

Herbicide **BARNELACELI 70™** **WDG**

**A water dispersible granule herbicide for the control
of annual broad leaf weeds and
grasses in crops as listed**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: % BY WT.

Metribuzin 700 g/kg

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See Inside for Additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use



**CROWNBRIDGE MANAGEMENT L.P. Suite 260, 2323 - 32 Avenue N.8.
Calgary, Alberta T2E6Z3, Canada www.crownbridgetrading.com**

Barnelaceli 70

INGREDIENTS

Metribuzin	70%
Other ingredients	30%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

Barley:

DO NOT apply to crops grown on sandy soils or soils low in organic matter.

DO NOT apply to Harrington or Morrell varieties.

Peas (field and green):

DO NOT apply to Laura, Cooke, Magnet, Helena, Pennant or White Brunswick varieties as phytotoxicity may occur.

DO NOT spray pea crops in soils or areas where collar or stem rot is likely to occur.

Potatoes:

DO NOT apply to crops grown on sandy soils as injury to the crops may result, appearing as chlorosis or minor necrosis.

DO NOT apply to Kurell potatoes as phytotoxicity may occur.

DO NOT use on dry-grown, non-irrigated crops.

Soybeans:

DO NOT use on soils with a calcareous surface layer as crop injury may occur.

DO NOT apply over atrazine residues as crop injury may result.

DO NOT apply in combination with soil applied organophosphate insecticides as crop injury may result.

DO NOT apply to soils with less than 0.5% organic matter as crop injury may result.

DO NOT apply to dryland soybeans.

DO NOT apply to soils of pH greater than 8 that are prone to waterlogging as crop injury may occur.

Lupins:

DO NOT apply to Lupin crops that have received 2.5 litres or more of Simazine pre-seeding, or Lupin crops that are showing symptoms of Simazine or Atrazine damage.

Crop/ Situation	Weeds	Rate	Critical Comments
Barley All varieties excluding Morrell	Capeweed, Common Cotula, Doublegee, Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Toadrush, Wild Turnip, Wild radish, Wireweed Brome grass (<i>Bromus diandris</i> and <i>B. rigidis</i>) Annual ryegrass, Barley grass	135 to 150 g/ha plus 1 L/ha Trifluralin 480 and incorporated by sowing	1. Use the lower rate in lighter soils, and the higher rate in heavier soils. 2. Apply to moist soil for best efficacy. 3. Seed below herbicide band at 5 cm. 4. Reduced control may occur under high weed burdens (> 100/m ²).
Chickpeas Faba beans Lentils Vetch	Refer to the barley sections with corresponding application rates.	180 g/ha(Light sandy soils ie. sandy loam to loamy sands) 280 g/ha(Medium soils, loams, Silt plus clay content 40 to 60%) 380g/ha (Heavy soils, clay loams, Silt plus clay content over 60%)	Crop: ONLY apply post sowing, pre-emergence at least 5 cm deep. DO NOT apply post-emergence, as crop injury will occur. Weeds: Weeds should be from pre-emergence to 3- leaf stage except Wireweed ((Hogweed) which should not be beyond the cotyledon stage. Best results for grass and Wireweed control are obtained when rain or irrigation follows within a few days of spraying.
Lupins	Capeweed, Doublegee, Wild radish.	100 to 150 g/ha	1. Apply to actively growing lupins from the 3 to 4 leaf stage onwards. 2. Use higher rates for heavy weed burden and larger weed size. Apply before weeds are covered by crop canopy. 3. DO NOT apply wetting agents, spray oils or grass selective herbicides with this mixture. 4. Some transient leaf burn may become evident after application. This effect is

