

CLAYTON RASP

Contains 25 % w/w rimsulfuron, a sulfonylurea herbicide, in a water dispersible granule. A herbicide for the control of certain broad-leaved weeds in potatoes and forage maize. **MAPP 15952**

Clayton Rasp contains 250 g/kg rimsulfuron



Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Avoid release to the environment.

Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents / container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

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).

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use

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 HERBICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Potato	50 g/ha	One per crop	Before the most advanced shoots are 25cm high
Forage maize	50 g/ha	One per crop	Before the 4-collar fully emerged stage

Other specific restrictions

1. This product may only be applied from 1st February in the year of harvest until the specified latest time of application.
2. To avoid the build-up of resistance, do not apply this or any other product containing an ALS inhibitor herbicide with claims for the control of grass weeds, more than once per crop.

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.

Approval Holder :-

Clayton Plant Protection (UK) Ltd.,
Bracetown Business Park
Clonee, Dublin 15. Ireland.
Tel: (00 353) 1 8210127
Email: info@cpp.ag
www.cpp.ag

Contents: 120 grams e

STORE IN A COOL, DRY PLACE
PROTECT FROM FROST

Batch No:

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.

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.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.

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

Environmental protection

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

EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO AVOID DRIFT ONTO NON-TARGET PLANTS OUTSIDE OF THE TARGET AREA.

Storage and disposal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

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

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

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

EMPTY CONTAINER COMPLETELY and dispose of safely.

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

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 Rasp is a sulfonyleurea herbicide, active against a range of broad-leaved weeds primarily by foliar uptake. It also has some activity against common couch. Growth of susceptible treated weeds is halted almost immediately. The weeds then die slowly with obvious yellowing occurring at about 10 days after application. As herbicide uptake is through the weed leaves, potatoes and forage maize grown on all soil types, including organic soils, may be treated.

	Potatoes	Forage maize
Crop and varietal restrictions	All current recommended varieties may be treated. Do not use on potatoes destined for seed.	The following varieties may be treated - Andrea, Diamante, Facet, Folio, LG2080 (Alarik), LG2246 (Levis), Melody, Rival, Sonia, Trophée. Please contact your Distributor for information regarding use on other varieties.
After-use restrictions	The scope for further immediate cropping after use is limited – see FOLLOWING CROPS.	
Period of application for the crop	Apply after planting to before the most advanced crop shoots are 25 cm high. Do not apply before 1 st February.	Apply after crop emergence to before the 4 th collar has fully emerged.
Timing for weed control	Ideally apply between the full emergence of the cotyledons and 2 true-leaves, when weeds are growing actively in a warm, moist environment. Under good conditions most susceptible weeds are controlled up to 6 true leaves.	
Rate of application	Apply 50 g/ha of Clayton Rasp with an authorised non-ionic wetting agent at 0.1 % v/v	Apply 50 g/ha of Clayton Rasp with an authorised non-ionic wetting agent at 0.1 % v/v.
Application volume	Apply in 200 litres of water per ha in conjunction with the authorised adjuvant at 100 ml per 100 litres of water (0.1 % v/v).	

RESTRICTIONS AND CROP CONDITIONS

Do not apply to wet foliage or when rain is imminent or frost is forecast.

Application during periods of wide fluctuations between day and night temperatures is to be avoided.

Application at temperatures above 21°C at high light intensities should similarly be avoided.

Weed control may be reduced when growth is restricted during dry weather.

Crops under stress or of reduced vigour due to other herbicides, water-logging, drought, low temperatures, soil compaction, soil acidity, improper nutrition or other factors causing stress that restrict crop growth, should not be treated with Clayton Rasp. The most frequently observed reactions of a treated crop under stress, whether soil or weather related, are a yellowing of the foliage, crop stunting or loss of vigour. These effects are normally short-lived and in most cases are without result upon subsequent growth or yield; however if the stress on the crop is persistent or was not relieved before treatment, some loss of yield may result.

CULTIVATIONS

All cultivations should be completed at least 7 days, preferably earlier, before application to allow weeds to germinate. Potato ridges must be firm and stable, preferably with rounded shoulders. Soil disturbance after application will only encourage fresh weed germination. Post-application cultivations should be avoided.

APPLICATION

Apply as a MEDIUM spray (BCPC) produced at 2-3 bar through a conventional hydraulic sprayer in 200 L/ha of water to achieve good coverage of the weeds. Spray accurately to avoid overlapping spray swaths. Avoid spray drift. Do not spray wet foliage or if rain might fall within 6 hours.

MIXING

Ensure that the spray equipment is clean and correctly adjusted before use. Quarter-fill the spray tank with clean water and put under agitation. Add the required amount of Clayton Rasp to the water. Fill the tank with water to the level required and keep the mixture under agitation until completion of spraying; do not allow mixed spray to stand in the tank. Spray immediately after mixing.

