

Product Name: Conquest Barbarian WG Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 92650/136191



Label Name:	Conquest Barbarian WG 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:	375 g/kg AMINOPYRALID present as the potassium salt 300 g/kg METSULFURON-METHYL
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 2 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	A water dispersible granule formulation for post-emergent control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in winter cereal crops as specified in the Directions for Use.
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Net Contents:	200g - 5kg
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Restraints:	DO NOT sow susceptible crops into paddocks treated the previous season with Barbarian until after the required plant back period has elapsed – see GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS. DO NOT spray if foliage is wet from rain or dew or rain is likely to occur within one hour or if heavy rain is likely to occur within 48 hours. DO NOT store a suspension of Barbarian or tank mixes overnight otherwise significant breakdown will occur. DO NOT use on furrow or flood irrigated crops. DO NOT apply before the three-leaf stage of the crop when used for post emergent weed control. DO NOT apply more than one application of Barbarian either alone or tank-mixed per season.
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DO NOT use in winter cereal crops under sown with legume pasture species e.g. medics, clovers.

DO NOT apply other sulfonylurea herbicides in a tankmix with Barbarian herbicide as a preplant application.

Use of this product on land that have a soil pH of 5.5 or less may result in some crop retardation, particularly if the crop is stressed – see comment in point below.

DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which may be stressed due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment, as crop damage or reduced levels of control may result.

When treatment is followed by a severe stress such as drought, prolonged cold, waterlogging or frost condition, growth retardation may occur. Crops normally recover without loss of yield. Disease, nematode or insect damage after application may also result in crop injury.

DO NOT apply to wheat varieties King, Jacup, Miling and Harrier. For more information on cereal variety selectivity consult your local agronomist. Care should be taken if it is intended to apply Barbarian in the same season to a crop already treated with another sulfonylurea herbicide as crop damage may occur.

DO NOT apply to durum wheat varieties.

AVOID double overlaps to reduce risk of injury to rotational crops the following season. In areas prone to flooding, treatment should commence after any annual flooding, as such areas flooded within 9 months following application may have reduced results.

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. 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 kilometers 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.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS</p> <p>When using Barbarian alone or in tank mixtures</p> <p>Cereal crops: Harvesting for grain: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p>
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Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR IF GRAZING PRIOR TO 21 DAYS

AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture WITHIN 21 DAYS OF APPLICATION UNLESS first placing the animals on clean feed for 3 days before leaving the farm.

Grazing for milk production: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

When using Barbarian in tank mixtures listed in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE tables:

Cereal crops (Conquest Corsair Dry 750 and Conquest Corsair Herbicide):

Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR IF GRAZING PRIOR TO 21 DAYS

AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture within 21 DAYS OF APPLICATION UNLESS first placing the animals on clean feed for 7 days before leaving the farm.

Grazing for milk production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cereal crops (2,4-D products):

Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OR IF GRAZING PRIOR TO 21 DAYS

AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT send animals for slaughter that have grazed treated pasture within 21 DAYS OF APPLICATION UNLESS first placing the animals on clean feed for 3 days before leaving the farm.

Grazing for milk production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cereal crops (MCPA products and Conquest Buckwheat Herbicide):

Grazing for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Grazing for milk production: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cutting for animal feed: DO NOT CUT FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

For other tank mixtures observe the WHP and/or export intervals for the partner product if longer than those for Barbarian .

