

LEASH

HERBICIDE



WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, LINSEED,
OILSEED RAPE, FORAGE MAIZE,
BEETS, ROOT CROPS, BRASSICAS,
GRASSLAND, ORNAMENTAL
PLANT PRODUCTION

Soluble concentrate (SL)
200 g/L (18 % w/w) clopyralid

NET CONTENTS:

1 L

FOR USE ONLY AS A
PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE

lifescientific 
FIRST TO MARKET



LEASH IS A FOLIAR ACTING HERBICIDE EFFECTIVE AGAINST A RANGE OF PERENNIAL AND ANNUAL WEEDS, ESPECIALLY MAYWEEDS AND CREEPING THISTLE, IN A RANGE OF CROPS

LEASH - MAPP 20006

A soluble concentrate formulation containing 200 g/l (18% w/w) clopyralid.

Keep out of reach of children.

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

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER with this product or its container (Do not clean application equipment near surface water/Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads)

Contains 1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one. May produce an allergic 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

Crops and situations	Maximum individual dose (litres product/ha)	Maximum total dose (litres product/ha)	Latest time of application
Sugar beet, red beet, fodder beet, mangels, swede and turnip	1.0	1.5 per crop	When crops meet between the rows (GS 39)
Oilseed rape	1.0	1.5 per crop	Before flower buds visible from above the crop canopy
Linseed	0.5	0.5 per crop	Before flower buds visible from above the crop canopy
Bulb onions	1.0	1.5 per crop	Six weeks before harvest
Cabbage, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower	1.0	1.5 per crop	Six weeks before harvest
Brussels sprout	1.0	1.5 per crop	Up to and including nine or more true leaves (GS 19)
Forage maize	0.5	0.5 per crop	Up to and including nine or more true leaves (GS 19)
Grassland	1.0	1.0 per crop	Seven days before grazing
Winter and spring wheat, barley, oats	0.35	0.35 per crop	'Before third node detectable stage' or 'Up to and including second node detectable stage (GS 32).
Ornamental Plant Production	1.0	1.0 per crop	-

OTHER SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS

Do not use between the 31st August and 1st March.

Applications on ornamentals must only be via directed sprays onto target weed foliage.

DO NOT USE ON GRASSLAND that will be cut for animal feed (i.e. fresh cut grass, silage, hay and haylage), fodder or bedding within 12 months of treatment.

An interval of at least 12 months from the treatment date must elapse before making grass silage, hay or haylage.

Manure from animals fed silage, hay or haylage produced from grassland treated with this product in the previous 12 months must not leave the farm.

Manure from animals grazed on grassland treated with this product must not leave the farm.

DO NOT USE ON GRASSLAND that will be grazed by horses and ponies.

DO NOT USE any plant material treated with this product or manure from animals fed on crops treated with this product for composting or mulching except where it goes back on to agricultural grassland, cereals or maize.

Livestock must be kept out of the treated areas for at least 7 days following treatment. IF RAGWORT IS PRESENT, FOLLOW THE GUIDANCE IN THE 'DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For use on ornamentals applications must be only via directed sprays only to target weed foliage.

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

Marketing Company and Authorisation Holder: Life Scientific Limited, Block 4, Belfield Office Park, Beech Hill Road, Dublin 4, Ireland. Tel: 00353 1283 2024

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. STORE IN A COOL DRY PLACE

MADE IN EU

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

BATCH NO. SEE PACKAGING



PEEL BACK FOR DIRECTIONS FOR USE LEAFLET

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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking or smoking 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed in a safe place.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEED.

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

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is authorised 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.

Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift on to non-crop plants outside of the target area.

LEASH is a foliar acting herbicide effective against a range of perennial and annual weeds, especially mayweeds and creeping thistle, in the crops listed below.

GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL RECOMMENDED USES

- Do not use plant material treated with LEASH for composting or mulching.
- Do not use manure from animals fed on crops treated with LEASH for composting.
- Contract agents should be consulted before using on crops grown for seed
- Treat only vigorous, healthy crops growing under good soil and weather conditions.
- Do not treat diseased crops or those suffering pest attack.
- Do not apply during very hot or very cold or frosty weather.
- Do not treat crops suffering herbicide damage, waterlogging, drought or other stress.
- Delay application if rain is likely within six hours; apply only to dry foliage; do not irrigate for at least 24 hours.
- Do not cultivate, roll or harrow crops within 7 days of treatment. If creeping thistle or other perennial weeds are amongst the target weeds, this interval must be extended to 14 days.

