

# CLAYTON ORLEANS

MAPP 14827

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 100 g/l (9.7 % w/w) propaquizafop

For the control of grass weeds in important broad-leaved crops and in forestry.



**HARMFUL**

**Risk of serious damage to eyes  
Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed**



**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.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL/FORESTRY HERBICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum number of applications	Latest time of application
Winter oilseed rape Field bean Linseed	1.5 l/ha	one per crop	Before flower buds visible stage
Spring oilseed rape	1.5 l/ha	one per crop	Before 8 fully expanded leaves stage
Sugar beet Fodder beet Maincrop potato Swede Turnip	1.5 l/ha	one per crop	8 weeks before harvest
Early potato	1.5 l/ha	one per crop	4 weeks before harvest
Bulb onion Carrot Parsnip	1.5 l/ha	one per crop	4 weeks before harvest
Combining pea	1.5 l/ha	one per crop	7 weeks before harvest
Farm forestry, forest, forest nursery, cut log	1.5 l/ha	one per year	-
<b>Other specific restrictions</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) To avoid the build-up of resistance do not apply products containing an ACCase inhibitor herbicide more than twice to any crop. In addition, do not use this product in mixture or sequence with any other product containing propaquizafop.</li><li>2) Returnable containers must be returned to the supplier and must not be re-used for any other purpose.</li></ol>			
<b>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.</b>			

## **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 AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) 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.

Wear eye/face protection.

AVOID ALL CONTACT BY MOUTH, WITH SKIN OR EYES.

WASH CONCENTRATE 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.

WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.

IF SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice

### **Environmental protection**

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

RISK TO NON-TARGET INSECTS OR OTHER ARTHROPODS – see Directions for Use.

### **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.

(Consult 'Pesticides: Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Pesticides on Farms and Holdings' [DEFRA/HSE]).

### **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 Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986.

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Contents: **5 litres**

PROTECT FROM FROST  
SHAKE THOROUGHLY BEFORE USE

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains propaquizafop and solvent naphtha). UN 3082; Class 9; Packing group III.
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### **Conditions of Supply**

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but as we cannot exercise control over their storage handling mixing or use or of the 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.

Batch No:

## 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 Orleans is a leaf-absorbed graminicide. Susceptible grass weeds need to have at least 1-2 fully expanded leaves at application – see RECOMMENDATIONS table for precise conditions. Weeds not emerged at application are not controlled. Broad-leaved weeds are not controlled at any stage. 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. Use the higher rate, if a range is stated, under less favourable weather conditions. 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.

### WEED RESISTANCE

This product contains propaquizafop which is an ACCase inhibitor; also classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee as 'Group A'.

Use only as part of a resistance management strategy that includes cultural methods of control and does not use ACCase inhibitors as the sole chemical method of grass-weed control.

Applying a second product containing an ACCase inhibitor to a crop will increase the risk of resistance development; only use a second ACCase inhibitor to control different weeds at a different timing.

Strains of some annual grasses, e.g. black-grass, wild-oat and Italian rye-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.

### RECOMMENDATIONS - WEEDS

- The lower rate is recommended for use against low weed populations and when the target grass is young and growing in a warm, moist environment.
- The higher rate must be used against moderate to high weed populations and for the more forward growth stages, especially if the grasses are at all hardened, or if the weather is cool or the soil dry.
- 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 is not known. Maximum efficacy is gained when the underground stems down to plough depth have been chopped or cut by cultivations prior to planting.

Target grass	Spraying period and remarks	Dose
Volunteer barley	From 2 expanded leaves until the end of tillering.	0.7 – 1 l/ha
Volunteer wheat	Application at early tillering usually gives the best results.	
Black-grass	From 2 expanded leaves until stem erect. Application at early tillering usually gives the best results.	1.2 l/ha
Wild-oat	From 2 expanded leaves until early tillering.	
Sterile brome	From 2 expanded leaves until the end of tillering.	
Seedling rye-grasses, Italian and perennial	From 2 expanded leaves until early tillering. Established rye-grasses are moderately resistant.	1 – 1.2 l/ha
Sown barley cover	From 2 expanded leaves to stem erect. Use the higher rate when the barley is beyond the end of tillering, a faster kill is required or the soil is dry or the weather cool. Aim to kill the barley as soon as the risk of wind blow has diminished and before crop growth is greatly affected by competition.	
Couch, common	From 4 expanded leaves to the end of tillering. This treatment can only be successful if all shoots have emerged by the time of application. Use against these weeds only as an emergency in-crop treatment as kill of underground stems cannot be assured.	1.5 l/ha

Meadow-grass, annual	Checked to severely checked according to dose at the 1-3 leaves stage; larger plants are resistant.	0.7 – 1.5 l/ha
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### RECOMMENDATIONS – CROPS

Observe the latest statutory time of application (see IMPORTANT INFORMATION) if this occurs before the latest time of application given in the following table.

