

WEED	UP TO LEAF NO OR UP TO PLANT SIZE (CM)	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Amsinckia (Yellow Burrweed)	10 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or Wetter	
Ball mustard	6 leaf/5cm diameter		
Buchan Weed		Lucerne and/or Clover only 25 + wetter + 1.5- 2.5L/ha 2,4-DB (500g/L)	
	8 leaf/10cm diameter	Grazing lucerne only 50 + Update or Wetter	Use the 50g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
Calepina (White ball mustard)		25 + Uptake or Wetter	
Capeweed	4 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake + 700mL/ha bromoxynil (200g/L)	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.
Charlock	8 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or Wetter	Spray charlock as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower
Cotula (WA only)	4 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or Wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L or wetting agent such as BS1000 at 200mL/100L.
Doublegee (Spiny emex)	6 leaf/15cm diameter	25 + Uptake + 700mL/ha bromoxynil (200g/L) or 25 + wetter + 1.5 – 2.5L/ ha 2,4-DB (500g/L)	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + Bromoxynil tank mix – use Uptake Spraying Oil or a wetter.

TABLE 3: SALVAGE SPRAYING IN WHEAT, BARLEY OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE, MIXED GRASS, LEGUME PASTURES,

UCERNE, CLO	JCERNE, CLOVER AND MEDICS						
CROP	CROP Growth Stage	WEEDS	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS		
Cereals: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Cereal Rye	Flowering (anthesis) to early dough (Zadoks 61-83)	Wild Radish Turnip Weed Paterson's Curse	Early Flowering for the youngest weeds to early pod formation of the oldest weeds	25 + Uptake or Wetter	Use Uptake spraying 0il at 500mL/100L or wetting agent such as BS1000 at 200mL/100L. For prevention of wild radish and turnip weed seed set, apply ir a minimum spray volume of 100L/ha from		
Pastures Lucerne, Clover, Medics	Advanced seedlings or re-growth after cutting or grazing.			50 + Uptake or Wetter Use only in established grazing lucerne, clover, medic and legume/grass pastures	the ground or 50L/ha from aircraft. Some regrowth may occur when wet conditions prevail after treatment. DO NOT use this technique if you have alrea applied a Group B Herbicide to the crop or pasture this season. Only use this salvage spray technique with AC Feud 80 WG Herbicide once per cropping cycle to minimise the development of herbicide resistance. If you suspect herbicide resistance in broadleaved weeds do not use this technique. DO NOT use an AC Feud 800 WG Herbicid salvage spray in pasture for seed production. WARNING: Weeds that have not started to flower at application times may not be controlled by the salvage spray technique. For wild radish, time treatme to coincide with green, soft pods prior to embryo maturation in seeds. Squeeze p between fingernails to see if any green/white seeds are present. Best time to treat is before seeds are visible.		

Use 50g/ha only in established lucerne and legume/grass pastures.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme temperature (less than 5°C or greater than 30°C), moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT apply to plants which have suffered frosting for extended periods. Allow at least 2 days frost free prior to treatment.

DO NOT apply post-emergence treatments if rain is likely within 4 hours.

DO NOT irrigate (any method) treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application.

DO NOT apply to crops affected by disease or by previous herbicide treatment (eg triazines or sulfonylureas).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TABLE 1: CHICKPEAS, FIELD PEAS, LENTILS, FENUGREK, LATHYRUS, VETCH (POPANY only), and SERRADELLA

