

CLAYTON LOMBARD

MAPP 12575

contains 50 g/l tepraloxym in an emulsifiable concentrate with solvent naphtha

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



HARMFUL

HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED

IRRITATING TO SKIN

Possible risk of harm to the unborn child

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

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 HERBICIDE			
Crop	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum total dose of product	Latest time of application
Winter oilseed rape	1 l/ha	1 l/ha per crop	Before end-November or before the crop has 9 true leaves, whichever first occurs.
Linseed	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha per crop	Before the flower buds are visible.
Sugar beet Fodder beet Field bean	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha per crop	8 weeks before harvest.
Combining pea Vining pea	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha per crop	5 weeks before harvest.
Leek Bulb onions	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha per crop	4 weeks before harvest.
Carrots	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha per crop	3 weeks before harvest
Cabbage	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha per crop	Before head formation (when the two youngest leaves do not unfold).
Cauliflower	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha per crop	Before head formation.
Green cover on land temporarily removed from production	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha per year	See 'Other specific restrictions'.
Other specific restrictions			
1. For linseed, sugar beet, fodder beet and green cover on land temporarily removed from production, applications are prohibited between 1 November and 31 March.			
2. For field bean, combining pea, vining pea, leek, bulb onion, carrot, cabbage and cauliflower, applications are prohibited between 1 November and 1 March.			
3. Where this product is used on green cover on land temporarily removed from production, a full green cover must be established before the pesticide is applied.			
4. Where this product is used on green cover on land temporarily removed from production, treated plants must not be grazed by livestock or harvested for human or animal consumption.			
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 GLOVES when handling the concentrate.
- ❖ However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

Do not breathe spray.

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 Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995.

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains solvent naphtha). 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 Lombard 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 stopped 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 2-3 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.

For common couch, 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.

Target grass	Dose	Spraying period and remarks
Black-grass – in winter oilseed rape and field beans only	1 l/ha (14 fl.oz/ac)	Autumn application: from 2 fully-expanded leaves up to 5 tillers. Spring application: from 2 fully-expanded leaves to the end of tillering.
Sown barley cover Volunteer barley Wild-oat	1 l/ha (14 fl.oz/ac)	From 2 fully-expanded leaves to the end of tillering.
Volunteer wheat	1 l/ha (14 fl.oz/ac)	From 2 fully-expanded leaves up to 5 tillers.
Annual meadow-grass	1.5 l/ha (21 fl.oz/ac)	Autumn application: from 2 fully-expanded leaves up to 2 tillers. Spring application: from 2 fully-expanded leaves up to 4 tillers.
Perennial rye-grass	1 l/ha	From 2 fully-expanded leaves up to 5 tillers.
Couch, common	1.5 l/ha (21 fl.oz/ac)	When all the shoots have emerged and are about 15 cm long. Use specifically against couch only as an emergency in-crop treatment as kill of underground stems cannot be assured.

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.

If the presence of herbicide resistant strains is known or suspected do not apply less than the full recommended dose of Clayton Lombard for the situation.

RECOMMENDATIONS – CROPS

Crop	Time of application and remarks
Winter oilseed rape	Spray from one expanded true-leaf until closure of the crop canopy or before end-November or before the plants have 9 true-leaves, whichever first occurs. Do not treat crops lacking vigour.
Sugar beet Fodder beet	Spray from 1 April from two expanded true-leaves to before the crop leaves cover the weeds. Do not treat later than 8 weeks before harvest.
Winter field bean	Spray in the spring from 1 March from 3 leaves until 6 internodes can be counted.
Spring field bean	Spray from 1 March from two leaves until the first side shoots appear.
Cabbage	Spray from 1 March from four expanded true-leaves to before the start of head formation (when the two youngest leaves do not unfold).
Cauliflower	Spray from 1 March from two expanded true-leaves to before the start of head formation.
Combining peas Vining peas	Spray from 1 March from two nodes to before the crop leaves cover the weeds and at least 5 weeks before harvest. Treat winter-sown peas only in the spring. A satisfactory crystal violet test for leaf wax must be conducted before treatment.
Bulb onions Leeks	Spray from 1 March from three visible true-leaves to before the crop leaves cover the weeds and at least 4 weeks before harvest. Do not treat crops deficient in leaf wax.
Carrots	Spray from 1 March from one fully expanded true-leaf to before the crop leaves cover the weeds and at least 3 weeks before harvest.
Linseed	Spray from 1 April from two expanded leaves to before the flower buds become visible.
Green cover on land temporarily removed from production (set-aside)	Spray between 1 April and 31 October 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. 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.

Ensure that application is made before closure of the crop canopy so that weeds are not shielded from the spray by the crop foliage.

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 Lombard can normally be accommodated within most weed control programmes for the recommended crops provided that an interval of at least 10 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, waterlogging, 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 Lombard 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 Clayton Lombard through a mounted or drawn conventional hydraulic sprayer. Apply the recommended dose as a FINE or MEDIUM (BCPC) spray in 100-200 l/ha (9-18 gal/ac) water, but employ at least 200 l/ha (18 gal/ac) water when treating perennial grasses. Use the highest spray volume in the most 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

Some restrictions apply to the sowing of certain following crops in the event of crop failure for any reason or after normal harvest. The conditions listed below apply between the last application of Clayton Lombard and the sowing or planting of the following crop:

Broad-leaved crops	These crops may follow as and how required.
Wheat and barley	Minimum 2 weeks interval and after normal seedbed cultivations.
Forage maize and Italian rye-grass	Minimum 8 weeks interval with ploughing to 20cm and soil mixing cultivations.
Cereals and grasses not named above	These crops must not be planted as the immediate following 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 tepraloxym dim left in the sprayer.
