

CLAYTON BELFRY

MAPP 12886

contains 250g/l azoxystrobin in a suspension concentrate

A strobilurin fungicide the control of a range of diseases in the listed agricultural and horticultural crops.



Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crops	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Wheat, barley, rye, triticale, oats	1 l/ha	2 per crop	Up to and including grain watery ripe stage
Combining pea	1 l/ha	2 per crop	36 days before harvest
Vining pea	1 l/ha	2 per crop	14 days before harvest
Bulb onion	1 l/ha	4 per crop	14 days before harvest
Leek	1 l/ha	4 per crop	21 days before harvest
Carrot	1 l/ha	2 per crop	10 days before harvest
Asparagus (outdoor)	1 l/ha	3 per year	Before senescence
Field bean	1 l/ha	2 per crop	35 days before harvest
Oilseed rape	1 l/ha	2 per crop	21 days before harvest
Outdoor crops of: Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, collards and broccoli/calabrese	1 l/ha	2 per crop	14 days before harvest
Potato	6 l/ha	1 per crop	Pre-planting, as an overall or incorporated treatment
	Or 3 l/ha	1 per crop	At planting, applied as an in-furrow treatment

Other specific restrictions

- 1) To reduce the risk of resistance developing on target diseases the total number of applications of products containing QoI fungicides made to any cereal crop must not exceed two.
- 2) A minimum interval of 12 days must be observed between applications to brassicae.
- 3) Applications to Brussels sprout, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, kale and collards must only be made to the developed crop canopy and not before the following growth stages:
 - For Brussels sprout: BBCH 35 – side shoots formed, main shoot has reached 50% of the height typical for the variety.
 - For broccoli/calabrese and cauliflower: BBCH 35 – main shoot has reached 50% of the expected height typical for the variety or prior to curd initiation.
 - For cabbage: BBCH 41 – heads begin to form; the two youngest leaves do not unfold.
 - For kale and collards: BBCH 35 - main shoot has reached 50% of the height typical for the variety.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the concentrate and contaminated surfaces **during the treatment of potato crops.**

However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.

Environmental protection

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

Avoid drift on to non-target plants.

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme **when treating potatoes at 6 litres product per ha.** Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with PSD published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for inspection for three years.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand-held sprayers to fall within 1m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody.

Aim spray away from water.

Storage and disposal

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, empty washings into spray tank, and dispose of safely.

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.

This product is approved under the Plant Protection Products Regulations (as amended).

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Contents: **5 litres**

PROTECT FROM FROST

Batch No:

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains azoxystrobin) UN 3082, Class 9; Packing Group III
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Conditions of Supply: all goods supplied by us are of high quality and we believe them to be correct but, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use, or weather conditions before, during and after application which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded, and no responsibility will be accepted by us or resellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be read carefully in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

Clayton Belfry is a strobilurin fungicide that acts by inhibition of mitochondrial respiration. Optimum economic responses are most likely to be obtained from crops with high yield potential, growing under good conditions. Conversely, worthwhile responses are less likely to be obtained from crops with a lower yield potential or growing under less than optimum conditions. Do not treat crops lacking vigour. The best results are usually obtained from applications made as soon as disease appears or, if according to a plan based upon the judgment of the expected disease challenge to the crop, before disease appears

DISEASE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Clayton Belfry contains azoxystrobin, a member of the QoI cross resistance group of fungicides. Clayton Belfry should be used preventatively and should not be relied upon for curative potential.

General advice

- Where available, make full use of disease-resistant varieties.
- Use crop rotation to avoid the build-up of soil-borne pathogens.
- Practice good crop hygiene by paying close attention to the disposal of plant debris and elimination of other primary sources of inoculum, e.g. self-sown plants, dumps etc.
- Use soil sterilisation, tool disinfection and general hygiene to reduce the incidence of disease.
- Minimise the use of fungicides by avoiding unnecessary prophylactic treatments and particularly repeated applications of fungicides of the same group.
- Alternate applications of fungicides from different groups. Use the recommended dose.
- Make as full a use as possible of fungicides with a multi-site mode of action, which are less prone to fungicide resistance problems.

