FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL
1800 033 111
ALL HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE

CONQUEST
CROP PROTECTION

Conquest Crop Protection Pty Ltd.
ABN 84 098 814 932
Level 1, 4 Collingwood Street
Osborne Park, WA 6017

Telephone: (08) 9347 0500
Facsimile: (08) 9347 0551

APVMA Approval No: 55701/0602

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

AMINE 300

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300g/L 2,4-D
PRESENT AS THE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT

GROUP I HERBICIDE

For the control of emerged broadleaved weeds prior to sowing crops and pastures in conservation tillage situations and for selective weed control in the crops and situations as per directions for use table.

This is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to susceptible crops such as cotton, grapes, tomatoes, oilseed crops and ornamentals.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.
NEW SPRAY DRIFT INSTUCTIONS AT BACK OF BOOKLET

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT spray if rain seems likely within 6 hours or if strong winds prevail.
DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions

1. CONSERVATION TILLAGE

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATES/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Preparatory spray for fallows and seedbeds or prior to sowing the following crops: Balansa clover, Barley, Chickpeas, Cotton, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Narbon beans, Navy beans, 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	660mL - 1.2L + Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) and Surfactant 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 10cm diameter/high. Always add Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) at recommended label rates. At time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use higher rate. Always add a non-ionic surfactant (eg. Conquest Wetter 1000) in accordance with the label directions on the Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide.
	Seedlings of: Australian Bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand Spinach, Raspweed	NSW, ACT, Qld 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	900mL - 1.2L + Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) and Surfactant at recommended label rates	
	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		1.2 - 1.8L + Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) and Surfactant 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	NSW, ACT, Qld only	1.8 – 2.7L + Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) and Surfactant at recommended label rates	
Pastures: Conservation Tillage - Direct Drilling, Surface Sowing or Fallow Maintenance	Charlock, Mustards, Shepherd's Purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear and Variegated Thistles Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All States	1.1-3.3L	Apply to actively growing young weeds before sowing. Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet.
	Clover Sorrel		2.3L plus 280mL-400mL dicamba 500	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn. Do not sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATES/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat Barley Cereal Rye, Triticale Oats	Refer Weed Table	NSW, ACT, SA, Vic, Qld, Tas Only NSW, ACT, SA Vic, Qld only	675mL-2.9L Refer to weed table for Specific rates in each state	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, 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)
Cereals: Wheat, Oats, Barley	Cape Tulip	WA only	1.4 L - 2.6L	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
	Dock, Saffron Thistle		2.3L	
	Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket. Lupin, Rapistrum, Wild Radish		1.6L	
	Wild Turnip		1.4L	
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Erodium, London Rocket, Lupin, Mustard, Rapistrum, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip		375mL/ha plus 500mL/ha Diuron 500	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. Undersown sub-clovers may be slightly retarded. DO NOT apply to undersown medics.
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish	Vic, SA, NSW, ACT only	165mL/ha plus 850g/ha Methabenz-thiazuron	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 Maize, Sweet Corn, Peanuts	Refer Weed Table	Vic only	465mL - 2.9L	Observe plant back periods given in the table in this booklet. Can be mixed with Chlorsulfuron, Paraquat or Paraquat/Diquat where grasses are present. For skeleton weed spraying should only be done 6-8weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum.
		NSW, ACT only	1.2 – 3.5L	
		Qld only		
Maize, Sweetcorn		NSW, ACT, SA Only	1.2L – 2.3L	Apply when crop is 10 - 20cm high and secondary roots are developing for an over the top spray. When crop is between 20cm high and just before tasselling, spray with dropped nozzles to avoid chemical being sprayed into the whorl and on upper leaves.
		Qld only		Apply when crop is 10 - 30 cm high and secondary roots have developed. Use drop nozzles and direct spray when crop exceeds 30cm in height and before tasselling.
		Tas only		Apply when the crop is 15 - 30cm high. Do not spray if the crop is showing signs of stress. Some leaf twisting may occur following application - crop recovers quickly.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATES/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum		NSW, ACT, SA Vic only	1.2L – 2.3L	Apply preferably when crop is at 3 - 6 fully expanded leaf stage but can be sprayed from 2 – 8 leaf stage. From 6 leaf stage onwards to within 2 weeks of flowering, crop can be sprayed with dropped nozzles to avoid chemical being sprayed into the whorl and on upper leaves.
		Qld only (except Central Qld)		Apply when crop has 4 to 8 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed.
Millet		NSW, ACT, SA Vic only		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 Panarama or Panicum.
		Qld only		
Maize, Sweetcorn, Saccaline, Broom Millet, Millet	Cape Tulip, Dock, Saffron Thistle, Indian Hedge Mustard, London Rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild Turnip	WA only	2.3L	Spray when crop is 10 - 30 cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasselling. Apply as direct spray to weeds
Grain Sorghum				Apply when crop is 12cm high. DO NOT apply between tassel and dough stage. Avoid spraying when in flower.
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	3.6 – 7.3L	Add 170ml of a 600g/L non-Ionic Surfactant to 100L of spray mixture. Agitate well. DO NOT USE ON Q63, Q67, Q80 OR Q96 VARIETIES
	Chinese Mint, Blue Snakeweed		7.3L	
Peanuts	Broadleaf Weeds, except Noogoora Burr. Grasses, except Mossman Burr	Qld only	3.6L or 7.5L	LOWER RATE Apply as a 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.
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray - Winter Cereals - Maize & Sorghum	Desiccate Broadleaf Weeds Refer Weed Table	Qld, NSW, ACT only	2.5 – 3.4L	Apply after dough stage

