

KIPOTA

MAPP 17993



AN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE CONTAINING 240 g/L (22.2% w/w) CLODINAFOP-PROPRARGYL AND 60 g/L (5.6% w/w) CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL. KIPOTA IS A SELECTIVE POST-EMERGENCE HERBICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF WILD OATS, ROUGH MEADOWGRASS AND MODERATE CONTROL OF ITALIAN RYE-GRASS IN WHEAT, DURUM WHEAT, RYE AND TRITICALE. KIPOTA MAY ALSO BE USED FOR THE CONTROL OF BLACK-GRASS AS PART OF A BLACK-GRASS MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 240 g/l (22.2% w/w) clodinafop-propargyl and 60 g/l (5.6% w/w) cloquintocet-mexyl.

DANGER

MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ENTERS AIRWAYS.
MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORGANS THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.
VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG LASTING EFFECTS.

Keep out of reach of children.
Do not breathe spray
Avoid release to the environment
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Do NOT induce vomiting
Collect spillage

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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



IMPORTANT INFORMATION: FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE

Crops	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of treatments per crop.	Latest timing of application
Winter and spring wheat	0.25 l/ha	1 per crop	Before flag leaf extending stage, GS41.
Durum wheat, rye and triticale	0.25 l/ha	1 per crop	Before second node detectable stage, GS32.

Other specific restrictions: To avoid the build-up of resistance, do not apply products containing an ACC-ase inhibitor herbicide more than twice to any crop. In addition, do not apply KIPOTA in mixture or sequence with any other product containing clodinafop-propargyl.

READ THE LABEL AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USING. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTANT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS



This product label is compliant with the CPA Voluntary Initiative (VI) guidance

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains clodinafop-propargyl and solvent naphtha). UN 3082; Class 9; Packing group III.

APPROVAL HOLDER AND MARKETING COMPANY: Life Scientific Limited, NovaUCD, Belfield Innovation Park, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland Tel: +353 (0) 1 2832024

THE (COSHH) CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS MAY APPLY TO THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT AT WORK.
FOR 24 HOUR EMERGENCY INFORMATION CONTACT +353 (0) 1 2832024

LABEL VERSION V1 03/17

PROTECT FROM FROST MADE IN EU SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE BATCH NO. NET CONTENTS: **1 LITRE** 

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 or 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.

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

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

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

IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice and show this label where possible.

Environmental Protection

DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES with chemical or used container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

Storage and Disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed in a safe place
RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings into spray tank and dispose of safely.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

NOTE: These Directions for Use form part of the Approved Product label and must be read before using the product.

KIPOTA is a selective post-emergence herbicide for the control of wild oats, rough meadowgrass and moderate control of Italian rye-grass in wheat, durum wheat, autumn-sown spring wheat, rye and triticale. KIPOTA may also be used for the control of black-grass as part of a black-grass management strategy. It has no residual activity and will only control weeds that have emerged at the time of application. Optimum activity is achieved under good growing conditions and control may be slower or reduced under cold or dry conditions. It has no activity against broad-leaved weeds.

VARIETAL SAFETY: There are no restrictions on the varieties safe to treat. KIPOTA may be used on all commercial varieties of wheat, durum wheat, rye and triticale.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT mix KIPOTA with hormone herbicides or those containing hormones. When KIPOTA is applied before hormone herbicides, allow an interval of 7 days between applications. When KIPOTA is applied after hormone herbicides, allow an interval of 14 days before applying mecoprop-P or 2,4-DB, 21 days before applying MCPA or 2,4-D.
- DO NOT mix KIPOTA with products containing carfentrazone-ethyl, cinidon-ethyl or fluprussulfuron-methyl nor with Atribut (M12730), Monitor (M12236) or Twist (M11230).
- DO NOT treat crops under stress caused by water-logging, drought, pest or disease attack nor under frosty conditions.
- DO NOT treat oats, barley or any cereals undersown with grass.
- Rain within 1 hour of application may reduce efficacy.

RESISTANCE

KIPOTA has the HRAC mode of action code of Group A, denoting an ACC-ase inhibitor. To avoid the build-up of resistance, do not apply an ACC-ase herbicide more than twice to any crop with the second application only used at a different timing for the control of a different grass weed species. Do not use KIPOTA or any other ACCase inhibitor as the sole means of grass weed control in successive crops. To reduce the risk of developing resistance applications should be made to young, actively growing weeds. Do not use KIPOTA in mixture or sequence with any other product containing clodinafop-propargyl. Some strains of black-grass, wild-oats and Italian rye-grass have already developed resistance to ACC-ase herbicides and this may lead to poor control. Guidelines on a strategy for managing and preventing resistance have been published by the Weed Resistance Action Group and copies are available from HGCA, CPA, your chemical supplier or your crop advisor. These include physical means of weed control and herbicide mixtures or sequences with different modes of action. Never rely solely on KIPOTA for grass weed control in any crop. Monitor the effectiveness of the treatment and investigate any odd patches of poor grass weed control. If unexplained contact your agronomist who may consider a resistance test appropriate.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Dose: KIPOTA should be applied at 0.25 L/ha when applied alone or at the reduced rate of 0.125 L/ha when used in mixture with a methylated vegetable oil or a mineral oil. DO NOT use more than 0.125 l/ha KIPOTA in mixture with an adjuvant.

