

Product Name: Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide  
APVMA Approval No: 95157/144827



Label Name:	Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	Active Constituent: 200 g/L QUIZALOFOP-P-ETHYL SOLVENTS: 592 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID 150 g/L N-METHYL-PYRROLIDONE
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 1 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the Control of Certain Grass Weeds in Broadleaf Crops as per Directions for Use
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Net Contents:	20 L - 1000 L
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Restraints:	<p>DO NOT apply to crops that are stressed by any cause (such as severe cold weather, disease, drought or waterlogging).</p> <p>DO NOT apply to weeds that are stressed by any cause (such as weather conditions, drought, waterlogging) or not actively growing. Grass weeds under stress frequently become less susceptible to herbicide activity. This may result in an incomplete kill or suppression of weeds only.</p> <p>DO NOT apply under conditions of high temperature and low humidity.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 3 hours.</p> <p>DO NOT apply less than 50L prepared spray/ha – see section 'Ground Spraying'.</p> <p><b>SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS</b></p> <p>Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at <a href="http://apvma.gov.au/spraydrift">apvma.gov.au/spraydrift</a>.</p> <p>DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.</p>
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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.

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 1 to 2 hours before sunset and persist until 1 to 2 hours after sunrise.

Directions for Use:

This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:

Withholding Periods:

**HARVEST**  
 Beetroot, Cauliflower, Cucumbers: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.  
 Cabbage, Field Peas, Honey Dew Melon, Pumpkins, Sun Flowers: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 9 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Carrots, Potatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Lentils, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Soybeans, Vetch: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Canola, Peanuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 11 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Green Beans: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Grapes: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED  
 Lupins: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Onions: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 18 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Pineapples: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Radish: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

**GRAZING**  
 Canola, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Green Beans, Lentils, Lucerne, Lupins, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Soybeans, Vetch: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Clover, Medic Pastures (Except Lucerne): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION  
 Peanuts, Sunflowers: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 11 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Trade Advice:

General Instructions:

This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:

**GROUP 1 HERBICIDE**  
 Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide is a member of the 'Fop' (aryloxyphenoxy propionate) group of herbicides. Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide has the inhibitors of acetyl CoA carboxylase mode of action. For weed resistance management Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide is a Group 1 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring

	<p>weed biotypes resistant to Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide and other Group 1 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 Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide or other Group 1 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 failure of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Consult your farm chemical supplier consultant, Conquest Crop Protection Pty Ltd representative, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries.</p>
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Precautions:	<p><b>Re-Entry</b> DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p>
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Protections:	<p><b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</b> DO NOT plant cereal crops into the treated area for a period of 18 weeks after application of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping land or pastures.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b> DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>DO NOT store tank-mixes of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide with other materials. Store in the closed original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. When storing, keep from contact with fertilisers, fungicides and seeds.</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.</p> <p>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><b>Refillable Containers:</b> Store in closed, original container in a cool, well – ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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>Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. May irritate the nose and throat. Will irritate the skin. May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When opening the container and mixing and loading and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user, wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If in eyes wash out immediately with water.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### BOOM SPRAYING: WINTER GROWING WEEDS: All States

Crops	Weeds Controlled	Weeds Stage	Rate/ha	Withholding Period		Critical Comments				
				Harvest	Grazing					
Beetroot	Annual Ryegrass ( <i>Lolium rigidum</i> ), Brome Grasses ( <i>Bromus</i> spp.)	3 leaf to early tillering	150mL or 190mL	14 days	--	Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure, and/or when weeds have commenced tillering*.				
Cabbage				9 weeks	--					
Canola				11 weeks	4 weeks					
Carrots				10 weeks	--					
Cauliflower				14 days	--					
Chickpeas				12 weeks	4 weeks					
Clover & sub-clover pastures				-	14 days					
Cucumbers*				Barley grass ( <i>Hordeum</i> spp.), Volunteer Barley, Volunteer Wheat	3 leaf to early tillering		125mL	14 days	--	Apply when weeds are actively growing*.
Faba beans								12 weeks	4 weeks	
Field peas								9 weeks	4 weeks	
Honey dew melons*	Wild Oats, ( <i>Avena</i> spp.)	3 leaf to mid tillering	65mL or 125mL	9 weeks	--	Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use the lower rate only under light weed pressure and/or when weeds are at the 1-3 leaf stage. Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure and/or when weeds are at the 1-3 leaf stage. Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure and/or when weeds are tillering. The higher rate will give better or more reliable control*.				
Lentils				12 weeks	4 weeks					
Lucerne				-	4 weeks					
Lupins				6 weeks	4 weeks					
Medic pasture				-	14 days					
Mung beans				12 weeks	4 weeks					
Navy beans				12 weeks	4 weeks					
Onions				18 weeks	--					
Potatoes				10 weeks	--					
Pumpkins*				9 weeks	--					
Radish	21 days	--								
Tomatoes	4 weeks	--								
Vetch	12 weeks	4 weeks								

\*Always add a surfactant/wetting agent at the recommended rate. See section on 'use of surfactant/wetting agent' for details.