Advice specific to cereals

- Use Clayton Belfry as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate, other fungicides with a different mode of action. Do not apply more than two foliar applications of QoI containing products to any cereal crop.
- There is a significant risk of widespread resistance occurring in *Septoria tritici* populations in the UK. Failure to follow resistance management action may result in reduced levels of disease control.
- On cereal crops, Clayton Belfry must always be used with another product recommended for the control of the same target disease and which contains a fungicide from a different cross resistance group and which is applied at a dose that will give robust control.
- Strains of barley powdery mildew resistant to QoI group fungicides are common in the UK. Disease control might be reduced if strains of other pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop. Refer to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds.

LISTED CEREALS

Rate of application

Apply Clayton Belfry at 1 l/ha in all situations. Up to 2 applications may be applied to any one crop. Application may be made up to and including the grain being watery ripe.

Winter and spring wheat

Disease	Time of treatment
Leaf spot (<i>Septoria tritici</i>)	Normally spray from flag leaf just visible up to ear emergence complete. Under higher risk conditions, spray earlier, before disease reaches the upper leaves.
Glume blotch (<i>Septoria nodorum</i>)	
Brown rust Yellow rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>)	Treat when the disease first appears. Timely treatment to prevent the diseases becoming established gives the best results.
Ear blight (<i>Alternaria spp.</i> and <i>Cladosporium spp.</i>)	An application made during ear emergence will reduce ear blight.

Winter and spring barley, rye and triticale

Disease	Time of treatment
Moderate control of powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	Spray as soon as active mildew is visible on the leaves. Repeat if necessary.
Brown rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>)	Treat when the disease first appears. Timely treatment to prevent the disease becoming established gives the best results.
Reduction of leaf blotch (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Reduction of net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>)	Treat when disease first appears. Repeat if necessary, particularly when conditions have favoured disease.

Winter and spring oats

Disease	Time of treatment
Moderate control of powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Crown rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i>)	Treat when disease first appears. Timely treatment to prevent the disease becoming established gives the best results. Repeat if necessary.

OILSEED RAPE

Rate of application

Apply Clayton Belfry at 1 l/ha in all situations. Up to 2 applications may be applied to any one crop. Application may be made up to 21 days before harvest.

Winter and spring oilseed rape

Disease	Time of treatment
Dark leaf spot Pod spot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>)	Apply preventatively before pod spots appear at the first formed pods stage (defined as 10 undeveloped pods per plant each less than 40 mm long).
Stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	A spray applied at early to mid-flower will reduce the incidence of Sclerotinia stem rot.

POTATOES

For the reduction of black scurf and stem canker (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*).

Preferably plant un-chitted, cold-stored seed or well-chitted seed. Delayed emergence might result from the planting of partially-chitted seed. The use of fungicidally treated seed, e.g. with products containing imazalil, pencycuron etc, will often further delay emergence. The effects of delayed emergence may not be outgrown totally in some seasons.

Clayton Belfry is not effective in soils of high organic matter status and its use is not recommended for these soils.

The use as seed of potatoes from a treated crop is not recommended; selection pressure for disease resistance will be increased from such use.

Apply *either* before planting as an overall soil-incorporated treatment *or* in-furrow during planting.

Time of treatment	Method and remarks	Dose
Pre-planting soil incorporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Spray onto the soil surface during the final stages of seed-bed preparation.Thoroughly incorporate into the soil to 15-20 cm depth at the same time as spraying or in a separate operation shortly after spraying, using, ideally, a rotary cultivator.Plant as soon as practicable after soil incorporation.	6 l/ha in 200-400 l/ha water as a MEDIUM/COARSE spray. <i>Note: the LERAP scheme applies specifically to this treatment.</i>
In-furrow during planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Aim to mix the spray within the body of soil surrounding the planted tubers as thoroughly as possible.Mount two sprayer nozzles onto each planting unit, one fore and the other aft, of the tuber setting point.The leading nozzle is positioned just behind the furrow opener so that spray is directed evenly onto the soil surfaces, bottom and sides, of the opened furrow.	3 l/ha in 80-150 l/ha water as a FINE/MEDIUM spray.

- The second nozzle is positioned behind the tuber setting point but before the coverers to deliver spray across the furrow into the face of the tumbling soil as it is formed into the closing ridge.
- Ensure that the nozzles are set to achieve maximum mixing of the spray and soil.
- Do not direct spray onto the planted tuber.

PEAS

Rate of application

Apply Clayton Belfry at 1 l/ha. Up to 2 applications may be applied to any one crop. Application may be made to combining peas up to 36 days before harvest and to vining peas 14 days before harvest.

