

CLAYTON CROWE

MAPP 12572

contains 125 g/l fluzifop-p-butyl in an emulsifiable concentrate

For the control of grass weeds in important broad-leaved crops, on land temporarily removed from production and in farm forestry.



HARMFUL

IRRITATING TO SKIN
Possible risk of harm to the unborn child



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

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

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

COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS OF USE AND ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS MARKED ❖ IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL/FORESTRY HERBICIDE			
Crop	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Winter oilseed rape	1.5 l/ha And/or 1 l/ha	One per crop One per crop	Before the flower buds are visible.
Spring oilseed rape	1.5 l/ha	One per crop	Before 5 true-leaves stage
Winter oilseed rape, industrial use	1.5 l/ha	Two per crop	Two weeks before harvest
Spring oilseed rape, industrial use	1.5 l/ha	One per crop	Two weeks before harvest
Carrots, outdoor	3 l/ha	One per crop	8 weeks before harvest
Bulb onion, outdoor	3 l/ha	One per crop	4 weeks before harvest.
Linseed	1.5 l/ha	One per crop	Before the flower buds are visible
Combining pea Vining pea	1.5 l/ha	One per crop	Before the flower buds are visible
Kale (for animal fodder)	3 l/ha	One per crop	8 weeks before harvest or feeding
Swede, Turnip (both for animal fodder)	3 l/ha	One per crop	Before 50% ground cover
Field bean	3 l/ha	One per crop	Before the flower buds are visible
Outdoor crops of: Blackcurrant Gooseberry Raspberry Strawberry Hops	3 l/ha	One per year	See specific restriction 1
Green cover on land temporarily removed from production	1.5 l/ha	One per year	-
Farm forestry	3 l/ha	Two per year	-
Sugar beet Fodder beet	Maximum total dose: 3 l product per ha per crop	-	8 weeks before harvest.
Other specific restrictions			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Applications to blackcurrant, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry and hops must not be made between flowering and harvest in the season of application. 2) Treated industrial oilseed rape, linseed and flax must not be harvested for human or animal consumption nor grazed. 3) The product may not be used in the establishment of farm forests on land that was not previously under arable cultivation or improved grassland. 4) When this product is to be or has been applied to non-cropped field margins and/or on green cover on land temporarily removed from production: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Treated vegetation must not be grazed or harvested for human or animal consumption. ii) Unprotected persons must be kept out of treated areas for at least 24 hours after treatment. iii) A full green cover must be established before this product is applied. 			
READ ALL OTHER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USE			

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 CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.
- ❖ WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) when applying by vehicle-mounted equipment.
- ❖ WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND RUBBER BOOTS when applying by hand-held equipment.
- ❖ WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when maintaining or adjusting equipment or handling contaminated surfaces.
- ❖ However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

WHEN USING, DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

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

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice and show this container or label.

Environmental protection

DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES with chemical or used container.

Storage and disposal

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

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.

**Clayton Plant Protection (UK) Ltd.,
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CLONEE, Co. Meath
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Contents: **1 litre**

PROTECT FROM FROST
SHAKE BEFORE POURING
Batch No:

This product is approved under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986.

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains fluazifop-p-butyl). 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.

MODE OF ACTION

Clayton Crowe is a leaf-absorbed graminicide. Susceptible grass weeds need to have at least 2-4 fully expanded leaves at application – see RECOMMENDATIONS table for precise conditions. Weeds not emerged at application are not controlled. Growth of susceptible grass weeds is affected within a few days of application; they are controlled most rapidly when the weather is warm and the soil moist. During cool weather, weed control is slowed, most particularly when applied in late autumn to winter oilseed rape. Under favourable conditions break down at the growing point is apparent after 7 days with foliar kill in 3-4 weeks. Vigorous crop competition is an essential requirement for optimum weed control, especially when the grass weeds being treated are at the later growth stages of their treatable range. Some recovery might occur in thin crops offering little competition or if lack of soil moisture is limiting growth.

RECOMMENDATIONS - WEEDS

Spray before grass weeds or sown covers, e.g. barley protecting sugar beet, become unduly competitive with the crop.