•**IMPORTANT: DO NOT** apply Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide before the five true leaf stage of Cucumbers, Honey Dew Melons and Pumpkins.

## BOOM SPRAYING: SUMMER GROWING WEEDS: All States

Crops	Weeds Controlled	Weeds Stage	Rate /ha	Withholding Period		Critical Comments	
				Harvest	Grazing		
Beetroot	Awnless	3 leaf to	250mL	14 days	--	Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure, and/or when weeds have commenced tillering*.	
Cabbage	Barnyard	early	or	9 weeks	--		
Cauliflower	Grass	tillering	375mL	14 weeks	--		
Carrots	( <i>Echinochloa colona</i> ),			10 weeks	--		
Cucumbers*	Barnyard Grass			14 days	--		
Green beans	( <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> )			5 weeks	4 weeks		
Honey dew melons*				9 weeks	--		
Lucerne	Couch grass	2 – 4 leaf	250mL	-	4 weeks		Apply when weeds are actively growing. This rate will only control seedling Couch Grass which is less than 2 months old and established from seed*.
Mung beans	( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	seedling		12 weeks	4 weeks		
Navy beans				12 weeks	4 weeks		
Onions				18 weeks	--		
Peanuts				11 weeks	11 weeks		
Potatoes				10 weeks	--		
Pineapples				7 days	--		
Pumpkins*				9 weeks	--		
Radish				21 days	--		
Soybeans				12 weeks	4 weeks		
Sunflower				9 weeks	11 weeks	Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure, and/or when weeds have commenced tillering*.	
Tomatoes				4 weeks	--		
	Crowsfoot grass ( <i>Eleusine indica</i> )	2 leaf to early tillering	250mL				Apply when weeds are actively growing*.
	Foxtail Millet ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )	2 leaf to early tillering	125mL or 250mL				Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure, and/or when weeds have commenced tillering*.
	Columbus grass ( <i>Sorghum x almum</i> )	2 leaf to 3 tiller	250mL or 375mL				
	Johnson grass ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )						
	Liverseed grass ( <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> )						
	Rhodes grass ( <i>Chloris gayana</i> ),	3 leaf to early tillering	125mL or 250mL				
	Stink grass ( <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> )						
	Queensland Blue grass ( <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> )	3 leaf to early tillering	250mL				Apply when weeds are actively growing*.
	Summer grass ( <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> )	3 leaf to early tillering	250mL or 500mL			Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rate under heavy weed pressure, and/or when weeds have commenced tillering*.	

\*Always add a surfactant/wetting agent at the recommended rate. See section on 'use of surfactant/wetting agent' for details.

•**IMPORTANT: DO NOT** apply Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide. before the five true leaf stage of Cucumbers, Honey Dew Melons and Pumpkins.

## HAND GUN SPRAYING: All States

Crops	Weeds Controlled	Weeds Stage	Rate/ha	Withholding Period		Critical Comments	
				Harvest	Grazing		
Beetroot	Awnless Barnyard Grass ( <i>Echinochloa colona</i> ), Crowsfoot grass ( <i>Eleusine indica</i> )	3 leaf to early tillering	65 mL	14 days	--	Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use a minimum of 800L of prepared spray/ha. Thoroughly wet target weeds (especially well established clumps) without causing runoff. Repeat spraying may be necessary for perennial grass species.	
Cabbage				9 weeks	--		
Cauliflower				14 days	--		
Canola				11 weeks	4 weeks		
Carrots				10 weeks	--		
Chickpeas	12 weeks	4 weeks					
Clover & sub-clover pastures	Paspalum ( <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> )	Seedling to Established Clumps		--	14 days		
Cucumbers*	Johnson grass ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	Seedling 2 leaf to early tillering	125 mL	14 days	--		
Faba beans				12 weeks	4 weeks		
Field peas				9 weeks	4 weeks		
Grapes		Rhizome 2 leaf to early tillering		--	--		
Green beans				5 weeks	4 weeks		
Honey dew melons*				9 weeks	--		
Lentils	Kikuyu ( <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> )	Seedling to Established plants		12 weeks	4 weeks	Always add a surfactant/wetting agent at the recommended rate – see section on 'Use of Surfactant/Wetting agent' for details.	
Lucerne				--	4 weeks		
Lupins				6 weeks	4 weeks		
Medic pasture				--	14 days		
Mung beans				12 weeks	4 weeks		
Navy beans				12 weeks	4 weeks		
Non crop				--	--		
Onions				18 weeks	--		
Peanuts				11 weeks	11 weeks		
Pineapples				7 days	--		
Potatoes	10 weeks	--					
Pumpkins*	9 weeks	--					
Radish	21 days	--					
Soy beans	12 weeks	4 weeks					
Sunflowers	9 weeks	11 weeks					
Tomatoes	4 weeks	--					
Vetch				12 weeks	4 weeks		

•**IMPORTANT: DO NOT** apply Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide before the five true leaf stage of Cucumbers, Honey Dew Melons and Pumpkins.