			<p>short term and will not normally reduce yield.</p> <p>5. Best results are obtained if good soil moisture exists at, and is received soon after application.</p>
Field Peas.	Capeweed, Common Cotula, Doublegee, Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Toad Rush, Wild Radish, Wireweed	<p>180 g/ha – light sandy soils i.e. sandy loam to loamy sands.</p> <p>280 g/ha – medium soils; clay plus silt content 40 to 60 %.</p> <p>380 g/ha –heavy soils, clay loam; clay plus silt content over 60 %.</p>	<p>Application can be made as either a pre or post emergent application.</p> <p>Use low rates or avoid use in sandy textured soils or low rainfall environments – particularly in the northern wheat belt</p> <p>Seed below herbicide band at 5cm</p> <p>Application should be made to moist soil free of clods and residues from previous crops. Rain is required 7 to 10 days after application to activate the metribuzin.</p> <p>Post emergent:</p> <p>Apply as an early post emergent application when the crop is in the 3 node stage and when the weeds are up to the 4 true leaf stage and not more than 120 mm in diameter.</p>
Potatoes	Suppression only: Subclover and Docks (Broadleaved Dock- Tas only), Wild Oats	470 g/ha	<p>Apply after rain or irrigation when crop has no more than 6 leaves or is not more than 10 cm (many plants may be smaller). Apply 1 to 4 weeks later as soon as weed seedlings have emerged. If surface crusting is not a problem no further cultivation should be necessary.</p> <p>PLANTING- Spray when seedling weeds have emerged. No cultivation should be necessary until crop is ready for final hilling. Additional cultivation may be necessary when surface crusting is a problem.</p>
Irrigated Soybeans	Apple of Peru, Cobbler's Pegs, Pigweed, Noogoora burr, Common Thornapple, Summer grass, Caltrop	500 g/ha	<p>Apply pre-plant incorporated. When grass weeds other than summer grass are a problem apply in combination with trifluralin 480. (Refer to label for Directions for Use and incorporation techniques) Use only on soils classified as silty clay-heavy clay.</p>
Wheat	Capeweed, Common Cotula, Doublegee, Fumitory, Indian Hedge Mustard, Toadrush, Wild Turnip, Wild radish, Wireweed	200 g/ha	<p>Apply to moist soil for best efficacy.</p> <p>2. Seed below herbicide band at 3 to 5 cm.</p> <p>3. Reduced control may occur under high weed burdens (> 100/m²).</p> <p>4. To achieve good control of Annual Ryegrass and Barley grass add trifluralin 480 at 1 L/ha.</p> <p>5. Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide and trifluralin mixtures must be incorporated into the soil within 4 hours of application either by harrowing or by a one pass seeding operation including trailing harrows.</p>

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and nonvolatile. The degree of weed control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of herbicide applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions.

MIXING

Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide is a selective systemic herbicide that inhibits photosynthesis in target weeds. Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide is to be mixed with water and applied as a spray. Before spraying calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly cover the measured area to be treated. Partially fill the tank with water. Measure the amount of herbicide required for the area to be sprayed, adding this amount of product to the spray tank with the agitation system engaged. Top up to the correct volume with water.

APPLICATION

General:

Best results are obtained if treatment is made to moist soil and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (6 to 12 mm) within 2 weeks after application. If heavy rains occur soon after application, injury to the crop may result.

Aerial Application: (Qld only)

Peas- apply in a minimum of 20 litres water per hectare.

Potatoes- apply in a minimum of 50 litres water per hectare. Avoid overlapping of spray swath. Avoid spraying in still conditions and in wind likely to cause drift.

Pre-emergence and Post-emergence (To crop)

Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide should not be applied when weeds are in the young seedling stage (no more than 3 true leaves). Under dry conditions there is no root uptake of Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide and results against grass weeds and Wireweed (Hogweed) will be poor. Except for small areas, use fixed boom power sprayers set at 200 to 300 kPa (for tomatoes do not exceed 200 kPa) and fitted with fan nozzles. Apply a minimum of 80 L to 100 L prepared spray/ha. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in spray tank. When spraying avoid overlapping. Shut off spray booms whilst starting turning, slowing or stopping otherwise crop injury may result.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide is a member of the Triazines group of herbicides. Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide has the inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management, Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide and other inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem II 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 Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide or other inhibitors of photosynthesis at photosystem II herbicides. Annual Ryegrass biotypes resistant to diclofop-methyl and other ryegrass specific herbicides may be resistant Barnelaceli 70 Herbicide.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated area. 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 chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm 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.