GROUP

4 **HERBICIDES**



A soluble concentrate formulation containing 360 g/L [30.0% w/w] 2,4-D and 315 g/L [26.2% w/w] of MCPA both as the DMA salt for the control of broad-leaved weeds in winter and spring cereals and in grassland.



DANGER

Causes serious eye damage. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Wear eve protection, face protection, protective dothing. protective gloves.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF SWALLOWED: Call a doctor, a POISON CENTRE if you feel unwell. 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. Contains 2.4-D DMA Salt, May produce an alleraic reaction.

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE

| Crop | Maximum individual dose (L product/ha) | Maximum numbers of treatments | Latest time of application |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Barley (spring) Barley (winter) Oats (winter) Wheat (spring) Wheat (winter) | 2.5 | 1 per crop | Before first node detectable stage |
| Grassland | 3.5 | 1 per year | |

Other specific restrictions.

Not to be applied before end of February in the year of harvest

Do not apply by hand-held equipment

Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside the taraet area.

Non returnable containers must not be re-used for any purpose.

Livestock must be kept out of treated areas for at least 2 weeks and until poisonous weed such as ragwort have died and become unpalatable.

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 AND FACE PROTECTION (FACE SHIELD) when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES 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. IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show the label where possible)

IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES. RINSE IMMEDIATELY with plenty of water and seek medical advice

WHEN USING DO NOT FAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and afterwork

Environmental Protection

Do not contaminate surface waters with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmy ards and roads. Livestock must be kept out of treated areas for at least 2 weeks following treatment. IF RAGWORT IS PRESENT, FOLLOW THE GUIDANCE IN THE 'DIRECTIONS FOR USE'.

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

Nufarm UK Limited, Wyke Lane, Wyke, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD12 9EJ. UK.

Technical Helpline telephone number: 01274 694714 24-hour emergency telephone number: 01274 696603





DIRECTIONS FOR USE

MPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the product label. All instructions within this section must be read carefully in order o obtain safe and successful use of this product.

RESTRICTIONS

AVOID SPRAYING when the wind would cause drift and damage to neighbouring crops.

AVOID damage by spray drift on to susceptible crops such as beet, brassicas, lettuce, tomatoes, peas, potatoes, fruit crops and ornamentals

DO NOT apply to crops suffering from stress as a result of frost or drought.

DO NOT apply in periods of drought, frosty weather or if frosts are expected.

DO NOT roll or harrow crops within seven days before or after spraying with LUPO.

DO NOT apply LUPO to crops suffering from herbicide damage or stress caused by pest attack, nutrition defects or weather.

DO NOT apply immediately before or after sowing the crop.

AVOID overlapping spray swaths.

DO NOT apply during rain or if rain is expected.

DO NOT use the first four mowings for mulching.

DO NOT apply in volumes less than 200 litres of water per hectare

Wash equipment thoroughly with water and wetting agent or liquid detergent immediately after use. Traces of product can cause narm to susceptible crops sprayed later.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

LUPO should be applied when the crop is actively growing and is at the correct growth stage. The best results will be obtained if spraying s done while the majority of annual weeds are at the seedling stage and perennials when the flower bud is forming.

Cereals

LUPO applied at 2.5 L product/ha will control those annual and perennial weeds listed below.

| Susceptible | Moderately Susceptible | Moderately Resistant |
|--|--|---|
| Black Mustard Charlock Com Buttercup (1) Creeping thistle (1) Fat hen Field Penny-cress Hairy tare Shepherds Purse (1) Small nettle (1) Treacle Mustard Volunteer Oilseed Rape | Common Mouse Ear Common Poppy Corn buttercup (2) Creeping Thistle (2) Field Forget me not Prickly Sow Thistle (1) Scarlet Pimpernel (1) Shepherds Purse (2) Small Nettle (2) Shepherds Purse (2) | Black Bindweed (1) Common Chickweed (1) Dove's foot cranesbill (2) Fumitory (1) Groundsel (1) Knotgrass (1) Pale Persicaria (1) Redshank (1) Scarlet pimpernel (2) Shepherd's needle (1) Common Field Speedwell (1) |
| Volunteer Oilseed Rape White Mustard Wild Radish (Runch) (1) | Shepherds Purse (2) Small Nettle (2) Wild Radish (Runch) (2) Wild Turnip | Common Field Speedwell (1) |

¹⁾ At seedling stage (from cotyledon to two true leaves).

2) At young plant stage (from 3 true leaves until the early flower bud stage).

Grassland

| Application Rate | Susceptible | Moderately Susceptible | Moderately Resistant |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| 2.5 L product/ha | Broadleaved dock (1) Bulbous butlercup (1) Creeping butlercup Creeping thistle (1) Crowfoot (1) Curled dock (1) Greater plantain Hoary plantain Ribwort plantain Soft rush (1) Spear thistle (1) | Creeping thistle (2) Crowfoot (2) Curled dock (2) Dandelion Field bindweed Hoary pepperwort Soft rush (2) Spear thistle (2) Stinging nettle | Broadleaved dock (2) Bulbous buttercup (2) Colts foot Common sorrel Field horsetail (1) Marsh horsetail Perennial sowthistle Sheep's sorrel |
| 3.5 L product/ha | Autumn Hawkbit Dandelion (1) Field bindweed Hedge bindweed Hoary pepperwort Stinging nettle (1) | Cat's ear Colts foot Common Ragwort Daisy Horse radish Knapweed Mouse ear hawkweed | |

1) At seedling stage only (from cotyledon to two true leaves)

2) At young plant stage (from 3 true leaves until the early flower bud stage)

Complete or near completé kill. Susceptible

Moderately susceptible Good control if attention is given to timing

Moderatelý resistant Variable effect, useful control cannot be relied on.

