	1L	

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow OR Prior to planting a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal soil disturbance or prior to surface seeding of pastures.	Barley grass Canary grass Wild Oats Volunteer cereals	660 mL – 1L	Rate Selection Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds commence stem elongation or budding. Use higher rates in Spring and under cold conditions. In Tasmania use 1-2 L/ha with the higher rate for control of perennial weeds. Pasture or Crop Establishment Do not sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment. Aerial (or Surface) Seeding Delay seeding until trash level is reduced to allow for satisfactory placement of broadcast seed on the soil surface. Bathurst burr For mature weeds use a higher rate. Bentgrass Use a rate of 1.7 L/ha. Apply in late Spring following initiation of seed-head emergence. Follow up with full disturbance with a tined implement 10-21 days after spraying. Couch: Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn. Repeat application will be required for full control. For improved control, use in conjunction with cultivation. Dock, Flatweed Use the maximum rate for full control. Hoary cress Use at a rate of 1 L/ha. Treat from late rosette to early flowering. Kikuyu, Paspalum Use the low rate for suppression, the high rate for control. Silvergrass When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, add an octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant and use water volumes of 70 L/ha or more and small droplets to improve coverage. Soursob Use at a rate of 1 L/ha. Treat at tuber exhaustion.
	Annual ryegrass Brome grass Capeweed Hoary Cress Paterson's curse Saffron thistle Scotch thistle Silvergrass Soursob Spear thistle Variegated thistle Wild mustard Wild radish Wild turnip Winter grass	1.0 – 1.3L	
	Bentgrass Bathurst Burr Couch Dock Erodium Flatweed Kikuyu Plantain Paspalum Perennial-Phalaris Sorrel Sub. Clover Yorkshire fog	1.25 – 2L	
	Poa tussock	2.0 – 2.7L	
Pasture topping	Annual ryegrass	300 – 680 mL	Remove livestock prior to application to allow even regrowth. Use lower rate if grasses are flowering and higher rate if at the milky dough stage. Apply to Capeweed and Calomba daisy at flowering. Do not add octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant. Do not apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed production.
	Barley grass Brome grass Capeweed Silvergrass	200 – 300 mL	
	Calomba daisy	300 mL	
Seed-head suppression	Bentgrass	240 – 420 mL	Apply treatments late October to late November, before seedheads have emerged. Add an octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant. Use the higher rate where growth is excessive. Graze hard after spraying.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>NSW, ACT, VIC, TAS only</p> <p>For control/ Suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species</p>	Serrated tussock	2.7 – 4.0 L	<p>Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results May to October.</p> <p>Application: Boom spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant coverage. Also see Aerial Equipment.</p> <p>Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant to 100 L of spraying solution may improve control of Serrated tussock.</p> <p>Site Preparation: Burning of Serrated tussock 10-12 months before spraying or slashing / heavy grazing (cell grazing) 2 weeks before spraying is essential for good results. (Note: Serrated tussock is almost indigestible and prolonged exposure can lead to starvation and death of stock.).</p> <p>Rates: Use lower rate on Serrated tussock regrowth after burning (no residual dead foliage). Use higher rate on Serrated tussock that has been slashed or grazed (may contain some residual dead foliage).</p>
For prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation	Serrated tussock	500 – 840 mL	<p>Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results obtained during mid September – mid October. Apply prior to any seed head emergence. Also see Aerial Equipment.</p> <p>Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant to 100 L of spraying solution may improve results.</p> <p>Rates: The lower rates will be less damaging to desirable pasture species. If seed head emergence is imminent, then higher rates will give better results.</p>

