

KIPOTA

HERBICIDE



WHEAT
DURUM WHEAT
RYE
TRITICALE

Emulsifiable Concentrate
240 g/l clodinafop-propargyl
60 g/ cloquintocet-mexyl

NET CONTENTS:

1L

FOR USE ONLY AS A
PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE

lifescientific 
FIRST TO MARKET



MAPP 17993

AN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE CONTAINING 240 G/L (22.2% W/W) CLODINAFOP-PROPARGYL 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.

WARNING



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 vapours/spray.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Store locked up.

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.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION: FOR PROFESSIONAL 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, GS 41.
Durum wheat, rye and triticale	0.25 L/ha	1 per crop	Before second node detectable stage, GS 32.

Other specific restrictions: To avoid the build-up of resistance, do not apply products containing an ACC-case 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

APPROVAL HOLDER AND MARKETING COMPANY:

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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 NHS 111

PROTECT FROM FROST

MADE IN EU

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE



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

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment: OPERATORS MUST 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, rye, triticale, and autumn-sown spring wheat. 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 broadleaved weeds.

Crops should not be re-entered until spray residues are dry. The activity of KIPOTA is not affected by soil type, organic matter or straw residues.

RESTRICTIONS

- Avoid the use of hormone containing herbicides in mixture or sequence with KIPOTA. 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 flupyr-sulfuron-methyl nor with Attribut (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/WWS mode of action code 1, 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 AHDB, 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.

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-induction 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. 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.