




CLAYTON GATSO

A graminicide for the control of certain grass weeds post-emergence in winter oilseed rape and sugar beet. Contains 120 g/l clethodim in an emulsifiable concentrate with solvent naphtha (petroleum) heavy aromatic.

MAPP 20434

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| CLAYTON GATSO contains 120g/L clethodim | |
| Contains Solvesso 150ND | |
|  | DANGER May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Contains clethodim. May produce an allergic reaction. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |
|  | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Do not breathe vapours. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves. |
|  | IF SWALLOWED: call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Do NOT induce vomiting. 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. |
| 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 | | | |
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| Crop | Maximum individual applications | Maximum number | Latest time of application |
| Winter oilseed rape | 1 l/ha | 1 per crop | 31 st October in the year of planting. |
| Sugar beet | | 1 per crop | 1 l/ha Before row closure and 56 days before harvest |
| Other specific restrictions : 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 clethodim. | | | |
| 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

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 and when 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.

Wear suitable gloves.

TAKE OFF IMMEDIATELY all contaminated clothing.

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

WHEN USING, DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

DO NOT BREATHE VAPOUR/SPRAY.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

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

Environmental protection

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.
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Storage and disposal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.
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.

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| Approval Holder :- Clayton Plant Protection (UK) Ltd., Bracetown Business Park Clonee, Dublin 15. Ireland. Tel: (00 353) 1 8210127 Email: info@claytonpp.com www.claytonpp.com | Contents: 5 litres e STORE IN A COOL DRY PLACE PROTECT FROM FROST SHAKE THOROUGHLY BEFORE POURING Batch No: |
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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.

INTRODUCTION

Clayton Gatso is a systemic, selective, non-residual herbicide for the post-emergence control of annual and grass weeds in oilseed rape and sugar beet. After application the compound is rapidly absorbed by the treated plant parts and is readily translocated to the root system and to the aerial growing parts of the plant. Typical symptoms on susceptible grass weeds visible 1-2 weeks after application are stunting of growth and yellowing of leaves of the treated plants, followed by plant death.

WHEN TO SPRAY - Only weeds which have emerged at the time of application will be controlled. The optimum timing of application is from 3 leaves to beginning of tillering for annual grass weeds,
For annual grass weeds, sufficient foliage should have emerged to absorb the spray. It is important also to apply when the weeds have not yet begun to compete with the crop. Clayton Gatso can be used on all soil types.

WEATHER CONDITIONS - After application, Clayton Gatso requires at least 12 hours without rain for uptake to be complete. Weeds suffering stress because of drought, frost, waterlogging, natural dieback or other environmental conditions will not be growing actively and so will not be well controlled, as such conditions could interfere with uptake and translocation of Clayton Gatso.

Do not spray in very windy conditions and ensure that spray does not drift onto neighbouring vegetation, especially susceptible types such as cereals (maize particularly) and grasses.

The use of drift-reducing nozzle types should be taken as a matter of course to avoid spray drift on adjacent areas, particularly if the product is used on fields adjacent to young cereal crops.

Do not spray when temperatures or air moisture are very high or very low; the optimal range of temperatures for spraying is 8-25°C, and the optimal air moisture is above 65%.

WEED CONTROL

| SPECIES | RATE OF APPLICATION | TIMING OF APPLICATION (weed stage) |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
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| Black-grass Volunteer wheat Volunteer barley Annual meadow-grass | 1.0 litre per hectare | 3 fully-expanded leaves until the weeds have five tillers. On Annual meadow-grass, the optimal stage of application is 3 fully expanded leaves and beginning of tillering. |
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Do not cultivate for at least two weeks after application to allow time for translocation to occur. Leave a longer interval (up to 3 weeks) if growing conditions are poor.

RESISTANCE

Strains of some annual grasses (eg Black-grass, Wild Oats, 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 adviser or product manufacturer.

This product contains clethodim 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.

Clayton Gatso may control some resistant populations of black-grass to some other ACCase inhibitors. Do not use reduced doses of Clayton Gatso on grassweeds where resistance is suspected.

Populations of annual grasses may show resistance to Clayton Gatso and will not be fully controlled. It is recommended to adopt a long-term strategy integrating cultural and chemical measures.

The following are the key elements of the resistance management strategy:

- Always follow WRAG guidelines for preventing and managing herbicide resistant weeds,
- Maximise the use of cultural control measures wherever possible (e.g. crop rotation, ploughing, delayed drilling etc.) - Use tank mixes or sequences of effective herbicides with different modes of action within individual crops, or successive crops (SEE WARNINGS)
- To reduce the risk of developing resistance applications of Clayton Gatso should be made to young, actively growing weeds.
- Identify as much as possible the herbicides to which your grass weeds are resistant. This can help you to determine the most appropriate herbicides to use.
- Monitor fields regularly and investigate the reasons for any poor control.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY CROP

Avoid overlapping spray swaths as crop damage and reduced yields could result.

Do not spray if rain or frost is expected, or if the foliage is wet.

Do not spray in very windy conditions and ensure that spray does not drift onto neighbouring vegetation, especially susceptible types such as cereals (maize particularly) and grasses.

The use of drift reducing nozzle types should be taken as a matter of course to avoid spray drift on adjacent areas, particularly if the product is used on fields adjacent to young cereal crops.

Oilseed rape (winter): It is recommended to apply Clayton Gatso at 1 L/ha from the 4 true leaf stage during a period when grass weeds and crop are growing actively in the autumn.

Do not apply Clayton Gatso after the end of October.

Avoid later applications (after mid-October) to earlier flowering or maturing varieties of oilseed rape (6 or above) and to crops drilled on or before 25th August.

Avoid any other chemical application within 14 days before or after an application of Clayton Gatso.

Do not apply immediately after a period of frosty weather. In case of frost occurring some days after application, phytotoxic effects could be observed on the crop.

Sugar beet: Clayton Gatso can be applied at 1.0 L/ha when the crop has fully expanded cotyledons or first leaves until before row closure.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Half fill the spray tank with clean water and start the agitation. Shake the container well before use and pour in the required amount of product. Rinse and empty containers thoroughly and add the washings to the spray tank. Add the remainder of the water and continue the agitation until spraying is completed.

Application should be made in water volumes of 200 – 400 litres per hectare.

Application should be made using a FINE or MEDIUM spray as defined by BCPC. Clayton Gatso does not require the addition of any adjuvant.

FOLLOWING CROPS

Broadleaved crops may be sown at any time following normally harvested crops or the failure of a crop treated with Clayton Gatso. It is recommended to wait at least 4 weeks before sowing wheat, barley or maize after a crop treated with Clayton Gatso. Soil should be thoroughly cultivated to a depth of 20 cm before sowing.

WARNINGS

Consult processors before using on crops grown for processing

Prevent drift onto crops and plants outside of the target area, especially susceptible graminaceous plants.

Do not apply to crops suffering from stress such as frost, pest or disease attack, previous herbicide treatments, or if rain or frost is expected, or crops of low vigour.

Allow at least 14 days between application of Clayton Gatso and other herbicides.

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