CROP	CROP Growth Stage	CROP Tolerance	WEEDS	RATE g/ha	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas	4-6 Branches (no later than 6 weeks after emergence	Causes some transient crop yellowing and can cause reddish discoloration and height suppression. Flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	Controlled: Amsinckia (Yellow Burrweed) (Up to 10 leaf/10cm diameter), Ball mustard (6 leaf/5cm diameter), Charlock (8 leaf/10cm diameter), Indian Hedge Mustard (6 leaf/5cm diameter), Lupins (10 leaf/10cm high), Marshmallow (Small		DO NOT use any spray additives,	Note: Where recommended, use of either a wetter or Uptake Spraying Oil with AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide will provide better control of Amsinckia and Ball mustard. Charlock: Spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may regrow and flower Under ideal growing conditions, AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide will provide
Field peas	2-6 nodes (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	May cause transient crop yellowing and height suppression. On light soils in dry seasons flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	flowered mallow) (4 leaf/10cm diameter), Pheasant's eye, Shepherd's Purse, Volunteer Canola, Ward's Weed (all at 8 leaf/10cm diameter), Three-Horned Bedstraw (6 whorls/10cm high), Turnip Weed (8 leaf/5 cm diameter), Wild Turnip (6 leaf/5 cm diameter) Suppressed Capeweed (WA only) (4 leaf/10 cm diameter), Doublegee (Spiny emex) (WA only) (4 leaf/10cm diameter), Wild Radish	25	or tank mix any other chemicals with AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide when using on chickpeas or field peas	useful suppression of Capeweed and Doublegee. Best results will be achieved when a pre-emergence herbicide has already been used. Under ideal growing conditions, AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide without an adjuvant will give a biomass reduction of 50-70% of wild radish. Surviving plants may flower and set viable seed. Best results will occur with treatment in conditions of >5°C with bright sunny weather and use of higher water rates of 75-100 L/ ha with fine-medium quality spray droplets to get excellent spray coverage.

TABLE 2B: WEEDS CONTROLLED IN TABLE 2A CROPS (continued)

WEED	UP TO LEAF NO OR UP TO PLANT SIZE (CM)	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Dwarf Marigold (Poverty Weed)	10 leaf/15cm high	15 + Uptake or wetter	
Fat hen		Spring/Summer pasture and lucerne only: 25 + Uptake or wetter	Spring and summer pasture and lucerne application only.
	15 leaf/20cm high	Grazing lucerne only 50 + Uptake or Wetter	Use the 50g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
Fumitory	6 leaf/8cm diameter	25 + 300mL/ha terbutyrn (500g/L) + wetter	AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + terbutryn tank mixes – only use a
Hedge Mustard Indian Hedge Mustard	8 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake	wetter. Note: This mixture is only approved for use in NSW, Vic and Tasmania on pastures.
Lupins	10 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	pastures.
WA Blue and Narrow Leaf Lupins (WA only)	4-8 leaf	10 + Uptake or wetter.	
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) seedlings	4 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter 15 + wetter + 700mL/ha bromoxynil- MCPA (200g/L + 200g/L), or 15 + wetter + 350mL/ha terbutryn (500g/L) + 700mL/ha MCPA amine (500g/L)	AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + MCPA/ terbutryn tank mixes or AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + bromoxynil/MCPA tank mixes — only use a wetter. Only use bromoxynil/MCPA and terbutryn + MCPA mixes in cereal that are NOT undersown with clovers, medics or lucerne.
	10 leaf/20cm diameter	25 + wetter + 1.5 -2.5L/ha 2,4-DB (500g/L)	For older plants see Weeds Suppressed section. AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + 2,4-DB tank mixes – only use a wetter.
	10 leai/20011 diameter	Grazing Lucerne Only 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter + 700mL/ha bromoxynil (200g/L) or 25 + wetter + 300mL/ha terbutryn (500g/L)	In pasture, larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may regrow and flower. Fo best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. With terbutryn, apply in a minimum spray volume of 100L/ha from the ground or 50L/ha from aircraft.

