

CLAYTON PONTOON

MAPP 13219

contains 480 g/l (44.6 % w/w) chlorpyrifos with aromatic hydrocarbon solvent
in an emulsifiable concentrate

Chlorpyrifos is an anticholinesterase organophosphate. Handle with care.

For the control of certain insect pests and red spider mite in a range of agricultural and horticultural crops and in forestry.



HARMFUL

**Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed
Flammable**



**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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL/FORESTRY INSECTICIDE

Crops:	Wheat, barley, oats, maize, sugar beet, onion, potato seed crops, grassland, managed amenity turf and amenity grassland. Broccoli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, calabrese, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage. Strawberry, raspberry, apple, pear, plum, blackcurrant, redcurrant, whitecurrant, gooseberry. Cut forest logs.
Maximum individual dose:	See under DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Maximum number of treatments:	” ” ”
Latest time of application:	” ” ”
Other specific restrictions:	” ” ”

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

Chlorpyrifos is an anticholinesterase organophosphorus compound. DO NOT USE if under medical advice NOT to work with such compounds.

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.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling drenched trays or peat blocks or modules of seedlings.

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.

DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show label where possible).

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.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from broadcast air-assisted sprayers to fall within 18m of surface waters or ditches. Aim spray away from water.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, or within 1m from the top of any ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water. THIS PRODUCT IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR BUFFER ZONE REDUCTION UNDER THE LERAP HORIZONTAL BOOM SPRAYERS SCHEME.

DANGEROUS TO BEES. Do not apply to crops in flower or to those in which bees are actively foraging. Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.

KEEP LIVESTOCK OUT of treated areas for at least 14 days following treatment.

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.

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

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.

Clayton Plant Protection (UK) Ltd.

Unit F10

Bracetown Business Park

CLONEE

Co. Meath

Ireland

Tel: (00 353) 1 8210127

Fax: (00 353) 1 8217747

Net contents: **5 litres**

PROTECT FROM FROST

Batch No:

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE (contains chlorpyrifos and aromatic hydrocarbon solvent). UN 3017; Class 6.1, 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.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

These may include excessive sweating, headache, weakness, faintness and giddiness, nausea, stomach pains, vomiting, small pupils, blurred vision, muscle twitching.

FIRST AID

If any of the above symptoms occur, particularly if there is any known contamination: STOP WORK. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin and hair. Prevent all exertion. Call Doctor AT ONCE and show him this label.

GUIDE TO DOCTOR

This product contains an anticholinesterase organophosphorus compound.

Specific Treatment

1. IN ALL CASES AND AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE inject atropine sulphate 2 mg or *pro rata* for children and repeat if necessary until fully atropinised.
2. IF AVAILABLE administer pralidoxime 1 gram by intra-muscular injection. Repeat after 3-4 hours.

Other measures

1. Keep airway clear.
2. Watch respiration - intubation with endotracheal tube or tracheotomy may be necessary in conjunction with artificial ventilation.
3. Put patient at complete rest in hospital for at least 24 hours.

Confirmation of Diagnosis

By estimating cholinesterase activity (5 ml blood, unhaemolysed, collected in an anticoagulant).

Further advice from the nearest National Poisons Information Centre.

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL/FORESTRY INSECTICIDE			
Crop or use	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Wheat, barley and oats	1.5 l/ha	Two per crop	Before flag leaf sheath extension (Zadoks 39)
	AND 1 l/ha	One per crop	Before flowering (Zadoks 59)
Maize	1.5 l/ha	-	21 days before harvest
Sugar beet	1.5 l/ha	One per crop	End of July in year of harvest
Onion	2 l/ha	One per crop	21 days before harvest
Potato (seed crop)	2 l/ha	Two per crop	21 days before harvest
Grassland	1.5 l/ha	One per year	14 days before cutting or grazing
Managed amenity turf and amenity grassland	1.5 l/ha	One per year	-
Broccoli Cabbage Calabrese Cauliflower Chinese cabbage	<i>Spray application:</i> 2 l/ha	Two per crop	21 days before harvest
Broccoli Brussels sprout Cabbage Calabrese Cauliflower Chinese cabbage	<i>Field drench application after drilling or transplanting:</i> 70 ml drench solution per plant	One per crop	4 days after transplanting or at seedling emergence
	OR 5 litres drench solution per 30 m row - see Other specific restrictions in either case	One per crop	4 days after transplanting or at seedling emergence
Brussels sprout Cabbage Calabrese Cauliflower	<i>Peat block drench application:</i> 100 ml product per 5000 blocks	One per crop prior to planting out	4 leaf stage
	<i>Module drench application</i> 50 ml product per 5000 modules - see Other specific restrictions in either case	One per crop prior to planting out	4 leaf stage
Pear	2 l/ha	Two per year	14 days before harvest - see Other specific restrictions
Plum	2 l/ha	Three per year	14 days before harvest - see Other specific restrictions
Apple	1 l/ha	One per year (pre-blossom)	Before flowering
	AND 2 l/ha	Three per year (post-blossom)	14 days before harvest - see Other specific restrictions

cont.