Cultivations should not be conducted in the period before treatment but may be resumed 14-21 days after application depending upon the intervening growing conditions. Delay any cultivation for at least 21 days when growing conditions have been poorer. Note however that cultivation may induce fresh weed germination.

The long-term effectiveness of this product on common couch and creeping bent is not known. Maximum efficacy is gained when the underground stems to plough depth have been chopped or cut by cultivations prior to planting.

Aim to treat weeds when they are most susceptible; a lower level of weed control may be achieved when the time of application is sub-optimal.

All broad-leaved weeds are resistant to Clayton Crowe.

Target grass	Dose	Spraying period and remarks
Sown barley cover	<i>For gradual kill under favourable conditions: 1 l/ha For faster kill or under unfavourable conditions: 2 l/ha</i>	From 2 fully-expanded leaves to the end of tillering.
Black-grass Barren brome Volunteer cereals Wild-oat	<i>Favourable conditions: 1 l/ha Less favourable conditions or for more rapid control: 1.5 l/ha</i>	From 2 fully-expanded leaves to the end of tillering.
Italian rye-grass Perennial rye-grass	1.5 l/ha	From 2 fully-expanded leaves to the end of tillering.
Black bent Creeping bent Common couch	3 l/ha	When most of the shoots have emerged and each has 4 leaves about 15 cm long. Use specifically against couch only as an emergency in-crop treatment as kill of underground stems cannot be assured.
Annual meadow-grass	-	Resistant to Clayton Crowe

Definitions

Favourable conditions: small weeds fully exposed to spray, growing under warm, moist conditions.

Unfavourable or less favourable conditions: weeds at the more advanced of the range of growth stages; weeds hardened, possibly by being over wintered or growing under cool weather or warm, dry weather; also applicable to dense weed populations or when a faster kill is required. *Note: notwithstanding this definition which indicates when the higher dose rate should be employed, the aim should always be to treat when conditions are the most favourable for weed control as indicated on this label.*

RESISTANT STRAINS

Strains of some annual grasses, e.g. black-grass, have developed resistance to herbicides which may lead to poor control. A strategy for preventing and managing such resistance should be adopted.

Guidelines have been produced by the Weed Resistance Action Group and copies are available from the HGCA, CPA, your distributor, crop advisor or product manufacturer.

Metric	1 l/ha	1.5 l/ha	2 l/ha	3 l/ha
Imperial	14 fl.oz/ac	21 fl.oz/ac	28 fl.oz/ac	42 fl.oz/ac