Each of these treatments will control the weeds listed in the weed susceptibility list below.

Timing: Winter and spring wheat can be treated from 1 true leaf to before the flag leaf sheath extending stage (GS 11 – 41) while durum wheat, rye and triticale can be treated from the 1 true leaf stage up until before the second node detectable stage (GS 11 - 32). When autumn application is made, tank-mixing with a residual herbicide will help control weeds that emerge after application – see compatibility section below.

WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY:

Species	Rating*	Growth stages controlled
Wild-oats	S	1 st leaf unfolded to ligule of flag leaf visible
Rough meadow-grass	S	1 st leaf unfolded to main shoot + 3 tillers.
Italian Rye-grass	MS	1 st leaf unfolded to main shoot + 3 tillers.
Black-grass	S	Use in mixture or sequence with herbicides employing a different mode of action.

* S = Susceptible; MS = Moderately Susceptible

KIPOTA can contribute to the control of black-grass as part of a herbicide resistance management strategy, involving mixtures and sequences with herbicides of alternative modes of action.

APPLICATION

KIPOTA should be applied in 100-200 L/ha using a spray quality at the finer end of the MEDIUM range as defined by BCPC at a pressure of 2 – 3 bar. DO NOT overlap spray swathes. DO NOT use pre-orifice and air-injection nozzles since these may result in reduced activity. Where weed cover is especially dense or growth stages are advanced, use the higher application volume to 200 L/ha to achieve good coverage of all the target weeds but best activity is achieved on small weeds at the lower recommended volume of application.

MIXING

Before spraying it is important to check all hoses, filters and nozzles, and to ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the correct volume. KIPOTA mixes easily in water but the following procedure is recommended. Half fill the spray tank with clean water. Begin agitation and add the required quantity of KIPOTA directly to the tank. Add the remainder of the water and agitate the mixture thoroughly before and during spraying. When using a tank-mix, ensure that the KIPOTA is fully dispersed in the tank before adding the partner product. Spray immediately after mixing and maintain constant agitation.

COMPATIBILITY AND SEQUENCES

KIPOTA is physically compatible with many fungicides, herbicides, insecticides and trace elements but no trials have been conducted to evaluate mixture performance or crop safety. Information on physically compatible mixtures is listed here but use of these mixtures is at grower's risk. When using tank-mixtures with other products, it is important to check the recommendations of the partner products and to ensure that you comply with the conditions of use.

Fungicides:

Acanto Prima¹ (MAPP 14971, 300:80 g/kg cyprodinil + picoxystrobin)
Alto Elite² (MAPP 08467, 375:40 g/l chlorothalonil + cyproconazole)
Amistar² (MAPP 10443, 250 g/l azoxystrobin)
Amistar Opti² (MAPP 14582, 100:500 g/l azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil)
Amistar Pro² (MAPP 10513, 100:280 g/l azoxystrobin + fenpropimorph)
Bravo 500² (MAPP 14548, 500 g/l chlorothalonil)
Brutus² (MAPP 14353, 37.5:27.5 g/l epoxiconazole + metconazole)
Caramba² (MAPP 15337, 60 g/l metconazole)
Cherokee² (MAPP 13251, 375:50:62.5 g/l chlorothalonil + cyproconazole + propiconazole)
Comen² (MAPP 10875, 250 g/l pyraclostrobin)
Corbel² (MAPP 00578, 750 g/l fenpropimorph)
Credo² (MAPP 14577, 500:100 g/l chlorothalonil + picoxystrobin)
Eclipse² (MAPP 11731, 84:250 g/l epoxiconazole + fenpropimorph)
Ennope² (MAPP 14340, 62.5:225 g/l epoxiconazole + prochloraz)
Ensign² (MAPP 16420, 50:133 g/l epoxiconazole + pyraclostrobin)
Epic² (MAPP 16798, 125 g/l epoxiconazole)
Fandango² (MAPP 12276, 100:100 g/l fluoxastrobin + prothioconazole)
Flamenco² (MAPP 11699, 100 g/l fluquinconazole)
Foil² (MAPP 16420, 54:174 g/l fluquinconazole + prochloraz)
Folicur² (MAPP 16731, 250 g/l tebuconazole)
Fortress⁵ (MAPP 08279, 500 g/l oxiquinoxifen)
Galileo¹ (MAPP 13252, 250 g/l picoxystrobin)
Ignite² (MAPP 15205, 83 g/l epoxiconazole)
Justice² (MAPP 12835, 200 g/l proquinazid)
Mantra³ (MAPP 11728, 125:150:125 g/l epoxiconazole + fenpropimorph + kresoxim-methyl)
Menara² (MAPP 14398, 160:250 g/l cyproconazole + propiconazole)
Opera² (MAPP 16420, 50:133 g/l epoxiconazole + pyraclostrobin)
Opus² (MAPP 12057, 125 g/l epoxiconazole)
Opus Team² (MAPP 11759, 84:250 g/l epoxiconazole + fenpropimorph)
Priori Xtra² (MAPP 11518, 200:80 g/l azoxystrobin + cyproconazole)
Proline⁴ (MAPP 14790, 275 g/l prothioconazole)
Silvacur² (MAPP 11309, 250:125 g/l tebuconazole + triadimenol)
Sportak 45HF² (MAPP 11697, 450 g/l prochloraz)
Talius¹ (MAPP 12752, 200 g/l proquinazid)
Torch⁴ (MAPP 11258, 500 g/l spiroxamine)
Tracker² (MAPP 16048, 233:67 g/l boscalid + epoxiconazole)