TABLE 4: DIURON TANK MIXES: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE ONLY IMPORTANT: Read all label directions including restraints, spray drift information, mandatory no-spray zones, critical

CROP	CROP Growth Stage	WEEDS	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat	3 leaf until start of jointing (Zadoks 13- 31)	Capeweed, Doublegee (Spiny emex)	4 leaf (up to 10cm diameter)	25 + Uptake or Wetter + 100mL/	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application Larger plants and any effected by stress or
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Cereal Rye	Early post- tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 21- 31)			ha diuron (500g/L)	grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. Wheat: Always apply with Uptake Spraying oil at 500mL/100L or at 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS 1000 at
Stirling Barley (WA)	Apply no earlier than Zadok 31				200mL/100L. Barley, Oats, Stirling Barley: Transient stem shortening and crop discolouration may occur, although yields are normally unaffected. In severe cases yields may be suppressed. Use only with a wetting agent such as BS 1000 when applying AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide alone or with partner products in barley and oats.
					Triticale, Cereal Rye: Always apply with Uptake Spraying oil at 500mL/100L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS 1000 at 200mL/100L.
Salvage Spray Cereals: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale,	Flowering (anthesis) to early dough (Zadoks 61- 63)				DO NOT use more than 25g/Ha

TABLE 1: CHICKPEAS, FIELD PEAS, LENTILS, FENUGREK, LATHYRUS, VETCH (POPANY only), and SERRADELLA continued

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	CROP TOLERANCE	WEEDS	RATE g/ha	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lentils	4-8 fully expanded leaves. DO NOT apply later than 6 weeks after crop emergence	May cause transient height reduction, crop discoloration and delayed flowering, although yields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after application (eg frost, drought, nutrient deficiency, disease) may lengthen the time needed for lentils to recover. In seasons where a dry spring occurs, yields may be suppressed. Tank mixes with other products may result in growth suppression and delayed flowering which can result in yield suppression.	Controlled: Amsinckia (Yellow Burrweed) (Up to 10 leaf/10cm diameter), Ball mustard (6 leaf/5cm diameter), Charlock (8 leaf/10cm diameter), Indian Hedge Mustard (6 leaf/5cm diameter), Lupins (10 leaf/10cm high), Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) (4 leaf/10cm diameter), Pheasant's eye, Shepherd's Purse, Volunteer Canola, Ward's Weed (all at 8 leaf/10cm diameter), Three- Horned Bedstraw	25	Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L or BS1000 at 200mL/100L may be applied with AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide to lentils	Note: Where recommended, use of either a wetter or Uptake Spraying Oil with AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide will provide better control of Amsinckia and Ball mustard. Charlock: Spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower Under ideal growing conditions, AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide will provide useful suppression of Capeweed and Doublegee. Best results will be achieved when a pre-emergence herbicide has already been used. Under ideal growing conditions, AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide Wilhout Spray S
Lathyrus, Vetch (Popany only)	expanded leaves onwards		(6 whorls/10cm high), Turnip Weed (8 leaf/5 cm diameter), Wild Turnip (6 leaf/5 cm diameter) Suppressed Capeweed (WA only) (4 leaf/10		Use AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide only or AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide plus wetter only. Tank mixtures with other herbicides are not recommended.	an adjuvant will give a biomass reduction of 50-70% of wild radish. Surviving plants may flower and set viable seed. Best results will occur with treatment in conditions of >5°C with bright suny weather and use of higher water rates of 75-100 L/ha
Serradella	3 fully expanded leaves onwards		cm diameter), Doublegee (Spiny emex) (WA only) (4 leaf/10cm diameter), Wild Radish (4 leaf/5 cm diameter)		Update Spraying oil at 500mL/100L or BS1000 at 200mL/100L may be applied with AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide to serradella.	with fine-medium quality spray droplets to get excellent spray coverage.