The time of application is best determined according to growth stage of the weeds present, however the following

weeds should be treated at the timinas stated below.

Bulbous buttercup - Treat in the autumn, on new leaf, and in the spring.

Creeping buttercup - Treat in spring or early summer. Creeping thistle - Treat at the early flower stage.

Curled dock - Treat pre-flowering or after defoliation.

Field horsetail - When growing well (usually May-June).

Marsh horsetail - When growing well (usually May-June).

Ragwort-Treat in the autumn followed by a sequential application in the spring at rosette stage, before flower spikes start to grow.

Soft rush - Treat in April-June. Stems should be cut and removed either four weeks before or after treatment.

Spear thistle - Treat at the early flower stage.

Where raawort is present users should consult the Code of Practice on How to Prevent the Spread of Raawort Ragwort plants sprayed with this herbicide are more palatable and contain higher levels of toxins. Animals should be excluded from tréated greas until any ragwort has completely recovered or died and there is no visible sign of the dead weed. Do not include treated ragwort in hay or silage crops.

Newly sown grass leys

When LUPO is applied to newly sown grass at 2.5 L product/ha, the seedlings of weeds will be controlled as indicated n the weeds controlled cereals table.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

LUPO should be applied when the crop is actively growing and is at the correct growth stage. The best results will be obtained if spraying is done while the majority of weeds are at the seedling stage. Winter Wheat, Barley and Oats

Application rate: 2.5 L product/ha

Timing of application:

Apply in the spring after the end of February from the pseudo stem erection stage
until before the first node is detectable. Do not apply in late autumn, winter, during

frosty weather or if frosts are expected following application.

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Maximum number of applications: One per crop

Water volume: 200-400 L water/ha. Use the higher rate of in dense stands of cereals, or if weed

arowth is dense.

Spring Wheat and Barley

Application rate: 2.5 L product/ha

liming of application:

Apply after the end of February from the five-leaf stage until before the first node is detectable

Maximum number of applications: One per crop

Water volume: 200 - 400 L water/ha. Use the higher rate of in dense stands of cereals, or if weed growth

is dense.

Application under very not conditions at later timings can cause ear damage if the crop comes under stress at or after application Barley is particularly subject to malformation and particular attention must be paid to the correct growth stage if the crop is intended for malfina.

Grassland

Application rate: 3.5 L product/ha

Maximum number of applications: One per year

liming of application: 'In late autumn or spring – see weed tables.

Water volume: 200 - 400 L water/ha

Clovers or other legumes present in the sward will be severely checked, but will eventually recover.

When applying to local patches of weed great care should be taken to avoid overdosing, otherwise the grass may be scorched and scorching of weeds may result in poorer control due to decreased translocation of the herbicide.

Newly sown grass leys

Application rate: 2.5 L product/ha

liming of application: April to August from the 3-leaf stage

Water volume: 200 - 400 L water/ha. Use the higher rate of in dense stands of cereals, or if weed

growth is dense.

Clovers or other legumes present in the sward will be severely checked, but will eventually recover.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Apply as a medium quality spray (as defined by BCPC). A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended.

Apply using conventional ground vehicle mounted/drawn equipment. Ensure that all application equipment is clean. Add half the required volume and start agitation, add the required quantity of LUPO. Fill the tank to the required volume whilst maintaining agitation. Continuous agitation must be maintained until spraying is complete. After use, the spraying machine must be thoroughly cleaned.

Wash Equipment thoroughly with water and wetting agent or liquid detergent immediately after use.

Spray out, fill with clean water and leave overnight. Spray out again before storing or using for another product liraces of LUPO can cause harm to susceptible crops sprayed later.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years in the same field, selection of resistant biotypes can take place. These can propagate and may become dominating. A weed species s considered to be resistant to a herbicide if it survives a correctly-applied treatment at the recommended dose a strategy for preventing and managing such resistance should be adopted. This should include integrating herbicides with a programme of cultural control measures. 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.

COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION

This section is not part of the Product Label under the Plant Protection Products Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. It provides additional advice on product use at the discretion of the Nufarm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lupo is the registered trademark of Nufarm UK Limited.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY, SALE OR USE

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but (as we cannot exercise any control over their mixing or use) all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality and fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded, except in so far as such exclusion is prevented by law, and no responsibility will be accepted by us for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use This product is to be used only in accordance with the recommendations and instructions given on the labels provided with this pack. Use in any other circumstances is entirely at users risk.

To access the product SDS scan the QR code or refer to the Nufarm website at https://www2.nufarm/com/uk/



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