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATES/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures & Non Agricultural	Refer Weed Table	NSW, ACT, Qld, SA, Tas only	1.1 – 3.5L	Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear Thistle, Capeweed, Doublegee, Saffron Thistle, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Annual Thistles, Paterson's Curse	WA only	2.3L	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling Docks, Spear Thistle and Saffron Thistle will be controlled.
	Afghan Melons		3.3L/ha + 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferably before flowering or vining.
	Paddy Melons		1.6 – 2.3L	
	Prickly Saltwort (Roly Poly)		3.3L	Spray when plants are small
	Stinkwort		3.3 – 6.6L plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants
	Dove weed		6.6L	Spray after good emergence of seedlings
Pastures, Rights of Way & Industrial	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn	Vic, SA only	165mL/10L water	Spot spraying. For Boneseed only, thoroughly wet plants or seedlings
	Groundsel	NSW, ACT, Qld, SA only	2.0L/15L water	MISTING: Lightly wet plants
			600mL/100L water	HIGH VOLUME: Thoroughly wet plants
			500mL/15L water	CUT STUMP: Swab the cut stump within one hour of cutting. Apply by a pouring can or knapsack spray.
			6.0 - 9.1L	AERIAL APPLICATION: Spray when Groundsel is actively growing
	Lantana		600mL/100L water	Use a 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	825ml/100L water	Hand gun and Knapsack only. A thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use Conquest Wetter 1000 at the rate of 1.0mL or surfactant per 1L of mixture.
	Noogoora Burr, Weir Vine (Ipomea)	Qld only	330mL/100L water	In all cases apply to young, actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough Coverage *spray rosette stage # Repeat spraying if necessary
	Annual & Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke Thistle, Bathurst Burr, Billygoat Weed, Blue Snake Weed, Burr Medic, Clockweed*, Fleabane, 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*.		600mL/100L water	
	Rubber Vine		330mL/10L water	Apply to freshly cut stump

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATES/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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 periods of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. Do not graze horses or pigs on Paterson's Curse.
	Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Paterson's Curse, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium	SA only	1.1L	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 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	Tas, Vic only		
	Amsinckia, Docks (seedlings only), Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip, Paterson's Curse, Annual Thistles	WA only	1.3L	
	Spear Thistle, Saffron Thistle		2.5L	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		3.3L	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 750mL/ha provides effective control
	Docks	Vic only	2.3L	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	600mL - 2.3L	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.
Lawns	Refer Weed Table	WA & Qld only	3.4 – 6.8mL/1L water	Wet foliage thoroughly

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
High Volume Spraying	Refer To Weed Table	All States	Add 1/10th of rate in weed table to 150 litres of water. Each 150 litres of mix will cover 1000m2 (1/10th/Ha). Eg. If rate in weed table is 1.5L use 150mL/150L water
Knapsack Application			Add 1/100th of rate in weed table to 10 litres of water. Each 10 litres of mix will cover 100m2 (1/100th/Ha). Eg. If rate in weed table is 1.5L use 15mL/10L water

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:
PASTURE, CEREAL CROPS - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
CROP HARVESTING: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

IN TASMANIA THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.