WEED	UP TO LEAF NO OR UP TO PLANT SIZE (CM)	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peppercress	8 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
seedlings	10 leaf/15cm diameter	25 + Wetter + 1.5 - 2.5L/ha 2,4-DB (500g/L)	
Pheasant's Eye	7 leaf/10cm high		
Shepherd's Purse	8 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Three-horned bedstraw	6 whorls/10cm high	20 + Optake of Weller	
Turnip Weed	8 leaf/5cm diameter	15 + Uptake + wetter	
	12 leaf/10cm diameter		
Volunteer Canola Ward's Weed	8 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake + wetter	
		25 + Uptake or wetter + 700mL/ha bromoxynil (200g/L) or 25 + wetter + 500mL/ ha MCPA amine (500g/L)	When conditions at spraying are less than ide (see RESTRAINTS above) or when the crop is not competitive, some radish plants may surv to flower and set viable seed. DO NOT use MCPA amine in cereals undersor
Wild Radish (cereals)	6 leaf/15cm diameter	15 + wetter + 700mL/ ha bromoxynil/MCPA (200g/L + 200g/L) or 15 + Uptake or wetter + 700mL/ha MCPA amine (500g/L) or 15 + wetter + 700mL/ ha MCPA amine (500g/L) + 350mL/ha terbutryn (500g/L)	with clover, medics or lucerne. In lucerne DO NOT USE MCPA. In medics DO NOT USE MCPA. AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + MCPA amine ta mixes – use Uptake Spraying Oil or a wetter. AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + MCPA/terbutryn AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + bromoxynil/MCl tank mixes – only use a wetter. DO NOT use MCPA amine or MCPA amine + terbutryn in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne.
Wild Turnip	10 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Wireweed	10 leaf/15cm diameter	Pasture and Lucerne Only 25 + Wetter + 1.5 – 2.5L/ha 2,4-DB (500g/L)	Undersown clovers and lucerne, spring and summer sown pasture and lucerne crops only

TARLE 5: AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fence lines, Stock Camps, Stock yards, Commercial areas and pastures including medic, lucerne and clover pastures	2 to 3 triafoliate leaves onwards	Caltrop, Capeweed, Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) Suppression: Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane) Wild Radish	Rosette stage prior to running up to flower	Spot Spray: 25g/100L	Apply to actively growing rosettes. To ensure complete coverage, spray to the point of runoff. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L.

TABLE 6: SEED CROPS (TASMANIA ONLY): SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, ARROWLEAF CLOVER AND LUCERNE

CROP	CROP Growth Stage	WEEDS	WEED GROWTH Stage	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Seed Crops of Subterranean Clover,	1 to 3 trifoliate leaves	Charlock	Up to 3½ leaf stage	25 + Uptake or wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L or wetting agent such as BS1000 at 200mL/100L.
Red Clover, White Clover, Arrowleaf Clover Lucerne	onwards	Fat hen Lesser Swinecress Mustards Shepherd's Purse	Beyond 3½ leaf stage and up to 10 leaf stage	40 + Uptake or wetter	DO NOT apply to lucerne or clover seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering. DO NOT apply at 40g/Ha to Lucerne intended for seed production.
		Wild Radish Wild Turnip Suppression only:			In Clover and Lucerne, seedlings of these weeds will be suppressed with AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide alone.
		Capeweed Chickweed Fumitory Spurrey Wireweed			In Clover and Lucerne, AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide may be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB and/or bromoxynil at their respective label rates and for complete control of suppressed weeds. Only use a wetting agent at 200mL/100L with these tank mixes.

TABLE 2A: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE (INCLUDING THOSE UNDERSOWN WITH CLOVER, LUCERNE OR MEDICS), CLOVER, LUCERNE AND MEDIC CROPS AND MIXED GRASSES/LEGUME PASTURES.