Strawberry	<i>Spray:</i> 1.5 l/ha	Two per crop	7 days before harvest
	AND 1 l/ha	One per crop	7 days before harvest
	<i>Drench:</i> 570 ml drench solution per plant - see Other specific restrictions	One per crop	- see Other specific restrictions
Raspberry	1.5 l/ha	<u>Maximum total dose</u> 3 l product/ha/year - see Other specific restrictions	7 days before harvest
Gooseberry	1.5 l/ha	One per year	14 days before harvest
Blackcurrant Redcurrant Whitecurrant	1.5 l/ha	Three per crop	14 days before harvest
Cut forest logs	<i>Spray treatment:</i> 700 ml spray solution per m ² - see Other specific restrictions	-	-
Other specific restrictions:			
<p>1) Drench applications must not exceed the following maximum concentrations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Listed brassicae (field use): 100 ml product per 100 litres water. (ii) Strawberries: 2 litres product per 1000 litres water. (iii) Peat blocks containing Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and calabrese: 100 ml product per 25 litres water. (iv) Modules containing Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and calabrese: 50 ml product per 5 litres water. <p>2) This product may only be applied as a drench treatment to strawberries at the end of the cropping season but before the end of November.</p> <p>3) Fruit crops must not be treated during flowering.</p> <p>4) When used on raspberries, the maximum number of applications must not exceed three per year.</p> <p>5) The spray application to cut logs must not exceed the concentration of 1 litre product per 100 litres of water.</p>			
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WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS

Up to two applications at 1.5 l product/ha may be made per crop before flag leaf sheath extension (up to Zadoks 39). A further application may be made per crop at 1 l product/ha before flowering (up to Zadoks 59).

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Frit fly	<p>❗ Winter wheat after grass and late-sown spring oats are most susceptible to attack.</p> <p>Predicted attack (for winter wheat only)</p> <p>▶▶ Spray after drilling but before crop emergence.</p> <p>Damage to central shoot seen</p> <p>▶▶ Spray immediately. The damage limitation of an application later than 2 leaves of spring oats is likely to be reduced.</p>	1.5 l/ha in 200-1000 l/ha water.
Leatherjackets	<p>Predicted attack</p> <p>See section on leatherjackets in GRASSLAND.</p> <p>Damage is seen</p> <p>▶▶ Spray immediately</p>	1.5 l/ha in 200-1000 l/ha water.
Wheat bulb fly	<p>Predicted attack</p> <p>▶▶ Usually early January to end of February at the start of egg hatch. In some years egg hatch occurs over an extended period and a second application is justified, especially on organic soils.</p> <p>Damage is seen</p> <p>▶▶ Spray immediately.</p> <p>❗ The appearance of dead hearts indicates an established attack. Treatment at this time is less effective.</p>	1.5 l/ha in 200-1000 l/ha water.
Wheat blossom midge larvae	<p>▶▶ Between ear emergence and the start of flowering as soon as threshold midge numbers are reached.</p>	1 l/ha in 200-1000 l/ha water.

GRASSLAND, AMENITY GRASSLAND AND MANAGED AMENITY TURF

Maximum number of treatments per crop or situation: one per year.

Grassland must not be grazed or harvested for at least 14 days after application.

