

Product Name: Conquest Preceed Flow 480 SC Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 93306/138686



Label Name:	Conquest Preceed Flow 480 SC Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	480 g/L PYROXASULFONE
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 15 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the pre-emergence control of annual ryegrass, barley grass, annual phalaris, silver grass and toad rush and suppression of certain grass weeds in wheat (not durum wheat), triticale and certain winter legume crops as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.
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Net Contents:	1 L - 1000 L
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Restrains:	This section contains file attachment.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	Harvest: All crops - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
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	<p>Grazing/Stockfood: Wheat and triticale - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, lupins - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>Resistant Weeds Warning Preceed Flow 480 SC Herbicide is a member of the isoxazoline group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of very long chain fatty acids (VLCFA inhibitors) mode of action. For weed resistance management Preceed is a Group 15 herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Preceed, and other Group 15 herbicides, may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. These resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Preceed or other Group 15 herbicides.</p> <p>Do not rely exclusively on Preceed for weed control. Use as part of an integrated weed management program involving herbicides with other modes of action and nonchemical methods of control. CropLife Australia resistance management strategies are available from your local agricultural chemical supplier or at the CropLife Australia website (www.croplifeaustralia.org.au). Refer to these strategies for details of how to manage the build-up of resistant weeds on your farm.</p> <p>Since 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 Preceed to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	<p>PRECAUTIONS Re-entry Period Do not allow entry into treated fields until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p>
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto non-target plants, cropping lands or pastures.</p> <p>Undersown Pasture Species: DO NOT undersow with pasture species (legumes or grasses) following the application of Preceed.</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. DO NOT apply if heavy rain has been forecast within 48 hours. DO NOT apply unless incorporation by sowing (IBS) can be performed within 3 days of application. DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.</p> <p>Non-returnable containers</p> <p>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 container 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. Do not re-use container for any other purpose.</p> <p>Returnable Containers</p> <p>If tamper evident seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of the contents cannot be assured.</p> <p>Empty container by pumping through dry-break connection system. Do not attempt to breach the valve system or the filling point, or contaminate the container with water or other products. Ensure that equipment used in transfer of the product is disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained after each use. When the container is empty, close all caps and valves and return the container to the point of purchase.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves 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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RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply with aircraft.

DO NOT plant durum wheat (*Triticum durum*) after the application of Preceed Flow 480 SC Herbicide (refer to Crop Rotation Recommendations for further advice).

DO NOT apply if heavy rain has been forecast within 48 hours.

DO NOT apply unless incorporation by sowing (IBS) can be performed within 3 days of application.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT allow first irrigation tailwater from land treated with Preceed Flow 480 SC Herbicide to enter aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at 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 table 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 to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met: Spray droplets not smaller than a **COARSE** spray droplet size category.

Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
Up to maximum label rate	80 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	WEED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale</p> <p>Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, lupins</p>	<p>Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), annual phalaris or paradoxa grass (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i> only), barley grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), silver grass (<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>, <i>Vulpia myuros</i>), toad rush (<i>Juncus bufonius</i>)</p> <hr/> <p>Suppression* of: Great brome (<i>Bromus diandrus</i>), wild oat (<i>Avena fatua</i>)</p> <p>*Refer Suppression of great brome and wild oat in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for further details</p>	<p>210 mL/ha</p>	<p>Apply pre-sowing and incorporate by sowing (IBS) using knife points and press wheels, or narrow points and harrows. For best results apply just before sowing (refer to Interval between Application and Sowing in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).</p> <p>Avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent crop rows when sowing with knife points and press wheels.</p> <p>To reduce the risk of crop effects refer to Crop Safety in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.</p> <p><i>Cultivation:</i> To optimise weed control apply directly to uncultivated soil. Weed control may be greatly reduced where weed seeds have been buried by cultivation prior to sowing.</p> <p><i>Rainfall soon after application:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control may be adversely affected by insufficient rainfall within 7 to 10 days after application. Adequate rainfall is necessary to facilitate uptake of the product by the germinating weed seeds, however the quantity of rainfall required will depend on many factors including stubble load, soil type, the existing soil moisture at sowing, the pattern of rainfall and other considerations. • In soils prone to leaching, rainfall which is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone may lead to reduced weed control. <p><i>Other factors which may adversely affect weed control include;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uneven application, • application to ridged or cloddy soil, • stubble, plant residue or other ground cover particularly where this exceeds 50%, • germinated and emerged weeds that are not controlled by a knockdown herbicide, <p>The factors above, when combined, may substantially reduce weed control.</p> <p>Competition provided by the crop can assist with the final weed control achieved by Preceed. Chickpea, field pea, lentil and lupin crops may provide less competition than cereal crops, hence weeds that survive the application of Preceed may grow taller (relative to the height of the crop), tiller more and generally give the appearance that weed control is poorer compared to weed control in wheat or triticale.</p>