Crop	Spraying period and remarks
Winter oilseed rape Spring oilseed rape	From one expanded true leaf for applications in the dose range 0.5-1 l/ha until closure of the crop canopy or before the flower buds of winter crops are visible or 8 expanded leaves have developed of spring crops. However for a dose at 1-1.5 l/ha wait until the crop has 5 true-leaves before spraying.
Winter field bean Spring field bean	From four expanded pairs of true leaves of winter field beans or two expanded pairs of true leaves of spring field beans to before the flower buds become visible.
Sugar beet Fodder beet	From two expanded true leaves to before the crop shields the weeds.
Early potato Main-crop potato	Not less than 10 days after final cultivations and other herbicide treatments and the potato shoots being not less than 15 cm (6") high until the leaves meet across the rows. Do not treat crops suffering from frost damage. Do not treat crops intended for seed.
Combining peas	Not less than 10 days after final cultivations and other herbicide treatments. Spray the crop not earlier than the 3 <sup>rd</sup> node stage (2 pairs of leaves) up to before the flower buds become visible. A satisfactory crystal violet test for leaf wax must be conducted before treatment.
Linseed	From the crop having at least 3 pairs of fully expanded leaves to before the flower buds become visible.
Swede Turnip	From the crop having at least 4 fully expanded leaves to before the crop shields the weeds.
Carrot Parsnip	From two expanded true leaves to 50% crop cover for applications in the dose range 0.5-1 l/ha. However for a dose at 1-1.5 l/ha wait until the crop has 5 true-leaves.
Bulb onion	Not less than 10 days after final cultivations and other herbicide treatments and immediately post-crook to 50% crop cover. A satisfactory crystal violet test for leaf wax must be conducted before treatment.

**Crystal violet test:** the leaf wax of a crop 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.

### RECOMMENDATIONS – FORESTRY

For use in any forestry situation to control grass weeds as per Weeds Recommendation table above.

#### Application and remarks

Apply in 200-250 l/ha water as an overall spray or in a band with a knapsack sprayer or tractor mounted or drawn sprayer. Spray during the dormant period or in spring or summer after new leaves have become hardened. Avoid undue contact of the spray with the foliage especially if the appearance of the foliage is important. Do not treat container grown or protected stock. Make only one application per year.

#### Tolerant species

##### Broad-leaves

Alder  
Ash  
Beech  
Birch  
Horse chestnut  
Maple  
Oak  
Poplar  
Sweet chestnut  
Sycamore  
Wild cherry  
Willow

##### Conifers

Corsican pine  
Douglas fir  
Japanese larch  
Noble fir  
Norway spruce  
Scots pine  
Sitka spruce  
Western red cedar

## **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 or low soil moisture. Some crops, particularly field beans and combining peas, may suffer a chlorotic spotting when treated under severe stress but this is normally without effect upon yield.
- Adverse effects can occur on carrots, parsnips and onions when an upper range dose is applied at one of the earlier growth stages.

## **APPLICATION**

Ensure that all equipment is properly cleaned, adjusted and in full working order. Apply the recommended dose as a FINE or MEDIUM (BCPC) spray in 100-200 l/ha water (200-250 l/ha water in forestry), using the highest spray volume in the most dense crops or when weeds are numerous or large or when spraying over ridges with a prevailing side-drift. Do not overlap spray swaths. Avoid spray drift onto nearby crops, especially onto cereals and grasses which are particularly susceptible to damage. Do not spray in windy weather.

## **SPRAY MIXING**

### **Powered conventional hydraulic sprayers**

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and put under agitation. Mix in the required volume of Clayton Orleans through the top filter or filling device and allow to fully disperse under agitation. Top up the tank with water and keep under agitation until sprayed out. Do not mix with extra adjuvant. Spray immediately after mixing.

### **Knapsack sprayers**

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water. Add the required volume of Clayton Orleans to the spray tank together with any utensil washings. Re-fit the lid and with a gentle rocking motion fully disperse the product throughout the partly filled spray tank. When dispersed, remove the lid and fill the spray tank with more clean water to the required level. After re-fitting the lid, repeat the rocking motion until a thorough mix is achieved. Do not mix with extra adjuvant. Spray immediately after mixing.

## **PROTECTION OF NON-TARGET ORGANISMS**

Avoid application within 6m of the field boundary to minimise effects on non-target insects or other arthropods.

## **PROCESSED CROPS**

Consult processors before treating crops being grown for processing.

## **FOLLOWING CROPS**

Should a treated crop subsequently fail for any reason or after a normal harvest, specified intervals must be observed before sowing to the next crop. Peas, field beans and winter oilseed rape may be sown after a recommended application of Clayton Orleans provided that at least 4 weeks have elapsed since last application. Winter wheat and winter barley may normally be sown if at least 2 weeks have elapsed since last application. At least 8 weeks after application must be allowed before the sowing of rye-grasses and 16 weeks after last application before the sowing of oats.

## **EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE**

Immediately after use wash the spraying machine and all utensils thoroughly with clean water and a wetting agent recommended for the cleaning of application equipment. Traces of herbicide left in the sprayer may result in damage to other crops.