WEED TABLE

The rates listed in the Weed Table below are for spot spraying use in crop or pasture, or for use where **weeds only** are present and no crop or pasture is involved.
NOTE: Where weeds are to be sprayed in a CROP or PASTURE, (other than spot spraying) use only the rates given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions For Use.

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE	
	VIC	NSW, ACT	SA	QLD	TAS	WA	NSW, ACT, SA, QLD, TAS ONLY	
Amaranthus spp.	-	1.1 - 2.3L	-	1.8L	--	-	-	Spray young plants.
Apple of Peru	-	1.1 - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.
Bathurst Burr	-		-	1.8L	-	-	1.6-2.3L Not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Blackberry Nightshade	-	1.1 - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	
California Burr	-	1.6 - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	1.6-2.3L Not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Cape Tulip	-	-	-		-	1.4 - 2.6L	-	Low rate for cormils only*.
Capeweed	2.9L	-	3.5L		2.9L	-	3.4-5.8L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.
Caltrop	-	1.6 - 3.5L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Moderately susceptible
Charlock	1.1 - 1.6L	1.1 - 2.3L	1.1L		2.9L	-	1.6-2.3L	Spray at rosette stage
Clover	-	2.5L	-		-	-	-	
Common Ice Plant	-	-	2.3L		-	-	-	
Docks	2.9L	-	2.9L	2.9L	2.9L	2.3L	6.6L SA only	Spray at multiple leaf stage - effective only on seedlings.
Fat Hen	-	1.2 - 3.5L	-	1.8l	2.9L	-	-	Spray pre-flowering.

WEED TABLE - CONTINUED

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE	
	VIC	NSW, ACT	SA	QLD	TAS	WA	NSW, ACT, SA, QLD, TAS ONLY	
Fumitory – red	-	-	3.5L	-	-	-	-	
Fumitory – white	1.6L	-	1.1L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Hexham Scent or Melilotus	2.9L	-	2.3L	2.9L	-	-	2.3 - 3.4L	Spray multiple leaf stage before seeding.
Hoary Cress	1.8 - 2.9L	2.3 - 3.4L	2.9L	2.9L	-	-	3 - 3.4L	Spray rosettes at pre-flowering.
Hogweed/ Wireweed	2.9L	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic) Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).
Horehound	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	4.6 - 6.6L SA only	Spray seedlings.
Khaki Weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3 -4.5L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Lincoln Weed	-	-	3.4L	-	-	-	-	Spray early rosettes
London Rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1.6L	-	
Lupins	-	1.6 - 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexican Poppy	-	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings - plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	-	2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings - resistant in later stages.
Mustards	465mL - 1.1L	1.1 - 2.3L	1.1 - 2.9L	1.8L	-	1.6L	1.1 - 2.3L	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
New Zealand Spinach	-	2.3 - 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Noogoora Burr	-	1.6 - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	1.6 - 2.3L not SA	Spray seedlings only
Paterson's Curse	-	2.3 - 3.4L	-	2.9L	-	2.6L	3.4 - 4.6L	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill.
Potato Weed	-	1.1 - 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	
Rapeseed	-	1.6 - 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Rough Poppy	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	-	
Safflower	-	1.1 - 2.8L	-	-	-	-	-	
Shepherds Purse	-	2.3 - 3.4L	-	-	2.9L	-	1.6 - 2.3L	Spray young rosettes
Skeleton Weed	2.9L	2.3 - 3.4L	2.9L	-	-	-	3 - 4.6L	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Sorrel	2.9L	3.4L	2.9L	-	-	-	-	Only moderately susceptible
Speedwell - Ivy leaf	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Spiny Emex	-	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Only young plants are susceptible.
Stinkwort	-	1.6 -2.8L	-	-	-	-	-	
Storksbill/Erodium	-	-	-	-	2.9L	-	3.3 - 6.6L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
Sunflower (seedlings)	2.9L	1.1 - 2.8L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	