COMPATIBILITY AND TREATMENTS IN SEQUENCE

Clayton Rasp is compatible for co-application with metribuzin for use on potatoes (note that metribuzin products carry varietal restrictions). Please contact your distributor regarding choice of a suitable wetting agent and further information on tank-mixtures. When tank-mixing follow the Directions for Use of the other product to be applied in the tank-mix together with those of this label. Disperse Clayton Rasp in the spray tank before mixing in the partner product.

- Do not tank-mix with foliar or liquid fertilisers or organophosphorus insecticides.
- Do not apply Clayton Rasp to forage maize already treated or to be treated with organophosphorus insecticides.
- Do not apply Clayton Rasp in sequence or in tank mixture with a product containing any other sulfonylurea.

An application of Clayton Rasp may follow a pre-emergence herbicide provided that crop vigour has been maintained.

UNDER-SOWING

Crops under-sown or intended for under-sowing must not be treated with Clayton Rasp.

PROCESSED CROPS

Consult processors before treating crops intended for processing.

SPRAY DRIFT/GROUND CONTAMINATION

Avoid damage by drift onto broad-leaved plants outside the target area or onto ponds, waterways and ditches. Take special precautions to prevent drift onto any susceptible crop. All broad-leaved crops such as tomatoes, lettuce, oilseed rape, vegetables, turnips, swedes, sugar beet, peas, beans, glasshouse crops, fruit, ornamentals etc. are susceptible by spray contact or ground contamination. Do not spray in windy weather. Emptying or cleaning of spray machinery must not be conducted on cropped land or land intended for cropping with any crop other than potatoes or forage maize

FOLLOWING CROPS



Only winter wheat may be sown as a following crop in the same year as the treatment. Only wheat, barley or maize may be sown in the spring in the year following the treatment. Any crop may be sown in the second autumn following treatment.

WEED RESISTANCE

This product contains rimsulfuron, an ALS inhibitor, also classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee as being in Group B.

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

Repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action can lead to the evolution of strains of weeds resistant to the herbicides having that mode of action, to the extent that the resistant strains become dominant. Strains of some annual weeds 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.

- Rotate herbicides with different modes of action or, if feasible, use mixtures.
- Do not rely on herbicides of one mode of action, e.g. ALS-inhibitors, in the same field over several years.
- Treat weeds when they are small and actively growing for maximum control.

WEED CONTROL

The susceptibility of weeds under good conditions is indicated below. Best overall weed control is obtained from a treatment applied between the cotyledon and 2 true-leaf stages. Weed control may be reduced when growing conditions are less than optimal, e.g. when the soil is dry.

Weed species	Clayton Rasp @ 50 g/ha + adjuvant	
	At cotyledon to 2 leaves	At 2 to 6 leaves
Black-bindweed	MS	MR
Charlock	S	S
Chickweed, common	S	S
Cleavers	S	S
Dead-nettle, red	S	S
Fat-hen	MR	MR
Hemp-nettle, common	S	S
Knotgrass	MS	R
Mayweed, scentless	S	S
Nettle, small	S	S
Nightshade, black	MS	R
Persicaria, pale	MS	MR
Redshank	S	MS
Volunteer oilseed rape	S	S

Useful suppression of common couch (*Elymus repens*) in the year of application may result when application coincides with the weed being at its 4-6 leaves stage.

S = susceptible MS = moderately susceptible MR = moderately resistant R = resistant

AFTER USE



Thoroughly clean all spray equipment immediately after completion of spraying with the aid of the suitable proprietary sprayer cleaner used according to its label instructions. Failure to clean the equipment thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the lid, may result in damage to sensitive crops subsequently sprayed with the same spray equipment.

1. Immediately after spraying drain the tank completely. Any contamination on the outside of the spraying equipment should be removed by washing with clean water.
 2. Rinse the inside of the tank with clean water and flush through booms and hoses using at least one-tenth of the spray tank volume. Drain the tank completely.
 3. Half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the tank cleaner at the recommended rate. Agitate and then flush the boom and hoses with the cleaning solution. Top up the tank with water making sure the tank is completely full and allow to stand for 15 minutes under agitation. Flush the boom and hoses again and drain the tank completely. If it is not possible to drain the tank completely, step 3 must be repeated before going on to step 4.
 4. Nozzles and filters should be removed and cleaned separately with a tank cleaner at a recommended strength.
 5. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the boom and hoses using at least one-tenth of the spray tank volume. Drain the tank completely and allow sprayer to dry.
 6. Follow the 'Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Pesticides on Farms and Holdings' for the disposal of washings. Do not spray onto land intended for cropping with sensitive crops.
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