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Frit fly	<p>Predicted attack</p> <p>▶▶ Spray at crop emergence.</p> <p>Damage to central shoot seen</p> <p>▶▶ Spray immediately.</p>	1.5 l/ha in 200-1000 l/ha water
Leatherjackets	<p>Predicted attack</p> <p>▶▶ Spray from early-November to end-March during mild weather. The best time to spray to control leatherjackets in grassland is in early November. However efficacy is likely to be reduced at this time if the weather is cold, as the larvae are not so active at the surface during cold weather. The alternative is to treat during a subsequent period of mild weather occurring up to the end of March but reduced efficacy must be accepted.</p> <p>Damage is seen</p> <p>▶▶ Spray as soon as practicable.</p>	1.5 l/ha in 200-1000 l/ha water

SUGAR BEET

Maximum number of treatments per crop: one

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Leatherjackets in sugar beet	<p>Predicted attack following grass</p> <p>▶▶ Spray the old grassland from early-November to end-March during mild weather but before ploughing - see leatherjackets in GRASSLAND.</p> <p>Damage is seen</p> <p>▶▶ Spray as soon as practicable spray from the 2 fully expanded true-leaves (each 10mm long) of the beet.</p> <p>△ Leatherjacket populations will be reduced but are not fully controlled by this treatment.</p>	1.5 l/ha in 200-1000 l/ha water
Pygmy mangold beetle (reduction of damage)	▶▶ Spray as soon as practicable spray from the 2 fully expanded true-leaves (each 10mm long) of the beet.	1.5 l/ha in at least 200 l/ha water
<p>⊖ Do not treat beet growing under stress or within 5 days before or after any other treatment. Do not apply in any tank-mixture.</p>		

MAIZE

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Frit fly	▶▶ Spray from 50% to full emergence but before the seedlings have more than two leaves	1.5 l/ha in 200-1000 l/ha water

BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE, CALABRESE, CAULIFLOWER (before planting-out)

Maximum number of drench treatments prior to planting-out: one per crop.

△ Additional field treatment may be required after planting-out if the cabbage root fly attack is expected to be heavy.

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Cabbage root fly	Lay the trays on polythene sheet at the time of sowing to avoid contamination of the underlying glasshouse soil when the planned treatment is applied.	<i>Peat blocks:</i> 100 ml in at least 25 litres of water per 5000 regular-size peat blocks
To control first generation larvae in crops to be planted-out after 1 st April.	▶▶ Treat at 3-4 true leaves. 1. Irrigate lightly from above before treatment. 2. Repeat the irrigation after treatment for a longer period to disperse the insecticide within the growing medium, but not so much as to cause leaching. This will reduce the chances of the plants being scorched.	<i>Modules:</i> 50 ml in at least 5 litres of water per 5000 regular-size modules
⊖ Do not treat peat blocks or modules to be planted-out before 1 st April.	<p>⊖ Do not apply with any other product.</p> <p>△ Apply accurately. Overdosing may result in crop damage.</p> <p>△ Do not over-water in the first 24 hours after treatment.</p> <p>△ When planting out, the surface of the peat block or module must be kept level with the surrounding soil and its treated surface fully exposed. Soil on the surface of the block might reduce efficacy.</p>	

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE, CALABRESE, CAULIFLOWER, CHINESE CABBAGE (post-planting/post-emergence in-field drench)

Maximum number of treatments: one drench application per crop.

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Cabbage root fly (first generation)	Apply as a drench in a 15 cm (6") band along the row or as a single plant drench. Direct-sown crops emerging after mid-April ▶▶ At seedling emergence Crops transplanted after mid-April ▶▶ Within 4 days of transplanting	100 ml/100 l water applied at: <u>Band drench</u> 5 l per 30m of row. <u>Single plant drench</u> 70 ml/plant.

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, CALABRESE, CAULIFLOWER, CHINESE CABBAGE (post-planting in-field spray)

Maximum number of treatments: two spray applications per crop.

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Aphids	▶▶ Spray immediately aphid influx occurs. △ Cover the plants thoroughly with spray.	1 l/ha in 600-1000 l/ha water plus authorised non-ionic wetting agent
Caterpillars	▶▶ Spray immediately larvae or damage is seen, ordinarily early summer.	1.5 l/ha in 600-1000 l/ha water plus authorised non-ionic wetting agent
Leatherjackets	▶▶ Apply to the prepared seedbed before drilling or transplanting.	1.5 l/ha in at least 200 l/ha water
Cutworms	See general recommendation for this pest.	

CUTWORMS IN DETAILED CROPS

Maximum number of treatments per crop: two for the detailed brassicas and seed crops of potato; one per crop for onions. These applications are inclusive of applications recommended to control other pests given elsewhere on this label.

Crop	Treatment advice	Dose
Broccoli Cabbage Calabrese Cauliflower Chinese cabbage Bulb onion Potato for seed only	▶▶ Spray immediately cutworms or their damage is seen or upon professional advice provided that the crop is soundly established. △ Drought stresses on potatoes must be relieved before application; var. Desirée is particularly sensitive.	2 l/ha in 600-1000 l/ha water.