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES
Wheat	3 leaf until start of jointing (Zadoks 13-31)		Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS1000 at 200mL/100L.
Barley, Oats	Early post-tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 23-31)	Transient stem shortening and crop discolouration may occur, although yields are normally	Use only with a wetting agent such as BS100 when either applying AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide alone or with partner products in
Stirling Barley (WA only)	Apply no earlier than Zadoks 31	unaffected. Where barley and oats are undersown, a vigorous legume component may lengthen the tie needed for the cereal to recover, especially if the cereal is stressed by lack of moisture, trace element deficiency or disease. In severe cases, yields may be suppressed.	barley and oats.
Triticale, Cereal Rye	Early post-tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 23-31)		Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS1000 at 200mL/100L.
Medic, Lucerne & Clover Seed Crops & Pastures, including Barrel Medic, Snail Medic, Spineless Burr Medic, Subterranean Clover, White	2 to 3 trifoliate leaves onwards	Medic, Lucerne and Subterranean Clover – When AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide is applied at 25g/ha + Uptake or Wetter, yield reduction may occur when treating Serena or Paraggio Medic or Nungarin sub-clover. DO NOT apply to Lucerne seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering.	Always apply with Uptake Spraying 0il at 500mL/100L or a 100% concentrate nonionic wetting agent such as BS1000 at 200mL/100L. In Lucerne – DO NOT use with MCPA. In Medics – DO NOT use with MCPA.
Grazing lucerne – high rate	4 trifoliate leaves onwards	Use the 50g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only. DO NOT apply at 50g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.	
Fence lines, Stock camps, Stockyards, Commercial areas & pastures including medic, lucerne & clover pastures	2 to 3 trifoliate leaves onwards		Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L.

WEED	UP TO LEAF NO OR UP TO PLANT SIZE (CM)	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Buchan Weed	8 leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Deadnettle	6 leaf/5cm diameter	25 + Wetter + 1.5 – 2.5L/ha 2,4-DB (500g/L)	AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + 2,4-DB tank mixes – only use a wetter.
	4leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Doublegee (Spiny emex)	6leaf/15cm diameter	Grazing lucerne only 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leave onwards. Do NOT apply at 50g/ha to lucerne intended for seed production.
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow)	5-8leaf/10cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide + 2,4-DB tank mixes – onl use a wetter.
New Zealand Spinach	4 leaf/5cm diameter		_ doo a would.
Patterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf/10cm diameter		
Peppercress	10 leaf/15cm diameter		
Stagger Weed	6 leaf/5 cm diameter	25 + Wetter + 1.5 – 2.5L/ha 2,4-DB (500g/L)	
Wild Radish	4 leaf/5cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	APPLICATION METHODS	SPRAY ADDITIVES/TANK MIXTURES	CROP TOLERANCE
Maize	Post-plant pre-emergence (PPPE)	Apply AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with pendimethalin.	
	Post-emergent Up to 8 leaf stage		Apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L spray volume or with a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetter such as BS1000 at 200mL/100L	Some transitory crop yellowing and height suppression should be
Soybean	Pre-plant Incorporated (PPI)	Incorporate into the soil within 4 hours by making two passes in opposite directions using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with Trifluralin or Pendimethalin	expected but yields will be unaffected.
	Incorporated by Sowing (IBS)	Ensure the planting operation is done within 4 hours of application, using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.		
	Post-plant pre-emergence (PPPE)	Apply AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with Pendimethalin	
Lucerne	Post-emergent Up to 6 trifoliate leaf stage		DO NOT apply at 50g/ ha to lucerne intended for seed production. Apply	
Peanuts Post-emergent Up to 6 leaf stage			with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500mL/100L spray volume or with a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetter such as BS1000 at 200mL/100L.	

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

APPLICATION.

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(Table 2B) on Cereals

is required.

Note: This 4 week WHP covers the use of AC Feud 800 WG

Herbicide tank mixed with bromoxynil (200g/L) at 700mL/ha

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR HARVEST FOR

Note: When tank mixing AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide with

bromoxynil (200g/L) at 700mL/ha (Table 2B) a 2 week WHP is

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER

bromoxynil (200g/L) at 700mL/ha (Table 2B) a 2 week WHP is

Note: When tank mixing AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide with

SEED FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Chickpeas, Field peas, Lentils, Maize, Peanuts and NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Winter Cereals (Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

GRAZING/STOCK FOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS Winter Cereals (Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat) DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER

Chickpeas, Field peas, Lentils, Peanuts, Soybeans and Popany vetch:

Fenugreek, Lathyrus, Lucerne, Medic, Serradella:

Pasture (unless otherwise specified)

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Drain the tank and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines and nozzles

- To rinse. After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.
- To decontaminate. Before spraying sensitive crops (which include canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent at 500 mL/1 00 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/1 00 L) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with
- Nufarm Tank and Equipment Cleaner® is not recommended.

clean water and allow to drain. Chlorine based cleaners are not recommended.