RECOMMENDATIONS – CROPS

Crop	Dose range	Time of application and remarks
Winter oilseed rape	1-1.5 l/ha	Spray from one expanded true-leaf to before the flower buds become visible or until closure of the crop canopy if earlier. A second application up to the statutory limits for edible or industrial crops may be applied to control later emerging grasses. The second application must not be made until the leaf wax of the crop plants has re-formed after the first application.
Spring oilseed rape	1-1.5 l/ha	Spray from one expanded true-leaf to before the 5th true-leaf appears. Industrial crops may be sprayed at a later stage if required but do not spray later than the closure of the canopy as efficacy will be impaired.
Sugar beet Fodder beet	1-3 l/ha	Spray from the one true-leaf stage until about 50% ground cover by the crop leaves. Do not treat later than 8 weeks before harvest. The statutory limits allow the total dose to be applied as split treatments to gain maximum advantage. If a second application is made to control severe common couch, apply at the 3-4 leaves stage of the couch before 50% crop ground cover.
Field beans	1-3 l/ha	Spray in the spring from 2 pairs of true-leaves to before the crop leaves cover the weeds or before the flower buds become visible, if earlier.
Combining peas Vining peas	1-1.5 l/ha	From the 4 th node onwards until 50% ground cover by the crop or before the flower buds become visible, if earlier. Treat winter-sown peas only in the spring. Treat only after a satisfactory crystal violet leaf wax test *. Apply as a stand-alone treatment i.e. not in a programme, after completion of all other weed control measures.
Linseed Including flax	1-1.5 l/ha	From the 2 true-leaves stage to before the flower buds become visible.
Stock feed swede Stock feed turnips	1-3 l/ha	From 4 fully expanded true-leaves onwards until 50% ground cover by the crop. Crops may be temporarily checked by the treatment.
Stock feed kale	1-3 l/ha	From 4 fully expanded true-leaves to before 50% crop ground cover but not later than 8 weeks before harvest or feeding. Crops may be temporarily checked by the treatment.
Bulb onions	1-3 l/ha	From 2 true-leaves onwards until not later than 4 weeks before harvest. Treat only after a satisfactory crystal violet leaf wax test *. Apply as a stand-alone treatment i.e. not in a programme, after completion of all other weed control measures.
Carrots	1-3 l/ha	From 2 true-leaves until 50% ground cover by crop or at least 8 weeks before harvest, if earlier. The most reliable results are achieved from treatments made before 50% ground crop cover.
Hops Blackcurrant Gooseberry Raspberry Strawberry - outdoor crops only	1-3 l/ha	Treat before flowering or after harvest, as a directed inter-row spray.
Green cover on land temporarily removed from production e.g. set-aside	1-1.5 l/ha	At the most appropriate time for the grass weed species to be controlled (see RECOMMENDATIONS, WEEDS), normally autumn or spring, from the green cover being fully established. The initial green cover must be composed of sufficient tolerant species so that an adequate green cover remains after removal of the weed grasses; do not treat if most of the cover is volunteer cereals. Check for compliance with any grant-aided scheme rules before treating. Livestock must not graze treated areas nor must any area be harvested for human or animal consumption.
Farm forestry	1-3 l/ha	Treat while the trees are dormant or post-flushing when the new leaves have hardened. Normally apply around the tree base or in a band. Trees may be sprayed overall when dormant. Contact with the tree foliage should be avoided especially when the condition of the foliage is important. The risk of foliar damage is greatest under bright sunlight and/or high temperatures and application under these conditions should be avoided. If required a second application at 3 l product per ha to control severe common couch is permissible. <u>Tolerant broadleaves</u> Alder, ash, beech, oak, sycamore, willow. <u>Tolerant conifers</u> Douglas fir, Japanese larch, Norway spruce, Sitka spruce, Noble fir, Corsican pine, Scots pine.

* The leaf wax is satisfactory if less than 5 % of the upper leaf surface and less than 10% of the lower leaf surface of typical leaves retain solution when dipped into 1% crystal violet solution.

COMPATIBILITY IN A PROGRAMME

Clayton Crowe can normally be accommodated within most weed control programmes (see CROPS table for exceptions) for the recommended crops provided that an interval of at least 7 days either side is allowed between treatments. The leaf wax of crops must be intact before treatment.

CROP, SOIL AND WEATHER FACTORS

Best results are obtained when the weather is warm and the soil is moist, encouraging active growth.

Do not apply to crops under any growing stress such as drought, water logging, physical damage, pesticide toxicity, improper nutrition or other disorder until the stresses have been relieved and normal growth has resumed.

Do not apply during periods of cold weather, frost or snow or if cold weather has been forecast.

Do not apply to wet foliage or if rain is forecast within 4 hours.

Do not apply to crops under stress during hot weather.

SPRAY MIXING

Shake the product in its container thoroughly before pouring. Part-fill the spray tank with clean water and put under agitation. Mix in the required volume of Clayton Crowe through the top filter or filling device. Top up the tank with water and keep under agitation until sprayed out. Spray immediately after mixing.

APPLICATION

Apply the recommended dose in 100-400 l/ha (9-36 gal/ac) water. Small annual grasses fully exposed to spray may be treated with the lower spray volumes (100-200 l/ha) as a FINE spray (BCPC) but where any shielding by the crop occurs then at least 200 l/ha (18 gal/ac) spray volume as a MEDIUM spray should be employed rising to 400 l/ha (36 gal/ac) in more dense crops or when weeds are numerous or large. Avoid spray drift onto nearby crops, especially onto cereals and grasses that are particularly susceptible to damage. Do not overlap spray swaths.

PROCESSED CROPS

Consult processors before treating crops being grown for processing.

FOLLOWING CROPS

An interval of at least 8 weeks must be allowed between an application of Clayton Crowe and the subsequent sowing of a cereal or grass crop.

AFTER USE

Immediately after use, thoroughly clean the sprayer with water and a cleaning agent recommended for the cleaning of spraying machines. Susceptible crops could be damaged by traces of fluazifop-p-butyl left in the sprayer.