Trade Advice:	<p>Fodder Intended for Export: Some countries have limits on the level of residue acceptable in animal feeds. Please consult your exporter before using this product on pasture destined to be used for export fodder.</p> <p>LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS</p> <p>When Barbarian is used as directed and the above withholding period is observed, treated grain and livestock commodities are considered acceptable for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific market requirements.</p>
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	Barbarian Herbicide contains members of the pyridine and sulfonyl urea group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth and acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor modes of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group 4 + Group 2 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 4 and/or 2 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 this product or other Group 4 or Group 2 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Conquest Crop Protection accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant or local Department of Agriculture.
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Precautions:	Re-entry: wait until the spray has dried, if prior re-entry is required wear cotton overalls buttoned to neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each days use.
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS See also MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS SECTION.</p> <p>Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to, canola, chickpeas, clovers, cotton, faba beans, field peas, flowers, fruit trees, hops, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, peas, safflower, shade trees, sub-clover, sugar beet, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, vetches, vines (grape and kiwi fruit), wattles and white clover. Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible.</p> <p>In the season, following application of this product the regeneration or establishment of sensitive crops may be adversely affected by soil residues.</p> <p>DO NOT apply close to or on areas containing roots of desirable vegetation, where treated soil may be washed to areas growing, or to be planted to desirable plants, or on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing or to be planted to susceptible crops or plants.</p> <p>DO NOT move soil, which may have been sprayed, to areas where desirable plants are to be grown.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE Do not send treated crops off-farm as hay, silage or for use as animal bedding.</p> <p>Aminopyralid residues from treated plants may pass into animal manure, composts, mushroom substrates, mulches and cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.</p> <p>Stubble from Treated Crops Ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and do not leave a heavy 'header trail' after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area) or bale and remove, slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and for as long as possible before planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residues into the following season. Where heavy stubble burdens and/or non-wetting soils exist and less than the recommended amount of rain has fallen from application to planting the susceptible crop (see above), only plant a winter or summer cereal. Where Barbarian Herbicide residue carryover is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows: Field bioassay – where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide</p>
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symptoms are observed, only plant a cereal crop (see recommendations for northern and southern Australia below).

Pot bioassay – where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this test 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a cereal crop (see recommendations for northern and southern Australia below).

Lentils are highly sensitive to Barbarian Herbicide and therefore are a good test species for a bioassay.

Planting Crops Following Use of Barbarian in Previous Cereal Crop Planting crops 'dry' without appropriate rain (see below) in the fallow prior to planting increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided or only plant a cereal crop. In severely dry conditions, where less than 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain has fallen between application and planting the next year (see below), only plant a cereal crop.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS. It is recommended, however, not to graze treated areas for 2 to 3 days to ensure product efficacy.

Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</p> <p>Store in the tightly closed original container in a securely locked place, out of direct sunlight.</p> <p>DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilizers or seed. Do not reuse container.</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 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.</p> <p>Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>SPILL MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear overalls buttoned to neck and wrist, chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Prevent entry into watercourses and drains.</p> <p>Small spills: Sweep up the granules for disposal. Collect spilled product and place in a disposal container. Report large spills to Emergency Services at 1800 033 111.</p>
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Safety Directions:	May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, mixing and loading and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to neck and wrist over normal clothing and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing
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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 in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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Table 1A. Winter cereals (Wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye) Post crop and weed emergence (NSW, QLD) Read Crop Safety Directions below.

Adjuvant: Always add Wetter1000 at 100 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section “SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT” in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).				
Apply from 3 leaf up to 1st node stage of the crops (Z13 – Z31). When mixing with other products observe the crop stage for those products.				
WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
African turnip weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungi</i>)	Up to 6 leaf stage	10	Rates: Where a range of rates and/or tank mixes are recommended, use the higher rates for larger weeds and/or under heavy weed pressures. Weed growth stage: Where weed growth stage is not specified in the adjacent column, apply when weeds are small (not greater than 5 cm in height or diameter) and actively growing.	
Boggabri weed (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>)	Up to 10 cm diameter	14		
Chickpeas (Volunteer) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		10		
Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)				
Climbing buckwheat (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>)	Up to 4 leaf stage	14		
Clover (Subterranean) (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)		10		
Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)				
Dock (broadleaf) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)		10 or 14		
Faba beans (Volunteer) (<i>Vicia faba</i>)				
Hogweed (Wireweed) (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	Up to 3 leaf stage	10 or 14	Use higher rate when weed populations are dense.	
Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>)		10	Heavy populations and/or those suffering stress may not be completely controlled – a tank mix with Conquest LVE MCPA 570 is recommended.	
Medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp.)				
New Zealand spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>)	Up to 4 leaf stage	14	Use higher rate on rosette stage plants	
Parthenium weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)		10 or 14		
Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)				
Red pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Up to 6 leaf stage	10 or 14		
Saltbush (<i>Atriplex muelleri</i>)	Up to 4-6 leaf stage	Use higher rate when weed populations are dense and most weeds at 6 leaf stage.		
Slender celery (<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>)				
Spiny emex (Doublegee) (<i>Emex australis</i>)	10 or 14			
Stagger weed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>)	10			
Volunteer sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	Up to 4 leaf stage	10 or 14	Use higher rate on plants 4 to 8 leaf stage.	
Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		10		