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

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide is a broadleaf herbicide with no annual ryegrass activity and is a member of the triazolopyrimidine sulfonanilide (sulfonamide) group of herbicides. The product has the acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance the product is a Group B herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group B 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 B herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use. Axichem Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local Axichem representative

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Refer to MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS for crop rotation information. Crops susceptible to AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide include but are not limited to canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers

DO NOT flood irrigate any treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application. Where other types of irrigation are used, for example sprinklers, DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 48 hours after applicati

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soils or if heavy rain is expected within 48 hours of application. Dangerous to aquatic plants and susceptible crops. DO NOT contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the product or its contain

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, such as dead calm or excessive wind, or from spraying equipment producing small droplets that may cause spray to drift onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies, watercourses, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops.

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, that the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) - 7 days:

After observing the withholding period for grazing or cutting for stock food, livestock that have been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 7 days prior to slaughter.

EXPORT ANIMAL FEED INTERVAL (EAFI)- 28 days (Fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, pasture and serradella only) A minimum period of 28 days must elapse between the application of AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide and grazing or cutting the treated pasture as stockfeed for livestock intended for export.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide granules readily disperse in water and will do so once added to fast moving water. *Maintain* agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying. Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS

AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide is broken down in the soil be microbial activity. Warm, moist soil conditions favour highest microbial activity and quickest residue breakdown. For the recropping periods NNSW and Qld refers to summer dominant rainfall areas, where crops a re grown on deep black earth soils (vertisols) with no impermeable sub-horizon in the top 30cm. SNSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA refer to winter dominant rainfall areas on soils with no impermeable sub-horizon in the top 30cm. Also see the comments on rainfall and soil type below.

	Data (m/	Region	
Crop	Rate (g/ Ha)	NNSW, QId	SNSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA
Cereal rye, medics, triticale, wheat, maize or soybeans	25 or 50	May be planted at any time after AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide application	
Barley, chickpeas, clover, field peas, lucerne, oats and peanuts	25	3 months	
	50	6 months	9 months
Out to the second	25	6 months	-
Sorghum, sunflowers	50	9 months	-
Cotton	25 or 50	24 months	-
Canola, faba beans, fenugreek, lathyrus, lentils,	25	6 months	9 months
lupins, serradella or popany vetch	50	9 months	12 months

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying, therefore livestock should be kept out of the area until the plants have died down.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

Store in the closed, original container in a securely locked, dry cool, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seeds. Keep out of reach of children.

Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals onsite. 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 500mm 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.

SPILL AND LEAK MANAGEMENT

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear a face shield or goggles, overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Stop leak when safe to do so. Dam area and prevent entry into waterways, and

Small spills/leaks: Absorb with material such as sand, soil or sawdust. Collect spilled product and place in sealable container for disposal. Spill residues may be cleaned using water and detergent. Contain and absorb wash water for disposal. Absorb and collect washings and place in the same sealable container for disposal. Dam the area of large spills and report them to Axichem Ptv Limited.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate the eyes. When handling the granules avoid contact with eyes. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after uses.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplier.

Rainfall - is required to maintain soil wetness for at least one week over the warm months to enable microbial degradation of herbicide residues to allow safe planting of sensitive crops. For SNSW, Victoria, Tasmania, SA and WA a minimum of 25 mm and preferably 50 mm or more rain must have fallen over the warm months of the year. For NNSW and Qld a minimum of 50 mm and preferably 100 mm rain or more must have fallen over the warm months of the year.