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA	Paradox grass Volunteer cereals Wild Oats	340 – 660 mL	<p>Rate Selection Use the lower rates on young weeds and increase to the higher rate where weeds are dense or well developed. Dense infestations of some weeds e.g. Barnyard grass, Liverseed (<i>Urochloa</i>) grass may need follow up treatments for complete control.</p> <p>Tank mixtures Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back and withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. Tank mixes with atrazine may give unacceptable knockdown control of certain weeds. Do not apply the tank-mix for control of barnyard grass, liverseed grass or milk thistle. Ammonium sulphate may enhance knockdown weed control where tank mixtures of atrazine are used.</p> <p>Shielded Sprayers Apply Conquest Knockout EXTREME to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Do not apply in cotton less than 20 cm high. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury may result.</p> <p>Pasture or crop establishment Do not sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Planting may proceed from 1 hour of sunlight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.</p>
In fallow or prior to planting a crop. Cotton: Shielded Sprayers	African Turnip Weed Black pigweed Boggabri weed Caltrop (Yellow vine) Deadnettle Mintweed Milk (sow) thistle Stinkgrass (Lovegrass) Sweet Summer grass Variegated thistle Volunteer sorghum	500 – 660 mL up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm in dia/height 660 mL – 1.35L greater than 5 true leaves or 3 cm in dia/height.	
	Annual ground cherry Barnyard grass, Bathurst burr, Bladder Ketmia, Button grass, Camel (Afgan) melon, Caustic Weed, Columbus grass, Liverseed grass, Mexican poppy, Native Millet, New Zealand Spinach, Noogoora burr, Pigweed (up to 25 cm diam.), Spear thistle, Stinking goosefoot, Thornapple (<i>Datura</i>), Turnip weed, Wild/Prickly lettuce, Wireweed	660 – 1.35 L	
	Prickly Paddy melon	640 mL – 1.3L plus 80 mL Conquest Maca 600	
	Climbing buckwheat (less than 12 leaves) Couch Johnson grass	1.3 – 2 L	
	Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	2 L followed by 2 L	
Sugar Cane: Inter-row Spraying	Annual and Perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds	1.2 – 5 L	Apply to weeds growing between crop rows using a ground based hooded and shielded sprayer. Apply at early growth stage of crop, before formation of the cane. Apply no more than 3 applications, to a maximum of 12 L/ha per crop. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the crop as severe injury may result.
SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out Qld, NSW only	Sugar cane ratoon regrowth	4 – 6 L	Apply under good growing conditions to actively growing ratoons 60-120 cm tall. Do not apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or water logging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum control	Grain-sorghum (pre-harvest)	1 – 1.35 L	DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Use the higher rate where the crop has produced significant number of late tillers or where following crops will be established without further treatment. Do not apply to crops intended for seed production. Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging.
	Grain-sorghum (post-harvest)	660 mL – 1.35 L	Slashed/grazed stubble. Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20 cm high. Use the higher rate on standing stubble or where regrowth from slashed sorghum has advanced beyond 50 cm in height.
Cotton pre-harvest	Bathurst burr Noogoora burr Winter annual weeds	840 mL – 1.7L	Treatments may be applied alone or in tank mix with Dropp. Apply when at least 60% of bolls are open. When tank mixed with defoliant, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained particularly where higher rates are used and conditions are unfavourable for defoliation.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION to reduce viable seed set of weeds in: Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>) Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)	320 – 680 mL	Use lower rate if Ryegrass is flowering and higher rate if Ryegrass is at milky dough stage. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Application before this time may significantly reduce yields (in practice losses in excess of 25% can occur). Apply when the average seed moisture content is below 30%. For Faba Beans, this is indicated by the pods going black, and for Field Peas by the pods going yellow. Do not harvest within 7 days after application. Do not use on crops intended for seed or sprouting.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Annual Weeds	900 mL – 1.8 L	Apply to mature crop from late dough stage (28% moisture) onwards. The higher rate will be required when crops are heavy and leaf shading effects may occur. Do not harvest within 7 days after application. Do not use on crops intended for seed or sprouting. Where wheat is grown in rotation with any herbicide tolerant crops, management should be consistent with implementation of any management plan for herbicide tolerant crops.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	BOOM RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRE-HARVEST/ CUTTING APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Canola (Brasica napus)	Annual weeds	1.2 – 3.58 L/ha	<p>DO NOT use as a pre-harvest/cutting application on canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY herbicide tolerance trait.</p> <p>Apply to mature standing crop from early senescence (minimum of 20% of canola seeds as a random visual sample from various heights in the crop canopy from the main stem have changed to a dark brown/black colour) prior to windrowing or direct harvest. For further information on timing contact your Conquest representative.</p> <p>Application can also be made at the time of windrowing (windrow equipment fitted with spray booms). To avoid shatter losses from ground boom application; apply before complete senescence of the crop.</p> <p>Use the higher rate specified in the rate column when crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required.</p> <p>DO NOT harvest for 5 days after application to standing crops.</p> <p>DO NOT apply after completion of the windrowing process</p> <p>DO NOT use on crops intended for seed</p> <p>DO NOT overspray windrows</p> <p>DO NOT direct spray at windrows</p> <p>DO NOT apply to standing crops and again at the time of windrowing.</p> <p>Speed of crop desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.</p> <p>For application to standing crops a minimum water rate of 80 L/ha is recommended to ensure adequate coverage of target weeds below the crop canopy.</p> <p>Any subsequent weed management strategies should involve an integrated weed management (IWM) approach to minimize development of glyphosate resistance.</p>