Combining peas and vining peas

Disease	Time of treatment and remarks
Leaf and pod spot (<i>Ascochyta pisi</i>) - reduction of disease	Spray before or immediately disease appears, normally at early flowering, and before it becomes aggressive. A second application may be required, normally at late flowering. Ensure that the leaf wax is intact before treatment; if necessary conduct the crystal violet test.

FIELD BEANS

Rate of application

Apply Clayton Belfry at 1 l/ha. Up to 2 applications may be applied to any one crop. Application may be made up to 35 days before harvest.

Winter and spring field beans

Disease	Time of treatment
Rust (<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>)	Spray as soon as disease is seen or is expected. Repeat after 2-3 weeks if necessary.

ONIONS AND LEEKS

Rate of application

Apply Clayton Belfry at 1 l/ha. Up to 4 applications may be applied to any one crop. Application may be made to bulb onions up to 14 days before harvest and to leeks 21 days before harvest.

Important: vary the spray programme to deter the development of disease resistance. Do not apply more than 2 applications of Clayton Belfry if applied alone. Do not apply more than three applications if applied in a programme in tank-mixture with a fungicide from a different cross-resistance group.

Bulb onions and leeks

Crop	Disease	Time of treatment
Bulb onions	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	Immediately disease is seen or is expected. Repeat if required for up to 3 more sprays at 7-10 day intervals.
Leeks	Purple blotch Leek rust	

CARROTS

Rate of application

Apply Clayton Belfry at 1 l/ha. Up to 2 applications may be applied to any one crop. Application may be made up to 10 days before harvest.

Disease	Time of treatment
Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>)	Immediately disease is seen or is expected. Repeat if required.

LEAFY AND FLOWER-HEAD BRASSICAE

Rate of application

Apply Clayton Belfry at 1 l/ha in all situations. Up to 2 applications may be applied to any one crop. A minimum interval of 12 days must be observed between applications. Application may be made up to 14 days before harvest.

Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, collards and broccoli/calabrese

Disease	Time of treatment and remarks
Moderate control of: Dark leaf spot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) White blister (<i>Albugo candida</i>)	Apply only to the developed crop canopy and not before the following growth stages: Brussels sprout: BBCH 35 – side shoots formed, main shoot has reached 50% of the height typical for the variety. Broccoli/calabrese and cauliflower: BBCH 35 – main shoot has reached 50% of the expected height typical for the variety or prior to curd initiation. Cabbage: BBCH 41 – heads begin to form; the two youngest leaves do not unfold. Kale and collards: BBCH 35 - main shoot has reached 50% of the height typical for the variety.
	Spray as soon as disease is apparent or expected after the permitted growth stages for the crop have been reached. Repeat if necessary.

ASPARAGUS

Rate of application

Apply Clayton Belfry at 1 l/ha. Up to 3 applications per year may be applied.

Disease	Time of treatment
Rust (<i>Puccinia asparagi</i>)	Apply after the conclusion of cutting to end-September or before the start of senescence if earlier, as soon as disease is seen or expected. Repeat after 8-12 days if required.
<i>Stemphyllium</i> leaf spots	Allow newly planted beds to become established for one month before treating.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND CONDITIONS

APPLICATION (BCPC definitions)

For crops other than potatoes, apply the recommended dose in 200-400 l/ha water as a MEDIUM spray. Use the higher water volume when crop growth is dense. Spray only when the crop foliage is dry and rain is not anticipated. See the relevant table instructions when treating potatoes. Avoid spray drift.

Caution: some varieties of apple are highly sensitive to azoxystrobin. Do not apply Clayton Belfry if there is a possibility that spray drift may reach apple crops in the vicinity. Do not use equipment that has been used for the application of Clayton Belfry, for any subsequent application to apples.

MIXING

Shake the container thoroughly before pouring. Half-fill the sprayer tank with clean water. With the contents of the spray tank under agitation, add the required quantity of Clayton Belfry. Maintain agitation whilst topping up the tank to the required level and until the completion of spraying. Spray immediately after mixing. Wash all equipment thoroughly after use.

COMPATIBILITY

Clayton Belfry is compatible for use on cereals with the approved formulation of fenpropidin MAFF 08660 and fenpropimorph MAFF 00578. When tank-mixing follow the Directions for Use of the partner product together with those of this label. Mix Clayton Belfry in the spray tank first and use immediately after mixing.

PROCESSED CROPS

Processors should be consulted before treating crops intended for processing.