MODE OF ACTION

LEASH is a selective, systemic herbicide, effective against a range of annual broad-leaved weeds primarily via foliar uptake. Uptake via the soil is not an important route of uptake for weed control although it is an important consideration when applying the product if certain sensitive plants are in the environs and when considering following cropping.

LEASH contains clopyralid which belongs to HRAC Group 4 (previously Group O).

WEED CONTROL

Broad-leaved weeds controlled by LEASH at 0.5 l/ha and 1.0 l/ha under good conditions:

Weed	Susceptibility	Weed growth stage	
		0.5 litre/ha	1.0 litre/ha
Pineappleweed	Susceptible	4 leaf	8 leaf
Groundsel	Susceptible	6 leaf	10 leaf
Marigold, corn	Susceptible	2 leaf	4 leaf
Mayweed, scented and scentless	Susceptible	4 leaf	8 leaf
Sowthistle, smooth	Susceptible	2 leaf	4 leaf
Thistle, creeping (from seed)	Susceptible	4 leaf	6 leaf
Black-bindweed	Moderately susceptible	1 leaf	2 leaf
Pale persicaria	Moderately resistant	1 leaf	2 leaf
Redshank	Moderately resistant	1 leaf	1 leaf

Susceptible: good kill

Moderately susceptible: moderate kill, strong suppression of survivors

Moderately resistant: poor kill but useful suppression.

Control of mayweed in particular may be reduced if the weeds are under moisture stress at application.

PERENNIAL WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO LEASH

Weed	Susceptibility
Control by 0.5 litre/ha + 1.0 litre/ha programme	
Thistle (creeping)	Susceptible
Perennial sow-thistle	Moderately susceptible
Dandelion	Susceptible
Spear thistle	Susceptible
White clover (10cm diameter)	Moderately susceptible

Susceptible: Complete or near complete kill

Moderately susceptible; Good kill under favourable conditions

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

TIME OF APPLICATION FOR THE CROP

1. Sugar beet, fodder beet, red beet, mangels, Swede and turnip

LEASH can be used from the fully expanded true-leaf stage of the crop. Do not apply later than 6 weeks before harvest.

Reduction or partial control of volunteer potato can be achieved by the use of Betanal Flow + Nortron Flo + LEASH at 1.75 + 0.6 + 0.5 litres/ha respectively as a two spray programme.

When applying LEASH for the control of volunteer potato the total amount applied to the crop should not exceed 1.0 litre/ha (i.e. 2 applications of 0.5 litre/ha). Varieties of potatoes with particularly vigorous growth habits exhibit reduced sensitivity to LEASH thus results may be less reliable than on other less vigorous varieties.

2. Winter and spring oilseed rape

LEASH can be used from the two fully expanded true-leaf stage of the crop but before the flower buds are visible above the crop. Do not apply later than 6 weeks before harvest.

3. Linseed (for oil)

LEASH can be used from the two fully expanded true-leaf stage of the crop but before the flower buds are visible in the crop. Do not apply later than 6 weeks before harvest.

Straw from linseed sprayed with LEASH may contain residues which could damage certain crops.

To avoid such risk:

Bale and cart away the linseed straw. Where linseed straw is chopped and incorporated do not plant winter beans in the same year as treatment with LEASH.

4. Bulb onion

LEASH can be used from the two fully expanded true-leaf stage of the crop. Extreme caution must be taken when applying LEASH to onions particularly at the higher rate. The possibility of crop effects (chlorosis, leaf distortion and/or leaf prostration) will be reduced by observing the following:

LEASH should only be applied to onions which have an adequate wax layer.

Certain conditions will reduce the layer of protective wax; these include previous chemical applications, drought stress, periods of low night/high day temperatures or rapid growth caused by high nitrogen regimes and irrigation, etc.

Do not apply LEASH to onions at temperatures above 20°C or when under stress.

5. Cabbage, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower

LEASH can be used from the two fully expanded true-leaf stage of direct seeded crops, and when transplanted crops are well established and growing well. Crops under stress, or without an adequate wax layer, may suffer from some chlorosis or leaf distortion. Do not apply later than 6 weeks before harvest.

LEASH when used at 1.0 litre/ha should not be tank mixed for use on any brassica crop.

Do not use LEASH in any tank mixture on early varieties of F1 hybrid Brussels sprouts.

6. Brussels sprout

LEASH can be used from the two fully expanded true-leaf stage of direct seeded crops up until the nine-leaf stage (GS 19), and when transplanted crops are well established and growing well. Crops under stress, or without an adequate wax layer, may suffer from some chlorosis or leaf distortion. Do not apply later than 6 weeks before harvest.