<p>PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION</p> <p>To desiccate a crop as a harvest aid and weed control.</p> <p>ADZUKI BEANS</p> <p>CHICKPEAS</p> <p>COWPEA</p> <p>FABA BEANS</p> <p>FIELD PEAS</p> <p>LENTILS</p> <p>MUNGBEANS</p> <p>SOYBEAN</p> <p>(Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels.)</p>	<p>Annual weeds</p>	<p>680 mL – 1.8 L</p>	<p>Apply with boom or by air. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required.</p> <p>Application should be made at or after crop maturity:</p> <p>Chickpeas and Lentils – apply when physiologically mature and less than 15% green pods.</p> <p>Soybean – apply only after seed pods have lost all green colour and 80-90% of leaves have dropped.</p> <p>Mungbeans / Adzuki and Cowpea – apply to mature crops when pods are brown/black.</p> <p>Field peas - apply when seeds turn yellow and average seed moisture content is below 30%.</p> <p>Faba Beans – apply when pods turn black and average seed moisture content is below 30%.</p> <p>Do not harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of crop desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.</p>
<p>PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION</p> <p>To desiccate crop as harvest aid and weed control:</p> <p>CHICK PEAS</p> <p>(Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels.)</p>	<p>Annual Weeds</p>	<p>500 mL – 1.1 L plus 5g Metsulfuron 600</p>	<p>Apply by boom or by air. Apply when chickpeas are physiologically mature and less than 15% of green pods are present.</p> <p>Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required.</p> <p>Do not harvest within 7 days of applications. Speed of desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.</p>

