



LAYA

LAYA is a water-soluble granule formulation containing 200g/kg metsulfuron-methyl, approved for spring-applied broad-leaved weed control in wheat, barley, oats, triticale and on land temporarily removed from production. For more information including product label, safety data sheet and compatible tank mixes see the Life Scientific website.

<https://lifescientific.com/products/uk/laya/>

or download the App to get product information direct to your phone.

The product

LAYA is a reverse-engineered formulation of the reference product, Ally SX, a sulfonyl urea herbicide used for the control of a wide range of broad-leaved weeds in the spring.

The product is approved on the following crops:

Crops and situations	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Wheat, barley, oats and triticale	30 g/Ha	One per crop	Before flag leaf sheath extending stage
Green cover on land not being used for crop production	30 g/Ha	One per year	Before 1 st August in year of application

For winter cereals; application must only be made after 15 March and before the specified latest time of application. For spring cereals and green cover on land not being used for crop production; this product must only be applied from 1 April in the year of harvest until the specified latest time of application.

LAYA

Sulfonyl urea herbicides are key for many broad-leaved weed herbicide programmes in cereals. Whilst there is a choice of different sulfonyl urea active ingredients and blends available, metsulfuron-methyl (the active ingredient in LAYA) remains the best all-rounder to control a wide range of broad-leaved weeds in the spring.

Metsulfuron-methyl is readily absorbed by the foliage and roots, and translocated within the weed. It is an ALS inhibitor herbicide affecting amino acid biosynthesis in the plant, meaning that weeds stop growing and die. Anything which can slow down the weed's growth, eg drought, cold, or stress can affect the activity of ALS inhibitor herbicides. These herbicides work best in good growing conditions. The better the growing conditions for the weed, the better and faster the level of control.

Good spray coverage of the weed is important for best control.

At the full rate of 30g/Ha, the product can have activity on some relatively large weeds (see the table below) but best activity is when weeds are small and actively growing.

Weed species	Weeds up to 2 true leaves	Weeds up to 6 true leaves	Weeds up to 15 cm high or across
Alkanet	MS	MS	-
Black-bindweed	MS	MR	R
Buttercup, creeping	S	MS	MR
Charlock ¹	S	S	S
Chickweed, Common (susceptible) ¹	S	S	S
Corn marigold	S	S	MS
Corn spurrey	S	S	S
Cranes-bill, Dove's foot	S	S	-
Dead-nettle, Red ¹	S	S	MS
Docks	S	S	S
Fat-hen	S	MR	R
Field speedwell, Common	S	S	MS
Fool's Parsley	S	S	MS
Forget-me-not, Field	S	MS	MS
Hemp-nettle, Common	S	S	S
Knotgrass	S	MS	MS
Mayweeds (susceptible) ¹	S	S	S
Nipplewort	S	S	-
Orache, common	MS	R	R
Pale Persicaria	S	S	S
Pansy, Field	S	MS	MS
Parsley-piert	S	S	S
Poppy, Common (susceptible)	S	S	MS
Redshank	S	S	S
Scarlet pimpernel	S	S	S
Shepherd's-purse ¹	S	S	S
Sowthistle, Smooth	S	-	-
Sun spurge	S	MS	-
Venus's-looking glass	S	S	S
Volunteer Rape ¹	S	S	-
Volunteer Sugar Beet	S	S	S
Wild mignonette	S	MS	MR

S = Susceptible; MS = Moderately Susceptible; MR = Moderately Resistant; R = Resistant; - = no information.

¹ A lower dose of 25 g/Ha will control these weed species in the right conditions.

With herbicides as active as sulfonyl ureas, it is important to use in programmes or tank-mix with herbicides with alternative modes of action. 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 and resistant populations of Common poppy, Common chickweed and Scentless mayweed have been recorded. If present, ensure that these weeds are controlled throughout the rotation or with alternative modes of action.

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Tank-mix and sequence with other ALS herbicides (joint application)

ALS inhibitor herbicides can only be used in tank-mix or sequence with products named on the approved labels, so it is important to check if an ALS herbicide was used in the previous autumn.

LAYA can be applied as a joint application with one of the following ALS herbicides:

Atlantis WG, Barton WG, Boxer, CINTAC, Eagle, Galaxy, GF-184, Hatra, Horus, Hunter, NIAN TIC, Othello, Pacifica, Starane XL and SUMIR.

Following crops and cleaning the sprayer after use

Metsulfuron-methyl, the active ingredient in LAYA, is a very active herbicide and care must be taken to avoid drift and to ensure that the sprayer is cleaned according to the label instructions for LAYA and any tank-mix partner.

When LAYA is applied to cereals, only cereals, oilseed rape, field beans or grass should be sown in the same calendar year after a normal harvest. Ploughing after cereal harvest is not a requirement. Any crop may be sown in the following calendar year.

When LAYA is applied to green cover temporarily removed from production, only cereals should be drilled within 16 months of treatment.

In the event of crop failure for any reason, only wheat should be sown within 3 months of application of LAYA.

About Life Scientific

We specialise in bringing high quality off-patent crop protection products to market. Our goal is to give our customers better options to meet their plant protection needs.

So if it's under the Life Scientific brand you can be confident it's as effective as the current leading standards in the market.

For product queries in the UK, call our new free phone helpline 0800 044 5025 or email infoUK@lifescientific.com

CINTAC, NIAN TIC and SUMIR are registered trademark of Life Scientific. LAYA contains metsulfuron-methyl, CINTAC and NIAN TIC contain iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium and mesosulfuron-methyl. SUMIR contains florasulam.

All other products are those of other manufacturers where proprietary rights may exist. Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. For further product information including warning phrases and symbols refer to www.lifescientific.com