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

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide is an emulsifiable concentrate herbicide used post emergence for the control of certain grass weeds in specified broadleaf crops. Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide is a systemic herbicide, which is rapidly absorbed and readily translocates from the treated foliage to the root system and growing points of the plant. Applications made to grass weeds stressed due to insufficient moisture or cold temperatures may result in unsatisfactory control.

### Time of Application

For maximum benefit, weeds should be sprayed when young and actively growing. Application may be made at any stage of crop growth (except to cucurbit crops), but sufficient time must be allowed for the prescribed withholding period to expire before harvest and / or grazing or cutting for stockfeed.

**IMPORTANT: DO NOT** apply Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide to cucurbit crops before the five true leaf stage.

### Spray Preparation

If spray equipment has been previously used for the application of sulfonylurea herbicides e.g. metsulfuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron, thifensulfuron-methyl, triasulfuron, ensure that the recommended sprayer equipment procedure for the product previously applied has been followed, before using the equipment for the application of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide. Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide is an emulsifiable concentrate to be mixed with water and applied as a spray. Add the required amount of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide directly to the spray tank and mix well. If mixing with mancozeb or carbendazim, add these to the spray tank and mix thoroughly PRIOR to adding Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide. If spray solution has been left standing for more than 3 hours, ensure thorough re-agitation before commencement of spraying. **DO NOT** allow spray mixture to stand overnight, as re-suspension may be difficult.

### Use of a Surfactant/Wetting Agent

Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide may be used with either of the following adjuvant system:

1. A methylated and/or ethylated seed crop oil (e.g. Hasten#) at 1L/100L of final spray volume (i.e. 1%v/v).
2. Spalding Surewet 1000 Surfactant (non-ionic surfactant, 1000g/L) at 200 mL/100L of final spray volume (i.e. 0.2%v/v).

### Incompatibilities

**DO NOT** use Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide with mineral based crop oils (e.g. D-C- Trate#) or non-methylated spray oils of crop origin (e.g. Codacide# Oil, Synetrol# Oil) as spray adjuvants.

### Compatibilities

Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide is compatible with the herbicides sethoxydim and clethodim. The recommended surfactant/wetting agent is the methylated and/or ethylated seed crop oil adjuvant system. Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide is compatible with the insecticides deltamethrin, omethoate, dimethoate, methomyl, endosulfan, the fungicides carbendazim and mancozeb and the herbicide clopyralid when using the methylated and/ or ethylated seed crop oil adjuvant system. Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide is compatible with the herbicide diflufenican when using the non-ionic surfactant only adjuvant system. **DO NOT** add crop oil to tank mixtures of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide /diflufenican.

Application of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide /diflufenican tank mix may result in crop effects, which usually appear as yellow or white bleaching on the leaves. New growth and subsequent yield, however, will not be affected. To minimise crop effects, apply Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide a minimum of 5 days prior to diflufenican application or a minimum 10 days after diflufenican application (14-21 days if weeds have been stressed).

### Ground Spraying

Use between 50 and 100 litres of prepared spray/ha, the higher spray volume gives more reliable results. If weeds are large and the crop canopy is dense, increase the volume to 150 litres prepared spray/ha. Use sprayers with flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 210-350 kPa to give an even distribution of droplets with no less than 50% of the spray volume in the 150-300 micron range. 110° flat fan nozzles are preferred. For proper spray coverage adjust the boom and nozzle height according to the specification listed by the nozzle manufacturers. Ensure the spray is evenly distributed and a double overlap spray pattern is obtained. Avoid overlapping boomspray widths and shut off spray booms while starting, slowing or stopping.

### Sprayer Cleanup

Thoroughly clean all traces of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean those parts separately). Failure to thoroughly clean the equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed



cereal and grass crops.

If spray equipment has been previously used for the application of sulfonylurea herbicides e.g. metsulfuron-methyl, thifensulfuron-methyl, chlorsulfuron, triasulfuron ensure that the recommended sprayer cleanup procedure of the product previously sprayed has been followed before using the equipment for the application of Conquest Atomic 200 Selective Herbicide.