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS READ APPLICATION CHECKLIST BEFORE USING. See Annual, Perennial and Woody weeds section below for most appropriate rate.
GENERAL WEED CONTROL FOR GENERAL WEED CONTROL IN DOMESTIC AREAS (HOME GARDENS), COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AND OTHER FARM SITUATIONS. FOR SPECIFIC WEEDS REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE.	For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds. RATE: 7 mL per litre of water. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage. Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop.
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	Conquest Knockout EXTREME may be used for control of annual, perennial and woody weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.
DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS ONLY	DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
FORESTS	Conquest Knockout EXTREME may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Around Buildings, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic and Public Service Areas, Right-Of-Ways.	Conquest Knockout EXTREME does not provide residual weed control. For residual control, Conquest Knockout EXTREME may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/Compatibility .
TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus Fruits, Custard Apples, Duboisia, Figs-Dessert, Guava, Hops, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera-Fruit, Nuts (Including Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio And Walnut), Olives, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pome Fruit, Raspberries, Stone Fruit, Tea, Vineyards.	Apply as a directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm. Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds foliage or fruit. Hops Apply in Winter, prior to crop emerging from dormancy. Tea Apply a maximum of 2.7 L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 340mL/100L by directed hand-gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. All other crops DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. CAUTION Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
ANNUAL WEEDS Amaranth, Bathurst Burr, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobblers peg, Deadnettle, Doublegee, Fumitory, Ground cherry, Hedge Mustard, Lesser swinecress, Liverseed grass, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Paradoxa grass, Paterson's curse, Pigweed, Potato weed, Ryegrass, Saffron thistle, Silvergrass, Sow thistle, Spear thistle, Spiny burrgrass, Spurge, Sub clover, Thornapple, Wild mustard, Wild Oats, Wild Turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer cereals.	Boom: 1.35 – 2 L/ha Handgun: 330 – 480 mL per 100L Knapsack: 50 – 70 mL per 15L	Apply to weeds whenever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost. Use higher rate on weeds over 15 cm in height or diameter or where dense weed cover limits spray coverage. Use higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 5 L spray per 100 sqm. Conquest Knockout EXTREME does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds, Conquest Knockout EXTREME may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures in the General Instructions for directions. Do not use an atrazine tank-mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass.
PERENNIAL WEEDS Artichoke thistle, African Lovegrass, Bent grass, Carpet grass, Cocksfoot, Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>), Paspalum, Phalaris, Plantains, Poa Tussock, Prairie grass, Qld Blue grass, Red-leg grass, Rhodes grass, Rope Twitch, Sorrel, Soursob, Yorkshire Fog.	Boom: 2 – 4 L/ha Handgun: 470 – 660 mL per 100L Knapsack: 70 – 100mL per 15L	Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seedhead stage. In general best control of Winter growing perennials is obtained with application during Winter-Spring. Best control of Summer growing perennials is obtained with application late Summer and Autumn. For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential low rate treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use the higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Prairie grass, Qld Blue grass, Johnson Grass, Kangaroo Grass, Kikuyu, Redleg grass, Paspalum and Sorrel, use the higher rates only.
Blady grass, Bracken, Couch, Guinea grass, *Paragrass, Silverleaf Nightshade, *Water couch *Use on Dry Drains and Channels ONLY (See Use Situations critical comments above).	Boom: 6 L/ha Handgun: 870 mL or 1.35 L per 100L Knapsack: 130 or 200 mL per 15L	For Bracken add Pulse at 200mL/100L spray mix. Best control of couch in WA and SA is obtained with Spring treatment. Most effective control of couch in eastern states is obtained with Summer and Autumn treatments. In cultivated situations, use sequential treatments of 1.9 – 4.3 L/ha for control. Only use higher rate for handgun and knapsack for Silverleaf Nightshade.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
WOODY WEEDS Bamboo, Bitou bush, Boneseed, Boxthorn, Crofton weed, Gorse, Groundsel bush, Lantana, Mistflower	Handgun: 330 – 660 mL per 100L Knapsack: 50 - 100 mL per 15L	Apply to actively growing plants. Do not apply to drought stressed plants. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. Bamboo: Apply when foliage/regrowth is 1-2m tall, use higher rate only. Bitou bush/Boneseed: Apply higher rate on bushes greater than 1.5m. Best results are achieved when treated at peak flower during Winter. Boxthorn: Minimum rate is 470 mL for handgun and 70 mL for knapsack. Groundsel bush: Apply higher rate on bushes greater than 2m. Do not apply in Winter. Minimum rate is 470 mL for handgun and 70 mL for knapsack. Gorse, always add Pulse at 200mL/100L of spray mix, use higher rate only. Lantana: use higher rate only. Addition of Pulse (200mL/100L) may improve control. Boxthorn, Gorse, Lantana: Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment is recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth.
Blackberry, Chinese scrub, Eucalyptus spp. (seedlings less than 2m), Hawthorn Bush, Pampas grass, Sifton bush, Sweet Briar, Willow (less than 2m)	Handgun: 660 – 870 mL per 100L Knapsack: 100 – 140 mL per 15L	Apply to actively growing plants. Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment is recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Blackberry: Apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rate on old dense infestations greater than 2m high. In Tasmania, do not treat bushes bearing mature fruit. Chinese scrub: Use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. Eucalyptus spp: Add Pulse at 200mL/100L of spray mix. Hawthorn: Apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rates on bushes greater than 2m. Pampas grass: Allow regrowth to reach 1m, best results – apply after flowering. Sifton bush: Use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. Sweet Briar: Apply from late flowering to leaf fall, use 1 – 1.35L/100L and 150 – 200mL/15L; use higher rates on bushes greater than 1.5m.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Conquest Knockout Extreme Herbicide is a non-volatile, non selective, water soluble liquid herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in a wide range of agricultural and non-agricultural use situations. Conquest Knockout Extreme Herbicide may be used for weed control on agricultural land prior to sowing any edible or non-edible crop but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings. When applying this product prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product from the plastic prior to transplanting. Residues can be removed by 2 cm of natural rainfall or by applying water via a sprinkler irrigation system.