WEED TABLE - CONTINUED

WEEDS	APPLICATION RATE PER HECTARE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE	
	VIC	NSW, ACT	SA	QLD	TAS	WA	NSW, ACT, SA, QLD, TAS ONLY	
Thistles								
- Californian					1.2L		6.6 - 7.7L	Repeated applications may be necessary (NSW, Tas only).
- Saffron	2.3L	1.1 - 2.8L	2.9L	2.9L	2.0L	2.3L	2.3 - 3.4L	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender/Shore	-	1.6-2.8L	-	-	2.9L	-	2.3L	Suppression only.
- Soldier	2.9L	-	-	-	-	-	2.3-3.3L not NSW or Tas	Spray young rosettes
- Spear	1.1L	-	-	-	2.9L	-	2.3L - 3.3L	Spray young rosettes
- Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3 - 6.6L SA only	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.
- Variegated	-	1.1 - 3.5L	-	1.8L	2.9L	-	2.3 - 3.4L	Spray at rosette stage.
Thornapple	-	1.6 - 2.3L	-	-	-	-	3.5 - 5.0L not SA	Spray seedlings only.
Turnip Weed/Rapistrum	-	1.1 - 2.3L	-	1.1L	-	1.6L	1.1 - 2.3L	
Vetches/Tares	2.9L	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage
Wards Weed	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Wild Cabbage	2.9L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray multiple leaves.
Wild Poppy	1.1L	-	-	-	-	-	2.3 - 3.4L	Spray rosettes.
Wild Radish	2.9L	3.5L	2.9L	1.8L	2.9L	1.6L	1.6 - 2.3L	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild Turnip	457mL - 1.1L	1.1-2.3L	660mL	-	2.9L	1.4L	1.1 - 2.3L	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.

PLANT BACK DAYS FOR CONQUEST AMINE 300

CROP	RATES			CROP	RATES		
	Up to 1.1 L/ha	1.1 - 2.3 L/ha	2.3 - 3.4 L/ha		Up to 1.1 L/ha	1.1 - 2.3 L/ha	2.3 - 3.4 L/ha
Balansa Clover	7	7	10	Perennial Ryegrass	7	7	10
Barley %	1	1	3	Persian Clover	7	7	10
Chickpeas #	7	14	21	Phalaris	7	7	10
Cotton	10	14	21	Canola/Rapeseed #	14	21	28
Faba Beans	7	7	10	Rice	7	7	14
Field Peas	7	14	14	Safflower #	7	14	21
Lentils	7	7	10	Sorghum @	3	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14	Soybean	14	14	21
Lucerne	7	7	10	Sub-Clover	7	7	10
Lupins +	7	14	21	Sunflower @	7	10	14
Medics	7	7	10	Triticale %	1	3	7
Narbon Beans	7	7	10	Vetch	7	7	10
Navy Bean	10	10	14	Wheat %	1	3	7
Oats	3	3	7	White Clover	7	7	10

IMPORTANT - WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS, AT LEAST 15 MM (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 and when using 1.6L/ha or less of Conquest Amine 300 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.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide is a water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds.
Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide will control emerged weeds only, and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed.
Conquest Amine 300 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.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide is a member of the Phenoxy group of herbicides. It has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide is a group I herbicide.
Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide and other disruptors of plant cell growth herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individual can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide or any 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 300 Selective Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT
Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide is recommended as a herbicide additive to glyphosate for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide is applied prior to crop establishment, certain Plant Back Periods should be observed (see section on Plant Back Periods) 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 is 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.

Application

Boom Equipment

Application of Conquest Amine 300 Selective or Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) mixtures in spray volumes of 25-100L/Ha is recommended.
When sulfonylureas are included in the spray mixture a minimum volume of 30 L/Ha is recommended. When Simazine is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100L/Ha is recommended. Flat fan nozzle equipment is recommended using pressures in the range 240-280 kPa. 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 300 Selective or Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) mixtures using either Micronair or boom equipment should occur in a minimum spray volume of 15L/Ha. Droplets with an average size of 250-350 micron diameter are recommended. 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 25ºC increase water volume to 30L/Ha, and increase droplet size to at least 300-micron diameter.

DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 35ºC
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 300 Selective Herbicide and glyphosate should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, or 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 300 Selective Herbicide/ 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 of a Tank & Equipment Cleaner.
If using Conquest Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide or Conquest Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide (sulfonylurea herbicides) follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels.

Compatibility

Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide can be tank mixed with the products Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) Conquest Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide (Chlorsulfuron), or Conquest Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide (Metsulfuron Methyl), Chlorpyrifos as well as Dicamba aqueous concentrates, Simazine and Atrazine Flowables, Paraquat/Diquat, Dimethoate and Omethoate.

Surfactant Addition

DO NOT add a surfactant except in conservation tillage where the product is to be tank mixed with products Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate) or Conquest Squaredown 360. In this situation always add Conquest Wetter 1000 non-ionic surfactant in accordance with label directions on the glyphosate product.
DO NOT mix with spraying oils, or any other materials or agricultural chemicals except as directed on this label.