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Conquest Preceed Flow 480 SC Herbicide is a residual, soil applied, pre-emergent herbicide. It is absorbed by the roots and to a lesser extent by the shoots of germinating weeds and works by inhibiting growth in the meristematic area. Weed control is optimised when Preceed is applied evenly to moist soil just prior to incorporation by sowing and there is sufficient rainfall soon after sowing to ensure uptake of the herbicide by germinating weeds. Weed control may be greatly reduced where weed seeds have been buried by cultivation prior to application. Weed control may also be reduced where there is insufficient soil moisture for herbicide uptake or in soils prone to leaching where rainfall is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone.

Preceed will not reliably control emerged weeds. A knockdown herbicide should be used to control emerged weeds at sowing.

Crop Safety

Preceed generally shows good crop selectivity when used as directed. The following directions will help minimise the risk of crop effects.

- **Do not** plant durum wheat after the application of Preceed as it may be severely damaged. Refer to **Crop Rotation Recommendations** for further advice.
- When incorporation is by sowing with knife points and press wheels avoid throwing treated soil into adjacent crop rows.
- **Do not** use a combination of both press wheels and a covering device such as harrows or chains when sowing.

The potential for crop damage is increased when there is substantial rainfall after the application of Preceed, especially where this leads to temporary waterlogging. Situations which lead to concentration of herbicide in the planting row, or movement of herbicide to the depth of the crop seed, may also increase the potential for crop damage. This includes the following scenarios;

- Where deep furrows are formed by the sowing operation, soil movement into the crop row may occur due to wind or heavy rainfall soon after sowing resulting in concentration of herbicide in the crop row.
- Where soil has a high potential for leaching, heavy rainfall between application and crop emergence may result in movement of herbicide into the crop seed zone.

Other circumstances which may increase the potential for crop damage include where Preceed is applied in tank mixes with other herbicides, where crop vigour is reduced due to factors such as frosts, insect attack or crop disease, when weather damaged seed is used and/or with the use of some fungicide seed treatments especially in conjunction with crop varieties with short coleoptile length. A combination of individual factors which increase the potential for crop damage may increase the extent of crop damage.

Chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins:

- Preceed may occasionally delay emergence or flowering of winter legume crops.
- Luxor variety of *albus* lupin has been identified as potentially more sensitive to Preceed than other lupin varieties, particularly in situations of late sowing and/or wet conditions around the time of sowing.

Incorporation by Sowing

Preceed should be applied prior to sowing and incorporated by sowing using knife points and press wheels, or narrow points and harrows. When incorporation is by knife points and press wheels, weeds germinating in the seed row may not be controlled. Weeds germinating from depth, weeds just about to emerge, or weeds that have emerged which are not controlled by a knockdown herbicide at sowing may not be controlled by Preceed.

Interval between Application and Sowing

Incorporate by sowing as soon as practicable after the application of Preceed, but no later than 3 days after application.

Sandy Soils

Weed control may be reduced in soil prone to leaching where rainfall after application and sowing is sufficiently heavy to cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone.

Suppression of great brome and wild oat

Preceed is most effective when grass weed seeds are present on or very close to the soil surface at the time of application. For this reason, it is recommended that Preceed is applied to uncultivated soil. As the depth of weed seeds increases, control from Preceed tends to decrease. It is rare that all great brome and wild oat weed seeds will be on the soil surface at the time of Preceed application, especially considering that these seeds may remain viable in the soil for several seasons. Plants may germinate from seeds buried by the sowing operation in previous seasons, by livestock or by weed seed self-burial mechanisms particularly in some soil types (e.g. cracking clays and sand). **Therefore, only partial control or suppression of the great brome or wild oat population should generally be expected.** In these situations, a follow up application with a suitable post-emergent herbicide may be required to control remaining plants.