Conquest Knockout Extreme Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated in the soil and does not provide residual weed control. Conquest Knockout Extreme Herbicide moves through the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Initial visible effects on annual weeds take 3-7 days but may not be noticeable for 2 to 3 weeks under cool cloudy conditions or on some perennial weeds.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

Conquest Knockout EXTREME is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Cultivation and/or planting operations which provide conditions suitable for crop emergence and establishment are required following herbicide application. Where heavy weed growth is present or soil conditions are unsuitable, planting should be delayed to allow for decay of weeds and/or development of more favourable soil conditions for the formation of a suitable seedbed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation may retard crop emergence under cold, wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface.

MIXING

Conquest Knockout EXTREME mixes readily with water. Reduced results may occur if water is used containing suspended clay or organic matter e.g. from dams, streams or irrigation channels, or high levels of calcium, magnesium or bicarbonate ions.

Do not mix, store or apply this product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water following application. Ensure that the sprayer is free of any residues of previous spray materials prior to mixing. Use spray solutions promptly as a gradual loss of activity may occur over a period of days following spray preparation.

Mixing Instructions:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Where ammonium sulphate is recommended, add liquid Conquest Amsul 417 at 2L/100L spray solution and mix thoroughly.
3. Add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank if required and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Conquest Knockout EXTREME and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
5. Add surfactant, if required, near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly. Clean all equipment after use by washing thoroughly with clean water.

TANK MIXTURES / COMPATIBILITY

Conquest Knockout EXTREME may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants. Always read and follow all label directions, restraints, plantback and withholding periods, and safety directions for the tank-mix products. In multiple product tank mixes, a minimum of water volume of 75L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application/spraying is occurring. If tank mixing Conquest Knockout EXTREME with multiple products or non-Conquest products, the addition of surfactant may improve compatibility. The success of mixing complex product combinations can be improved by increasing application volume and by adding products slowly and allowing sufficient time and agitation between different products.

Tank Mixtures – Herbicides

Conquest LV Ester 680, Conquest Amine 300, Atracquest 900 or atrazine flowable, Spike 240, Chlorsulfuron 750, CamQuesta 500, Ranga 240, LVE MCPA 500, Metsulfuron 600, Yield, Encore 240, Charger 330, Simaquest 900 WG, sulfometuron methyl, Rival 750, Triagra 500, Maca 600, Trimmer 750, Terbaquest 750, Dargo 500 SC and WG, Dargo 900 WG, Fighter. The addition of Conquest Encore 240 at 75 mL/ha to recommended rates of Conquest Knockout EXTREME prior to planting winter cereals will improve the knockdown of certain weeds.