Tank Mixtures

The Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide directions for use on this label are designed to be used as a tank mixture with Conquest product Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate). 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 300 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 and safety directions for the tank mix products.

Dicamba 500g/L aqueous concentration.
For improved control of Sow Thistle. Observe any regional use restrictions.
Conquest Chlorsulfuron 750 WG Herbicide (Chlorsulfuron)
Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.
Conquest Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide (Metsulfuron Methyl)
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. Conquest Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide does not provide residual in-crop weed control.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
Conquest Amine 300 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. Add recommended herbicide additive/insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
3. Add Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide and mix thoroughly
4. Add Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide (Glyphosate).
5. When Conquest Wetter 1000 non-ionic surfactant is used, add near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
6. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.
Drift Warning: Direct spray contact, or even slight drift may cause severe injury or destruction of any growing crop or other desirable plant including trees and native vegetation.
DO NOT use Conquest Amine 300 Selective Herbicide when breeze is blowing toward nearby desirable 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.
DO NOT use unless wind speed is more than 3 kilometres per hour and less than 15 kilometres per hour as measured at the application site. DO NOT apply with smaller than coarse to very coarse spray droplets according to the ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Low hazard to bees. May be applied at any time as recommended in the Directions For Use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH CRUSTACEAN AND ENVIRONMENT:
DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with this product or used container.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from children, animals and food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.
Refillable containers : Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Poisonous if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When preparing spray wear PVC or rubber apron, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. When using the prepared spray wear face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and 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, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Tel: 13 11 26).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
Conquest Crop Protection Pty. Ltd. shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise, whatsoever or whosoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise, in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Conquest skill of judgement in the purchasing or using the same and every person using this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Conquest has the authority to add or alter these.

FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL
1800 033 111
ALL HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE

CONQUEST
CROP PROTECTION

Conquest Crop Protection Pty Ltd.
ABN 84 098 814 932
Level 1, 4 Collingwood Street
Osborne Park, WA 6017

Telephone: (08) 9347 0500
Facsimile: (08) 9347 0551

APVMA Approval No: 55701/0214
55701/0805

CONQUEST

AMINE 300

SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

NEW SPRAY DRIFT INSTRUCTIONS

This is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to susceptible crops such as cotton, grapes, tomatoes, oilseed crops and ornamentals.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS PERMIT THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING THE PRODUCT.

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RESTRAINTS

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 allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 15 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

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

Recognising a surface temperature inversion

A surface temperature inversion is likely to be present if:

- Mist, fog, dew or a frost have occurred
- Smoke or dust hangs in the air and moves sideways, just above the ground surface
- Cumulus clouds that have built up during the day collapse towards evening
- Wind speed is constantly less than 11 km/hr in the evening and overnight
- Cool off-slope breezes develop during the evening and overnight
- Distant sounds become clearer and easier to hear
- Aromas become more distinct during the evening than during the day.

Information from GRDC Fact Sheet: 'Surface Temperature Inversions and Spraying', Jul 2014.

Spray timing

- Spray during the day wherever possible. Vertical mixing of the air makes surface temperature inversions unlikely and will reduce the risk of drift caused by surface temperature inversions.
- There is a very low risk of surface temperature inversion when there is continuous overcast weather, with low and heavy cloud and/or wind speed remains above 11km/h for the whole period between sunset and sunrise.
- A lack of suitable weather conditions for spraying over extended periods is not an excuse for spraying in unsuitable conditions.

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than VERY COARSE spray droplets according to the ASAE S572.1 definition for standard nozzles.

DO NOT use if rain is likely within 6 hours.

Monitoring and record keeping

Users of this product **MUST** make an accurate written record of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and KEEP this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are: 1- date of use with start and finish times of application; 2- the specific location which must include address and paddock/s sprayed; 3- Product trade name (full name) of the product being used; 4- rate of application which must include the amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to; 5- situation, crop or commodity to which the chemical was applied; 6- wind speed and direction during application; 7- air temperature and relative humidity during application; 8- nozzle brand, model, size, type, and spray system pressure measured during application; 9- height of spay boom from ground ; 10- name and contact details of person applying this product (Additional record keeping and/or details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used).

Watch for changes in weather conditions. Stop spraying immediately if a surface temperature inversion occurs or if spraying conditions become unsuitable for any other reason.