Veto F² (MAPP 14748, 225:75 g/l tebuconazole + triadimenol)
Zimbrail¹ (MAPP 14735, 500:100 g/l chlorothalonil + picoxystrobin)

Herbicides:

Absolute¹ (MAPP 12558, 417:83 g/kg diflufenican + flupyrсульфuron-methyl)
Ally Max SX¹ (14835, 143:143 g/kg metsulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl)
Atlantis WG² + Biopower⁴ (MAPP 14478, 6:30 g/kg iodosulfuron-methyl adjuvant)
Axial² + Adigor² (MAPP 12521, 100 g/l pinoxaden + adjuvant)
Bacara² (MAPP 16448, 100:250 g/l diflufenican + flurtamone)
Boxer² (MAPP 09819, 50 g/l florasulam)
Bullion¹ (MAPP 14058, 500 g/kg flupyrсульфuron-methyl)
Calibre SX¹ (MAPP 15032, 333:167 g/kg thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl)
Cinder² (MAPP 14526, 400 g/l pendimethalin)
Dely² (MAPP 16202, 800 g/l prosulfocarb)
Eagle² (MAPP 16490, 75% w/w amidosulfuron)
Harmony M SX¹ (MAPP 12258, 40:400 g/kg metsulfuron-methyl + thifensulfuron-methyl)
Lexus Millenium¹ (MAPP 09206, 100:400 g/kg flupyrсульфuron-methyl + thifensulfuron-methyl)
Lexus SX¹ (MAPP 12979, 500 g/kg flupyrсульфuron-methyl)
Metrol BioX² (MAPP 14697, 200:200 g/l bromoxynil + ioxynil)
Oxytril CM⁴ (MAPP 14511, 200:200 g/l bromoxynil + ioxynil)
PicoPro² (MAPP 13454, 320:16 g/l pendimethalin + picolinifen)
PicoStomp² (MAPP 13455, 320:16 g/l pendimethalin + picolinifen)
Quantum SX¹ (MAPP 15189, 500 g/kg tribenuron-methyl)
Caramba² (MAPP 15189, 500 g/kg tribenuron-methyl)
Starane 2¹ (MAPP 12018, 200 g/l fluroxypyr)
Starane XL⁵ (MAPP 10921, 2.5:100 g/l florasulam + fluroxypyr)
Stomp Aqua² (MAPP 14664, 455 g/l pendimethalin)
Thor² (MAPP 15239, 500 g/kg tribenuron-methyl)

Insecticides:

Cypermethrin (e.g. MAPP 13157, 100 g/l cypermethrin)
Decis² (MAPP 16124, 25 g/deltamethrin)
Dursban² WG (MAPP 09153, 75% w/w chlorpyrifos)
Hallmark with Zeon Technology² (MAPP 12629, 100 g/l lambda-cyhalothrin)
Sumi-Alpha² (MAPP 14023, 25 g/l esfenvalerate)

Plant Growth regulators:

Adjust² (MAPP 16071, 620 g/l chlormequat)
Hive² (MAPP 11392, 730 g/l chlormequat)
Meteor² WG (MAPP 16800, 368:0.8 g/l chlormequat + imazaquin)
Moddus² (MAPP 15151, 250 g/l trinexapac-ethyl)
Moddus² + chlormequat (MAPP 15151, 250 g/l trinexapac-ethyl + chlormequat)
New 5C Quintace² (MAPP 12074, 645 g/l chlormequat)
Stabilin 700² (MAPP 11393, 700 g/l chlormequat)
Stronghold² (MAPP 09134, 345:115 g/l chlormequat + mepiquat)
Terpal² (MAPP 16463, 115:305 g/l ethephon + mepiquat)
Upgrade² (MAPP 16024, 180:360 g/l ethephon + chlormequat)

Adjuvants: KIPOTA should always be applied with an approved adjuvant with best results achieved by mineral oils and methylated seed oils. Adjuvants known to work include:

Non-ionic surfactants**:

Biosyl

Output*

Methylated seed oils**:

Abacus	Amber
Drill	Phase II
Toil	

Mineral oils***:

Contact Plus	SM99
Sprayprover	

Others:

Adigor ²	Biopower ⁴
Felix	

* use at 0.375% of water volume

** use at 0.5% of water volume, minimum of 0.5 l/ha

*** use at 1% of water volume, minimum 1.0 l/ha

Trace elements: Add the trace element part of the tank mix last once the other products are fully dispersed. Maintain constant agitation and spray immediately.

Headland Jett¹⁰

Headland Stag¹⁰

Headland Super 80¹⁰

Headland Thio-S¹⁰

Nutrel Fastmix K-Man¹¹

Nutrel Fastmix Manganese¹¹

Nutrel Fastphyte Complete¹¹

Nutrel Fastphyte High K¹¹

Nutrel Maxman 400¹¹

Nutrel Nutrichel CaB¹¹

Nutrel Nutrifast Catalyst¹¹

Verdi-crop Human¹²

Verdi-crop Manganese Copper DF¹²

Verdi-crop Manganese DF¹²

Verdi-crop Manganese Magnesium DF¹²

Verdi-crop Manganese Zinc DF¹²

Verdi-crop Phos Plus¹²

Verdi-crop 4 Yield¹²

Verdi-crop Foliar Plus¹²

Yara Vita Bortrac¹³

Yara Vita Caliphos¹³

Yara Vita Croplift¹³

Yara Vita Ferleaf¹³

Yara Vita Foliar Potash¹³

Yara Vita Liquid Manganese 15%¹³

Yara Vita Magphos K¹³

Yara Vita Mancozin¹³

Yara Vita Mantrac 500¹³

Yara Vita Mantrac DF¹³

Yara Vita Moltrac 250¹³

Yara Vita Phosamco¹³

Yara Vita Photrel¹³

Yara Vita Stopit¹³

Yara Vita Sulphur F3000¹³

Yara Vita Zintrac¹³

Mixtures with other sulfonyl-urea & ALS-inhibitor herbicides

Only mix the SU herbicides listed above with KIPOTA and use the full dose of 0.125 l/ha + adjuvant. When seeking to control wild oats in sequence with SU herbicides or other ALS inhibitors such as florasulam, allow an interval of at least 7 days where KIPOTA is applied first and at least 14 days if applied after the application of SU herbicides. Mixture with Lexus Millenium¹ or other SU/ALS herbicides not listed above may result in reduced control of wild oats.

Incompatible mixtures:

Hormone herbicides e.g. CMPP-p, 2,4-DB, MCPA and 2,4-D Hussar⁴ (MAPP 12364, 5% w/w idosulfuron-methyl-sodium) Attribut⁴ (MAPP 14749, 70% w/w propoxycarbazone-Sodium) Monitor¹⁴ (MAPP12236, 80% w/w sulfosulfuron) Twist⁴ (MAPP 11230, 125 g/l trifloxystrobin) Products containing carfentrazone-ethyl

Sequences:

KIPOTA can be used in sequence with hormone herbicides. When it is applied first, allow an interval of at least 7 days before application of the hormone herbicide. When it is applied after hormone herbicides, allow an interval of at least 14 days before application of CMPP-p or 2,4-DB and at least 21 days before application of MCPA or 2,4-D.

¹ Trademark of DuPont

² Trademark of Syngenta

³ Trademark of BASF

⁴ Trademark of Bayer

⁵ Trademark of Dow

⁶ Trademark of Interfarm

⁷ Trademark of Adama

⁸ Trademark of Nufarm

⁹ Trademark of Taminco

¹⁰ Trademark of Headland

¹¹ Trademark of Nutrel

¹² Trademark of Verdi-crop

¹³ Trademark of Yara

¹⁴ Trademark of Monsanto

FOLLOWING CROPS:

Any broad leaved crop may be sown in the event of crop failure. After 3 weeks, any cereal may be sown and there are no restrictions on permitted crops after a normal harvest.

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 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 re-sellers 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.