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS

Dose for pre-blossom sprays 1 l/ha product in 250-2000 l/ha water.	Dose for post-blossom sprays 2 l/ha product in 250-2000 l/ha water.
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APPLES

Maximum number of treatments: one per year at 1 l/ha pre-blossom plus three per year at 2 l/ha post-blossom.

Pest	Treatment advice
Apple blossom weevil	▶▶ At bud burst. ⓘ Usually controlled by a spray at late green cluster to pink bud
Aphids	▶▶ At bud burst to pink bud.
Tortrix moths	ⓘ Usually controlled by a spray at late green cluster to pink bud
Winter moths	▶▶ Repeat at petal fall for rosy leaf-curling aphid and rosy apple aphid. △ Use at least 1000 l/ha water if curled leaf damage has been sustained.
Apple sucker	▶▶ At green cluster to pink bud. If common green capsid is present, repeat at petal fall.
Capsids	
Sawfly	▶▶ At petal fall. Repeat if necessary.
Codling moth	▶▶ Just before the first eggs hatch, usually mid-late June. Repeat 14 days later and again, after a further 14 days, if required.
Summer tortrix	
Woolly aphid	ⓘ The sprays timed for codling moth and summer tortrix will normally give simultaneous control of woolly aphid.
Non-organophosphorus resistant strains of red spider mite	ⓘ A programme of sprays timed to control the main insect pests of apples will normally give simultaneous control of susceptible strains of red spider mite.

PEARS

Maximum number of treatments: two per year.

Pest	Treatment advice
Aphids	▶▶ At bud burst to white bud. Repeat post-blossom if necessary for aphid and capsid.
Capsids	
Tortrix moths	
Winter moths	
Pear sucker	▶▶ Post-blossom if necessary. △ Apply at high volume for this pest.
Codling moth	▶▶ Just before the first eggs hatch, usually mid-late June. Repeat 14 days later.
Non-organophosphorus resistant strains of red spider mite	ⓘ A programme of sprays timed to control the main insect pests of pears will normally give simultaneous control of susceptible strains of red spider mite.

PLUMS

Maximum number of treatments: three per year.

Pest	Treatment advice
Aphids	▶▶ At bud burst to white bud. Repeat 7-10 days after petal fall, at cot split, for post-blossom winter moths.
Winter moths	
Tortrix moths	
Mealy plum aphid	▶▶ As soon as the aphids appear in May or June. Repeat as necessary
Damson-hop aphid (non-organophosphorus resistant strains)	
Non-organophosphorus resistant strains of red spider mite	ⓘ A programme of sprays timed to control the main insect pests of plums will normally give simultaneous control of susceptible strains of red spider mite.

RASPBERRY

Maximum total dose: 3 litres product/ha/year

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Aphids	▶▶ Before flowering as required.	1 l/ha in 500-2000 l/ha water.
Cane midge	▶▶ Early-mid May in the south ranging to late May or early June in Scotland, but as soon as the distinctive growth splits in the new canes appear or upon professional advice. Repeat after 10-14 days before the start of flowering at the latest. Spray the lower 60 cm (24") of young cane. ⓘ The time of appearance of the growth splits varies with the seasonal weather. In a cold spring, their appearance may be delayed by 7 days or so.	1 l/ha in 500 l/ha water.
Raspberry beetle	▶▶ At first pink fruit.	1 l/ha in at least 1000 l/ha water.
Non-organophosphorus resistant strains of red spider mite	▶▶ When the pest appears, if necessary. ⓘ Sprays applied at first pink fruit to control insect pests will normally control susceptible strains of red spider mite present.	1.5 l/ha in 500-2000 l/ha water.

GOOSEBERRY

Maximum number of treatments: one per year

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Aphids	▶▶ On appearance of aphid. ⊘ Do not apply during flowering.	1 l/ha in 1000-2000 l/ha water.
Capsids	▶▶ Before the first flower opens.	1 l/ha in 1000-2000 l/ha water.
Caterpillar	▶▶ Normally just after flowering on appearance of pest. ⊘ Do not apply during flowering. △ Spray must penetrate to the middle of bushes.	1 l/ha in 1000-2000 l/ha water.
Non-organophosphorus resistant strains of red spider mite	▶▶ Normally end-April to early-May on appearance of the pest.	1.5 l/ha in at least 2000 l/ha water.