ADVISORY FOR BOOM SPRAYER USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURE 1ST OCTOBER TO 15 APRIL

USE IN CEREALS, FALLOW AND PASTURES DURING THE PERIOD **3rd OCTOBER TO 15TH APRIL,** IT IS ADVISED TO:-

USE NOZZLES THAT PRODUCE **EXTREMELY COARSE (XC) TO ULTRA COARSE (UC) DROPLETS.**

USE HIGHER WATER RATES PER HA, TO GIVE BETTER EFFICACY.

USE SLOWER APPLICATION SPEEDS TO ALLOW OPERATORS TO LOWER BOOM HEIGHTS.

INCREASING DROPLET SIZE AND WATER RATES WHILE REDUCING APPLICATION SPEED WILL ASSIST IN MITIGATING OFF TARGET INVERSION DRIFT DURING SUMMER SPRAYING. EXTREMELY COARSE DROPLETS WILL PRODUCE <3% DRIFTABLE DROPLETS.

BOOM SPRAYERS (ground application)

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

- spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category (minimum XC between 3 October and 15 April - advisory)
- boom heights 0.5 metres or lower above the target canopy (The higher of either the crop canopy or the targeted weeds)
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic

and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

BUFFER ZONES FOR BOOM SPRAYERS:

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows		
Up to 2.5 L (750 g ae/ha)	10 metres	10 metres
Up to 2.9 L (880 g ae/ha)	15 metres	15 metres
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	20 metres	20 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Sugarcane		
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	20 metres	20 metres
Up to 7.3 L (2220 g ae/ha)	35 metres	30 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Peanuts		
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ae/ha)	35 metres	30 metres
Pasture		
Up to 6.6 L (2000 g ae/ha)	30 metres	30 metres

AERIAL APPLICATION

DO NOT apply by aerial application unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a VERY COARSE (VC) spray droplet size category.
- release heights 5 metres or lower above the target canopy
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see Aquatic 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft) are observed.
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat (see Terrestrial 'Downwind mandatory no-spray zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft) are observed. The buffer zones provide guidance but may not always be completely protective of all agricultural crops.

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT: 3 metre release height or lower above the target canopy

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 2.5 L (750 g ae/ha)	75 metres	70 metres	70 metres	70 metres
Up to 2.9 L (880 g ae/ha)	80 metres	80 metres	75 metres	75 metres
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	95 metres	90 metres	90 metres	85 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 7.3 L (2220 g ae/ha)	180 metres	170 metres	150 metres	140 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Peanuts				
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ae/ha)	180 metres	170 metres	150 metres	140 metres

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT: 5 metre release height or lower above the target canopy

Application rate (/ha)	Downwind mandatory no spray zone			
	Fixed wing		Helicopter	
	Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aquatic	Terrestrial
Dryland cropping: winter cereals and fallows				
Up to 2.5 L (750 g ae/ha)	130 metres	130 metres	120 metres	110 metres
Up to 2.9 L (880 g ae/ha)	150 metres	150 metres	130 metres	120 metres
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ae/ha)	180 metres	170 metres	140 metres	140 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Sugarcane				
Up to 7.3 L (2220 g ae/ha)	450 metres	400 metres	250 metres	225 metres
Tropical & subtropical uses: Peanuts				
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ae/ha)	450 metres	400 metres	250 metres	225 metres

Pasture application by air – 5.0 m release height
Application rate 2750 g ae/ha, VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application

Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	500 metres	300 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	550 metres	300 metres

Terrestrial protection (2,4-D salt formulations)

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	475 metres	275 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	525 metres	300 metres

Application rate 2000 g ae/ha, VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application

Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	375 metres	190 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	375 metres	220 metres

Terrestrial protection (2,4-D salt formulations)

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	350 metres	180 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	350 metres	210 metres

Pasture application – 3.0 m release height
Application rate 2750 g ae/ha, VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application

Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	250 metres	150 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	250 metres	180 metres

Terrestrial protection (2,4-D salt formulations)

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	250 metres	140 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	250 metres	170 metres

Application rate 2000g ae/ha, VERY COARSE droplet size, Aerial application

Aquatic protection

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	160 metres	90 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	160 metres	140 metres

Terrestrial protection (2,4-D salt formulations)

	Downwind no-spray zone	
Wind speed range at time of application	Fixed Wing	Helicopter
From 3 to 7 kilometres per hour	140 metres	85 metres
From 7 to 14 kilometres per hour	150 metres	130 metres