Mixing

Shake contents well before use. Ensure sprayer, inline filters and nozzle filters are clean before preparing the spray mixture. Fill the spray tank to at least 50% full with water and, with the agitators in motion, add the correct amount of Preceed Flow directly to the spray tank. Complete filling the tank with agitators in motion. Agitation must continue before and during spraying. Do not allow mixtures to stand in the tank over night or without agitation. When other products are to be applied in combination with Preceed Flow, always add any dry products (WP, WG) to the tank slowly first, allowing at least 10 minutes of constant agitation for thorough dispersion, before adding Preceed Flow to the spray tank. Allow enough time under constant agitation (at least 10 minutes) for Preceed Flow to thoroughly disperse before adding other liquid products (e.g. EC or SL formulations) to the tank.

Application

Ensure complete and even spray coverage of the soil is achieved. Poor spray coverage may result from application to ridged or excessively cloddy soil or in situations of high stubble, plant residue or other ground cover. A significant reduction in weed control may result where stubble, plant residue or other ground cover exceeds 50%, and in situations where a 'cold' or incomplete burn of stubble results in a mass of material which can act as a physical barrier between the herbicide and germinating weeds

- this can be exacerbated in header trails where there may be greater weed seed numbers and higher levels of plant residue. Weed control can be particularly affected where Preceed is applied to a barrier of stubble, plant residue or other ground cover and there is insufficient following rainfall to transfer Preceed to the soil surface and the germinating weed seeds.

Equipment

Ground Sprayers – Standard boom sprayers only are recommended and must be fitted with by-pass or mechanical agitation. It is recommended that 50 to 100 L water/ha is applied with spray droplets of a COARSE droplet size category. In some situations (e.g. high stubble loads) high water volumes may give higher levels of weed control.

Aircraft – DO NOT apply Preceed Flow by aircraft.

Compatibility

Crop damage seen in adverse conditions, particularly wet or waterlogged conditions (refer **Crop Safety** above) may be exacerbated when Preceed is used in conjunction with other herbicides that may also cause crop damage in such conditions.

Always refer to the crop tolerance, plant back restrictions, rate recommendations and other directions for use on the label of the tank mix partner.

Refer to **Mixing** section above for advice on preparing tank mixtures with Preceed. Mixtures with products containing paraquat (e.g. Gramoxone and Spray.Seed) require particular attention to these instructions, including ongoing agitation to ensure Preceed remains in suspension in the spray tank.

Sprayer clean-up

Following the use of Preceed, the spraying equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before it is used for application of other products.

Cleaning should occur immediately following application of Preceed. The spray unit should first be completely emptied. The sprayer, including all filters and lines, should be thoroughly rinsed with water, to remove all traces of product.

Ensure that the sprayer clean-up is carried out in an area that is clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. If using Preceed with a tank-mix partner, refer to the sprayer clean-up instructions for the other product, which may be more rigorous than those for Preceed.

Crop Rotation Recommendations

Preceed breaks down by microbial degradation, which is favoured by warm, moist aerobic soil.

Minimum recropping intervals (months after Preceed application) have been established for Preceed to minimise the risk of damage to following crops (see table below). However, environmental and

agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risk and therefore the potential for damage to following crops exists.

Rainfall of less than the minimum interim rainfall required (see table below) may result in extended recropping intervals. Interim rainfall is the total rainfall between the application of Preceed and planting of the particular following crop. For recropping with winter crops, where a minimum of 250 mm of interim rainfall is required, if rain from application to the end of spring is less than 125 mm and isolated heavy summer and autumn falls and break rains are required to achieve the 250 mm interim rainfall, then extended recropping intervals may apply.

Crops	Recropping recommendation	
	Minimum recropping interval	Minimum interim rainfall
Wheat (not durum wheat) and triticale	0 months	0 mm
Cotton, maize, mung beans, sorghum, soybeans and sunflowers	5 months	150 mm
Barley, canola*, chickpeas**, faba beans, field peas**, lentils**, lupins**, vetch and subterranean clover	9 months	250 mm
Durum wheat, oats, lucerne and medic	21 months	550 mm

*For canola sown the year after the application of Preceed there may occasionally be some crop stunting but no yield reductions have been measured.

**Chickpeas, field peas, lentils and lupins can be sown immediately after the application of Preceed where Preceed has not already been incorporated. However, where Preceed has been incorporated into the soil, for example, by a previous sowing operation for a subsequently failed crop, these legume crops should not be sown for at least 9 months after the application of Preceed.

For advice on crops and situations not listed above, contact Conquest Crop Protection.