Soil type- on shallow, duplex, low organic matter soils with an impermeable sub-horizon within the root zone (30 cm deep or less) and alkaline surface soil, sensitive crops should NOT be planted until 2 years after application of AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide at either 25 or 50 g/ha. (For crops grown in NNSW and Qld on soils other than vertisols, call Axichem Pty Limited or your local reseller for more advice). Where AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide residue carryover is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated areas as follows:

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 symptoms are observed, only plant a winter cereal crop

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.

Canola and cotton are highly sensitive to AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide and therefore a good test species for a bioassay.

Spray rigs with premix hoppers

For spray rigs that have a drop down chemical induction hopper, three-quarter fill this hopper with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add the AC Feud 800 WG and when the granules are dispersed, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.

Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation

When AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide is to be added to a spray rig that has limited bypass agitation, re-disperse the AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide in a bucket before adding into the main tank. Add AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide with continuous stirring until the granules have dispersed

Tank mixes- this order should be followed:

- Quarter fill the spray tank and agitate
- Add AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide using the mixing procedure above Add haloxyfop (520g/L) if to be used

- Add wettable powders, dry flowables, suspension concentrates, soluble liquids and/or emulsifiable concentrates Add Uptake[™] Spraving Oil when half full
- Other adjuvants add according to their label
- Add water to fill the spray tank

Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no-spray zones, Critical nents and Safety Directions for the tank mix products.

LABEL ELEMENTS



SIGNAL WORD

Hazard Statement	t(s)	
	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Precautionary sta	tement(s)	Prevention
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
	P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

cautionary statement(s) Response		
P30	5+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance w any local regulation.

APPLICATION

Ground Application: Apply AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide in 50 to 150 litres of water per hectare through a calibrated sprayer that delivers at least medium quality spray as defined by the American Society of Biological Engineers (ASAE) Standard S572. **DO NOT** apply AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide under conditions likely to cause drift onto waterways, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops. Unsuitable conditions are dead calm, excessive wind and/or small droplets. Best results are achieved where applications are made on warm (greater than 5°C), sunny days applying more than 50L/ha of total spray volume (preferably more than 75L/ha) and where spray coverage is maximised.

COMPATIBILITY

Always allow 7 days between application of a grass herbicide and AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide in chickpeas and field peas.

n lentils, adjuvant, broadleaf or grass herbicide, insecticide and foliar fertiliser tank mixes may result in transient height reduction, crop discolouration and delayed flowering, although yields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after application (eq. frost, drought) may lengthen the time needed for lentils to recover and in years where a dry spring occurs,

AC Feud 800 WG Herbicide is compatible with the following:

Adjuvants: Uptake® Spraying Oil, Hasten® Spray Adjuvant, BS-1 000

Broadleaf Herbicides: 2,4-DB, Atrazine, Bentazone, Bromoxynil, Clopyralid, Diflufenican (lentils and field peas only), Diuron (liquid or wettable Granules), Diflufenican/Bromoxynil, Fluroxypyr, Imazethapyr, MCPA amine, MCPA ester, MCPA sodium salt, Metsulfuron, Pendimethalin, Picloram/MCPA, Terbutrvn, Trifluralin

Grass weed herbicides: Clethodim (lentils only), Clodinafop, Diclofop methyl (Rye Grass only), Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (wild oats y), Haloxyfop, Paraguat, Simazine Trifluralin

Insecticides: Chlorovrifos Dimethoate Esfenvalerate (lentils only) Omethoate

Fungicides (lentils only): Carbendazim, Chlorothalonil, Mancozeb

Foliar Fertilisers: Broadacre zinc (lentils only)

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LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY Axichem Pty Ltd warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label. As the use of product sold is beyond the control of Axichem Pty Ltd, no responsibility whatsoever for any consequences is accepted in respect of this product, save those non-excludable conditions implied by any State and Federal legislation or law of a Territory. Not for repacking or reformulations. No licence under any non-Australian patent is granted or implied by purchase of this container.

> **IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:** Phone 000 Police or Fire Brigade.