Tank Mixtures – Insecticides

This product is compatible with the following insecticides: Imidan, Le-Mat, Conquest Chlorpyrifos 500, Karate, Sumithion ULV, Conquest Arrow 100 and emulsifiable concentrates of Dimethoate 400 and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

Adjuvants – Octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant

Octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant is recommended for the control of silver grass and annual ryegrass in late Winter and Spring. Octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant is not a general purpose surfactant and should only be used where recommended.

Rate: 200mL/100L spray solution.

Adjuvants – Pulse Penetrant

Pulse Penetrant is recommended for the control of Bracken and many woody weeds. Rate: 200mL/100L spray solution.

Adjuvants – Conquest Amusl 417 or Conquest Dissolve (Ammonium Sulphate)

Ammonium Sulphate may be used as an adjuvant to alleviate the adverse effects of high levels of calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate ions in water.

Add Conquest Amsul 417 to water first at 2L/100L spray solution.

APPLICATION

Boom Equipment

For boom application, a spray volume of 80 L/ha or less is recommended for optimum performance. Nozzles and pressure settings should be selected to deliver a MEDIUM or MEDIUM-COARSE size droplet at the target. The use of nozzles and/or pressure settings that produce VERY FINE or FINE droplets should be avoided as these are prone to loss or drift. In multiple product tank mixes, a minimum water volume of 75 L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application is occurring.

For shielded applications a spray volume of 80 L/sprayed ha is recommended using nozzle types and pressure settings to deliver a COARSE size droplet at the target. Crop damage may result if spray drift occurs through incorrect nozzle and/or pressure selection, inadequate shielding and/or wind strength, high evaporation rates or excessive ground speed.

Wiper Equipment

Wiper equipment (e.g. Ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applicators) may be used to apply Conquest Knockout EXTREME. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Operate wiper equipment a minimum of 10 cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15 cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should be no greater than 8 km/h. Best results are achieved at lower speeds and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass). Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary.

RATE: Mix 700 mL Conquest Knockout EXTREME with 2.3 litres clean water. Adjust flow rate to suit equipment.

Aerial Equipment

Conquest Knockout EXTREME may be applied by aircraft for control of weeds in forests, cropland or pasture prior to establishment of crops, new pastures or new forest plantings and for pre-harvest applications up to a maximum rate of 2.7 L/ha where specified by this label. DO NOT apply treatments by aircraft in situations where drift onto sensitive crops and pastures is likely to occur.

Apply treatments using boom or Micronair equipment using a spray volume not less than 20 L/ha and using settings to produce MEDIUM to COARSE droplets. Swath width should be set to take into account aircraft type, wind conditions and target height. Swath width will need to be reduced to avoid stripping under light wind conditions and/or application to tall, dense targets e.g. pre-harvest application, treatments in heavy crop stubble. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

Application on hilly terrain

Increase water volume to 30-80 L/ha and increase droplets to COARSE to optimise deposition of spray output onto weeds.

Air temperature and relative humidity

DO NOT apply Conquest Knockout EXTREME by aircraft at temperatures above 30 deg C. Increase water volume output to at least 30 L/ha when temperatures rise above 25 deg C. Avoid application when relative humidity falls below 35%.

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

- Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions due to moisture stress, waterlogging, severe frosting, insect damage etc. Reduced performance may also occur where weeds are covered with dust or silt.
- Do not add surfactants, adjuvants or other pesticides except as specifically directed on this label.
- Rain within 1 hour of application which causes run-off may require re-treatment. Rainfastness is reduced if weeds are not actively growing, under stress or conditions of low light intensity/darkness. The addition of an octyl phenol ethoxylate non-ionic surfactant may improve rainfastness on Winter annual weeds.
- A withholding period for grazing is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed to ensure herbicide uptake. Certain plants such as Soursob, Variegated thistle, Sorghum and Johnson grass may be naturally toxic to stock when eaten in large quantities under certain conditions. Where plants are known to be toxic, grazing should be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.
- Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.
- If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rates recommended.