Table 1B. Barbarian Tank Mixtures: Winter cereals (Wheat, barley, triticale and cereal rye) Post crop and weed emergence (NSW, QLD)

Read Crop Safety Directions below.

Adjuvant: Always add Wetter1000 at 100 mL/100 L or an alternative (see the section “Use of SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT” in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).				
Apply from 3 leaf up to 1st node stage of the crops (Z13 – Z31). When mixing with Conquest LVE MCPA 570 and Conquest Buckwheat Herbicide observe the crop stage for those products.				
WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE (g/ha)	CROP GROWTH STAGE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	Apply at 4 to 6 leaf stage	10 + 421 mL Conquest LVE MCPA 570	Apply from 4 leaf through to the start of jointing (Zadoks 14 – 30)	Rates: Where a range of rates and/or tankmixes are recommended, use the higher rates for larger weeds and/or under heavy weed pressures.
Saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)		10 + 1053 mL Conquest LVE MCPA 570	Apply from 5 leaf through to the start of jointing (Zadoks 15 – 30)	
Variegated thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	Up to 4 leaf stage	10 + 1000 mL Conquest Buckwheat Herbicide	Apply from early tillering (When main shoot has 4 to 5 leaves plus 2 or more tillers have formed) to start of jointing (first node)	For best control apply at early tillering of the crop as this weed becomes increasing difficult to control as it becomes larger.
Climbing buckwheat (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>)				

Table 2: Barbarian + Knockout Extreme (540 g/L Glyphosate , Present as potassium salt) – Fallow/Pre-plant Knockdown Weed Control (NSW, QLD) See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – APPLICATION section for application method details.

Wheat, Canola (Designated Imidazolinone herbicide tolerant Canola varieties only, such as Pioneer 44C73 and 45C75), Barley, Triticale				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE AT APPLICATION	STATES	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Refer to Tables 1A and 1B and glyphosate labels for Directions for Use.	Refer to Tables 1A and 1B and glyphosate labels for Directions for Use.	NSW & Qld	10 or 15 g + Knockout Extreme at label rates	DO NOT apply less than 4 months prior to sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly under dry, cold conditions. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS and CRITICAL COMMENTS of the respective labels in tables 1A and 1B, and glyphosate labels for use directions and rates for the target weeds.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

Barbarian Herbicide is a water dispersible granule to be mixed with water. Barbarian should be added to the spray tank with simultaneous agitation. If ability to agitate the spray tank is limited, premix the Barbarian in a bucket before adding to the main tank. Once diluted correctly, Barbarian Herbicide remains dispersed. THE MATERIAL MUST BE KEPT IN SUSPENSION AT ALL TIMES BY CONTINUOUS AGITATION.

When prepared spray solution has been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using. In tank mixes Barbarian must be in suspension before adding the partner product or surfactant.