LEASH when used at 1.0 litre/ha should not be tank mixed for use on any brassica crop.

Do not use LEASH in any tank mixture on early varieties of F1 hybrid Brussels sprouts.

7. Forage maize

LEASH can be used from the three fully expanded true-leaf stage of the crop (GS 13) but before the nine fully expanded true-leaf stage of the crop (GS 19).

8. Grassland established for more than one season

LEASH can be used on all types of established grassland, after all livestock have been removed. Leave the crop for 2-3 weeks after grazing or cutting, before applying LEASH. Do not apply later than 7 days before grazing.

Grass treated with LEASH MUST NOT be cut for hay, haylage or silage within 12 months of treatment.

DO NOT USE ON GRASSLAND which will be grazed by horses and ponies.

LEASH must only be applied to established grassland intended for grazing in the calendar year of application. Where silage, hay or haylage is produced from this area in the following calendar year, any plant material treated with LEASH or manure subsequently produced from animals fed on this must stay on the farm. This must only be spread onto agricultural grassland, cereals or maize.

Under no circumstances should this manure be supplied to gardeners or allotment holders, or commercial compost producers i.e. there must be no off-farm sale or supply, as sensitive plants may be affected by residues of LEASH the manure.

Where ragwort is present users should consult the Code of Practice on How to Prevent the Spread of Ragwort. Ragwort plants sprayed with this herbicide are more palatable and contain higher levels of toxins. Animals should be excluded from treated areas until any ragwort has completely recovered or died and there is no visible sign of the dead weed.

9. Winter and spring wheat, barley, oats

LEASH can be used from the two fully expanded true-leaf stage of the crop but before the third node is detectable (no later than GS 32).

Straw from cereals sprayed with LEASH may contain residues which could damage certain crops. To avoid such risk:

Field Crops: Bale and cart away the straw. Where straw is chopped and incorporated do not plant winter beans in the same year as treatment with DOW SHIELD 400.

Glasshouse Crops: Straw from treated crops should not be used or supplied for use as straw in compost, poultry litter, manure or spent mushroom compost for any glasshouse crop.

Straw from treated crops may be used for strawing down strawberries.

10. Ornamentals

LEASH can be used as a targeted spray, directed away from non-woody parts of the crop, using a hooded or shielded sprayer if possible. Do not apply to the root zone of Umbelliferae or Papilionaceae.

LEASH can be applied as a directed spray on ornamental trees and shrubs, but all spray or drift contact with leaves, buds, suckers, or green stems of the crop must be avoided using a shielded or hooded sprayer if necessary.

Do not apply LEASH within the root zone of species of the family Compositae (eg Senecio spp) or Papilionaceae (eg Laburnum, Genista, Cytisus spp).

Applications must not be made earlier than 1st March in the year of harvest.

TIME OF APPLICATION FOR WEED CONTROL

Situation	Time of application and remarks
Winter oilseed rape	Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For annual weeds apply LEASH in the spring at 0.5 litres in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare. In competitive crops of oilseed rape mayweeds up to 10 cm in diameter will be well controlled by LEASH at 0.5 L/ha. Apply in a water volume of 200 to 400 L/ha. For creeping thistle apply LEASH at 0.5 L/ha at the rosette stage (up to 30 cm across), followed by a second application three to four weeks later of 1.0 litre in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare.