STRAWBERRY

Maximum number of spray treatments: one per crop at 1 l/ha for aphids and tortrix plus two per crop at 1.5 l/ha against other pests.

Maximum number of drench treatments: one per crop

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Aphids	Protected crops ▶▶ Normally during March. Non-protected crops ▶▶ On appearance of aphids, sometimes in late-March, but normally in mid-April before flowering. Runner production beds and maiden plantings ▶▶ In mid-May.	1 l/ha in 1000 l/ha water.
Tortrix caterpillars	▶▶ Normally in April on appearance of the pest.	1 l/ha in 1000 l/ha water.
Strawberry blossom weevil	▶▶ As soon as damage is seen prior to the start of flowering. Repeat within this time span if the attack is severe.	1.5 l/ha in 1000 l/ha water.
Non-organophosphorus resistant strains of red spider mite	ⓘ Sprays applied to control insect pests will normally give simultaneous control of susceptible strains of red spider mite making specific treatment unnecessary. ▶▶ If required, on appearance of the pest, ordinarily early April for non-protected crops but a month earlier for protected crops.	1.5 l/ha in 1000 l/ha water.
Vine weevil (non-protected crops)	▶▶ Apply as a drench to the crowns after picking and leaf topping. Treat late-season varieties after harvest but before end-November. △ Users must test drench any unfamiliar variety to check the safety of the treatment before applying to large numbers of plants.	2 litres per 1000 l water applied at 285-570 ml per crown.

BLACKCURRANTS, REDCURRANTS, WHITECURRANTS

Maximum number of treatments per crop: three

Pest	Treatment advice	Dose
Aphids	▶▶ On appearance of aphid. ⊘ Do not apply during flowering.	1 l/ha in 1000-2000 l/ha water.
Capsids Caterpillar	▶▶ Before the first flower opens. Repeat 3 weeks later after flowering is complete.	1 l/ha in 1000-2000 l/ha water.
Non-organophosphorus resistant strains of red spider mite	▶▶ After the fruit is set. Repeat if required. ⓘ Over-wintering populations can be prevented by an application after picking.	1.5 l/ha in at least 2000 l/ha water.

FORESTRY

Pest and situation	Treatment advice	Dose
Protection of unstripped forest logs against Ambrosia beetle, Larch shoot beetle and Pine shoot beetle.	▶▶ Spray logs at risk before an attack is expected. Completely cover single logs with spray or as much as possible of the surface of stacked logs. △ Avoid application in windy or cold weather.	1 litre Clayton Pontoon in 100 litres of water <i>Single logs:</i> apply 500 ml of spray per m ² surface area <i>Stacked logs:</i> apply 700 ml of spray per m ² stack surface area

RESISTANT STRAINS

△ Strains of some aphid species, pear suckers and spider mite resistant to one or more groups of insecticides are widespread. Where strains resistant to products containing chlorpyrifos occur, Clayton Pontoon is unlikely to give satisfactory control. Repeat treatments are likely to result in lower levels of control. Where repeat treatments are necessary, use different active ingredients. For damson-hop aphid, wherever possible use different active ingredients in a programme of treatments.

CROP, SOIL AND WEATHER FACTORS

△ When the availability of chlorpyrifos in soil is a relevant part of the control measure, e.g. for cabbage root fly and leatherjacket control, efficacy may be reduced on soils of raised organic matter or on organic or peaty soils owing to adsorption on the organic matter.

⊘ Do not apply during periods of cold weather, frost or snow or if cold weather has been forecast. The efficacy of Clayton Pontoon is reduced when soil temperature is 5°C (41°F) or below.

⊘ 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.

SPRAY MIXING

Part-fill the spray tank with clean water and put under agitation. Mix in the required volume of Clayton Pontoon through the top filter or filling device. Top up the tank with water and keep under agitation until sprayed out. When co-applying compatible products, add each separately to the spray tank, mixing Clayton Pontoon in the spray tank first unless directed otherwise.

SPRAY APPLICATION

Apply the recommended dose as a MEDIUM spray (BCPC) in the recommended volume of water using the highest volume in the densest crops. Ensure good cover of the crop leaves including those in the middle of trees or bushes when relevant.

PROCESSED CROPS

Consult processors before treating crops being grown for processing.

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.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

▶▶ = Recommended time or period of application

△ = Cautionary note

⊘ = Prohibited use or action

ⓘ = Advisory information