If tank mixing with other products, the following order should be followed:

1. Quarter fill the spray tank, maintaining agitation, then:
2. Add Barbarian Herbicide (as described above).
3. Add water to half fill the spray tank.
4. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates.
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates.
6. Add the surfactant when spray tank is half full.
7. Add water to bring to the final spray volume.

COMPATIBILITY

Barbarian Herbicide is compatible with the following:

Broadleaf Herbicides: Conquest Bromo 200, Conquest Brom M, Conquest Corsair Herbicide, Conquest Corsair 750 SG, LVE MCPA 570, Conquest MCPA 750, Conquest Neon 200, Conquest Neon 400, Conquest Buckwheat Herbicide, Conquest DEPIC 75-D, and glyphosate.

Insecticides: Conquest Chlорpyrifos 500 EC and omethoate. Some increased temporary crop yellowing may occur when Barbarian Herbicide is applied as a tank mix with these insecticides.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

Wetter 1000 (biodegradable surfactant), Conquest In2Pro Spraying Oil or Pulse Penetrant are recommended for use with Barbarian. Not all surfactants or crop oils are of equal quality.

APPLICATION

1. Cropping and Fallow Situations Ground Boom Spraying

Apply in 50-100 L water/ha using a coarse spray through accurately calibrated equipment. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may occur.

Aerial Application

Apply in not less than 30 L water/ha using a coarse spray through accurately calibrated equipment

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of Barbarian Herbicide from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

- Wash down exterior of sprayer before flushing tanks, lines, etc.

Drain tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean any tank, pump, line and nozzle filters for a minimum of 10 minutes.

Partial Cleaning (Rinse only – before using rig to spray barley, triticale and wheat):

After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

Complete Cleaning (Decontamination – before using rig to spray crops that are susceptible to Barbarian):

- After cleaning the tank as above, fill the tank with clean water and add 300 mL household chlorine bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 100 L of water. Household bleach should be less than 12 months old and stored away from direct sunlight. Flush through boom and hoses then allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation engaged, then drain.
- Drain tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.
- Nozzles, screens, filters, relief valves, dump lines, caps and taps at the end of spray lines, tank lids, flow meters, lines to pressure gauges, external tank indicators, induction hoppers, etc. should be removed/pulled apart and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

CAUTION: DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia.

DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area.

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and their roots and watercourses.

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS following application in cereals and fallow

Crop Rotation Recommendations

Use of Barbarian Herbicide may prevent early

re-establishment of many crops including grasses after treatment. The period that residues persist in the soil will vary according to site conditions such as climate, soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, soil moisture and the rate used. Breakdown is fastest in warm, wet, acid soil and slower in cold, dry, alkaline conditions.

Land previously treated with Barbarian Herbicide should not be rotated to crops other than those listed in the table below. Tolerance of other crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale before sowing into larger areas (see field bioassay in PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section). The Barbarian Herbicide treated area may be replanted to any of the specified crops after the interval indicated in the following table:

Plantback Periods

Users should be aware that there could be varietal differences in crop sensitivity and should seek the most recent data from the registrant.

Soil pH	Crops	Rainfall*	Plantback period
5.6-8.5	Wheat, Barley, Triticale	50-100 mm	4 months
	Canola	> 300 mm	9 months
		< 300 mm	20 months
	Faba bean	All	20 months
8.6 and above	Tolerance of crops (grown through to maturity) should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing to larger areas.		

*Rainfall – must be sufficient and of distribution to ensure soil wetting to 100 mm for longer than 1 week, for 4 month plantback time. For 9 month or longer plantback times, at least 300 mm must have fallen between treatment and desired replant time, with more than 100 mm of that over the warm months of summer to autumn to ensure soil wetting to depth of 100 mm for longer than 2 weeks.

For winter crops such as chickpea, linseed, lucerne, medic, oats, safflower and subclover and for summer crops such as cotton, Japanese millet, maize, mung beans, panorama millet, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, and white French millet please consult Conquest Crop Protection for advice on plant back periods.

See also PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.