Situation	Time of application and remarks
Spring oilseed rape	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For annual weeds apply LEASH at 0.5 litres in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare. For creeping thistle apply LEASH at 0.5 litres/ha at the rosette stage followed by a second application three to four weeks later of 1.0 litre in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare.</p>
Sugar beet, fodder beet, red beet, mangels, Swede and turnip.	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For annual weeds apply LEASH at 0.5 litres in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare. For creeping thistle apply LEASH at 0.5 litres/ha at the rosette stage followed by a second application three to four weeks later of 1.0 litre in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare. LEASH at 0.5 litres is compatible with approved formulations of metamiltron, for use when improved control of thistles and black bindweed is required. LEASH will cause stunting and loss of vigour to volunteer potatoes. Some green foliage will remain visible, but the vigour of these weeds will be reduced so that competition with the crop is greatly reduced. The viability of daughter tubers is also reduced. First spray for this use should be made when the potato shoots are 5-10cm high, followed by a second application 7-14 days later. All sprays of LEASH should be completed by the end of June.</p>
Linseed	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For annual weeds apply LEASH at 0.5 litres in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare.</p>
Bulb onions	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For annual weeds apply LEASH at 0.5 litres in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare. For creeping thistle apply LEASH at 0.5 litres/ha at the rosette stage followed by a second application three to four weeks later of 1.0 litre in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare.</p>
Cabbage, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For annual weeds apply LEASH at 0.5 litres in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare. For creeping thistle apply LEASH at 0.5 litres/ha at the rosette stage followed by a second application three to four weeks later of 1.0 litre in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare.</p>
Brussels sprout	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For annual weeds apply LEASH at 0.5 litres in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare. For creeping thistle apply LEASH at 0.5 litres/ha at the rosette stage followed by a second application three to four weeks later of 1.0 litre in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare.</p>
Forage maize	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For the control of annual weeds apply 0.5 litre in 200 to 250 litres of water per hectare.</p>
Grassland	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. Apply at 1.0 litre in 300 to 400 litres of water per hectare, when weeds are at the 15-30cm rosette stage.</p>
Winter and spring wheat, barley, oats	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For the control of named annual weeds apply 0.35 litre in 200 litres of water per hectare when the weeds are actively growing.</p>
Ornamental Plant Production	<p>Apply only to weeds which are actively growing. For the control of creeping thistle apply 1.0 litre in 200 litres of water per hectare when weeds are at the optimum growth stage (e.g. up to 30cm across for creeping thistle) and actively growing.</p>

SPRAY APPLICATION

Apply LEASH as a MEDIUM spray (BCPC) in the recommended volume of water as below. Use sufficient water to enable complete penetration of the crop to ensure good coverage of the weeds. Avoid spray drift out of the area being treated. Avoid spray drift onto susceptible crops (e.g. seed potatoes). Do not spray in windy weather. Avoid overlapping spray swaths.

Winter and spring wheat, barley and oats, ornamentals: 200 litres water per ha.

Winter and spring oilseed rape, Sugar beet, fodder beet, red beet, mangels, linseed, bulb onions, cabbage, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, Brussels sprout, forage maize: 200-250 litres water per ha.

Grassland: 300-400 litres water per ha.

Annual weeds in winter oilseed rape: 200-400 litres water per ha.

SPRAY MIXING

Add the required quantity of LEASH to the bulk of the water in the spray tank whilst under agitation. Top up the spray tank with water and keep under constant agitation until spraying is complete.

Thoroughly clean all equipment after use as per ROUTINE SPRAYER MAINTENANCE below.

COMPATIBILITY

When tank-mixing LEASH with a partner, follow the Directions for Use and Precautions of the partner product together with those of this label. Mix the partner product in the spray tank first and then mix in LEASH secondly. Keep under constant agitation and use immediately after mixing.

PROCESSED CROPS

Processors should be consulted before treating crops in which they have an interest.

ADJACENT CROPS AND FOLLOWING CROPS

Plants of the families Umbelliferae, Compositae and Papilionaceae are amongst those particularly susceptible to LEASH and may be damaged if LEASH is allowed to drift onto them or is sprayed within their rooting zone or if crops of these families closely follow treated crops.

Important susceptible crops or plants

<i>Umbelliferae</i> -	Carrot, parsnip
<i>Compositae</i> -	Lettuce, many ornamentals
<i>Papilionaceae</i> -	Beans, peas, clovers, lucerne, many ornamentals
Others -	Potato, glass-house and protected crops.

A susceptible crop must not be sown or planted in the calendar year of treatment or until a minimum 9 months have elapsed after last application if sowing or planting in the following year.

Plant remains and farmyard manure derived from crops treated with LEASH may contain residues that could damage certain crops. It is advised that, where possible, crop remains are removed to hasten the reduction of soil LEASH residues on land scheduled for a susceptible crop. If removal or destruction is not possible, incorporating the old crop residues into the soil as soon as possible after harvest is recommended. It is essential that all previous crop residues, including applied farmyard manure derived from a treated crop, have completely decayed before planting any susceptible crop.

ROUTINE SPRAYER MAINTENANCE

Thoroughly clean all equipment immediately after use with water and a liquid detergent. Spray out the cleaning solution, fill with clean water and leave overnight. Spray out before storing or further use. Traces of herbicide can damage susceptible crops.

COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION

This section is not part of Regulation (EC) 1107/2009. It provides additional advice on product use at the discretion of the applicant.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

All goods supplied by the company are of good quality and we believe them to be fit for purpose. However, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use or the weather conditions before, during or 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.

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