

BETTER DF

(MAPP 16101)

Contains 65% w/w chloridazon.

A residual herbicide for the control of annual broad-leaved weeds in Sugar beet, fodder beet and mangels.

WARNING



- May cause an allergic skin reaction
- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Avoid breathing spray.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/clothing
and eye/face protection.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty
of soap and water.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical
advice/attention.
Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal
contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty
containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous
waste.

IMPORTANT: The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work. To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with instructions for use.

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Net contents:

5Kge

Batch Number: SEE PACKAGE



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Safety Data Sheet

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE

Crops:	Maximum individual dose (kg product/ha)	Maximum number of treatments:	Maximum total dose:	Latest time of application:
Sugar beet	1.7	1 per crop	See 'Other specific restrictions'	Before crop emergence
Fodder beet, mangel	1.7	1 per crop	See 'Other specific restrictions'	Before crop emergence

Other specific restrictions: A maximum total dose of 2.6 kg chloridazon/hectare may only be applied every third year on the same field.

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

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must also be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment.

- WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) WHEN HANDLING THE CONCENTRATE AND CONTAMINATED SURFACES.
- IF ON SKIN; WASH WITH PLENTY OF SOAP AND WATER.
- IF SKIN IRRITATION OR RASH OCCURS; GET MEDICAL ADVICE/ATTENTION.

However, other engineering controls in addition to those specified above may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

Environmental Protection

AVOID RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT
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 OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, TIGHTLY CLOSED, IN A SAFE PLACE.

WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, EMPTY WASHINGS INTO SPRAY TANK AND DISPOSE OF SAFELY.

THIS MATERIAL AND ITS CONTAINER MUST BE DISPOSED OF IN A SAFE WAY.

COLLECT SPILLAGE

DISPOSE OF CONTENTS/CONTAINER TO A LICENSED WASTE DISPOSAL CONTRACTOR OR COLLECTION SITE EXCEPT FOR TRIPLE RINSED EMPTY CONTAINERS WHICH CAN BE DISPOSED OF AS NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Better DF is a soil acting residual herbicide for the control of broad-leaved weeds in sugar beet, fodder beet and mangels. Better DF relies on adequate soil moisture for good results. All varieties of sugar beet, fodder beet and mangels may be treated with Better DF.

MIXING

Three-quarters fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the required quantity of Better DF slowly to the tank and complete filling. Continue agitation until spraying is completed.

CONVENTIONAL APPLICATION

Apply Better DF overall in 200 litres water per hectare using a FINE spray (BCPC classification).

RATES OF USE

The rate of use of Better DF should be adjusted according to the soil texture of the fields to be sprayed (see below). Where soil textures vary within a field, choose an application rate appropriate to the lightest soil type in the field.

This may result in poorer weed control on areas of heavier soil type. Weed control on heavier soil types has not been determined.

ADAS Soil Texture	Soils	Rate of Better DF
Sands	Loamy Coarse Sand	1.7 kg/ha
Very Light Soils	Loamy Sand	1.7 kg/ha
	Loamy Fine Sand	1.7 kg/ha

Take care to avoid overdosing.

Do not use Better DF on soils with an organic matter greater than 5%.

WEED SPECTRUM

Pre-drilling or pre-emergence application will control the following weeds.

The range of species controlled and the degree of control achieved depends on the weed size at application.

SUSCEPTIBLE

Black-bindweed	Mayweeds	Wild Radish
Charlock	Annual	Redshank
Common	Meadowgrass	Shepherd's-purse
Chickweed Red	Small Nettle	Speedwells
Deadnettle	Black Nightshade	Corn Spurrey
Fat-hen	Common	
Common	Orache Field	
Hempnettle	Pennycress	
Knotgrass	Common Poppy	

MODERATELY SUSCEPTIBLE

Common Fumitory	Scarlet Pimpernel
Prickly Sow-thistle	Groundsel

MODERATELY RESISTANT

Cleavers	Spurges
Field Pansy	Vetches
Smooth Sow-thistle	

PRE-DRILLING APPLICATIONS IN SUGAR BEET, FODDER BEET AND MANGELS

Apply the recommended rate of Better DF overall.

Improved weed control will be achieved where application is followed immediately by incorporation into the top 2.5cm of the soil. Incorporation will be particularly beneficial in dry soil conditions where a surface spray alone may not give satisfactory control.

Incorporation may be achieved by two harrowings at right angles to each other. Spring tine or zig-zag harrows may be used with no more than 10 cm stagger and set to achieve a maximum depth of 7.5 cm to 10 cm into the soil. Take particular care when harrowing not to penetrate too deeply. Incorporation deeper than 2.5 cm causes dilution of the herbicide treated layer and may result in reduced weed control.

For best results, drill the crop as soon as possible after incorporation.



PRE-EMERGENCE IN SUGAR BEET, FODDER BEET AND MANGELS

Apply at drilling or as soon as possible after drilling. Apply before crop or weed emergence, to a fine, moist, firm and level seedbed free from clods. Pre-emergence treatments require adequate soil moisture to achieve the best results. If dry soil conditions are anticipated then a pre-drilling incorporated application would be the preferred option.

CROP SAFETY

Application of Better DF to crops under stress may give rise to a check in crop growth and/or plant loss from which the crop may not fully recover.

Crops may be under stress as a result of one or a combination of factors which include the effect of other herbicides, nutrient deficiencies, frost (before or after application), wind or insect damage.

In order to reduce the risk of crop check, the following situations should be avoided.

1. Exceeding the recommended dose, particularly on sandy soils.
 2. Conditions making even distribution of Better DF in the soil difficult eg. poor tilth or inadequate soil moisture.
 3. Incorrect drilling depth.
 4. Reduced seedling vigour and emergence resulting from capping or encrustation.
 5. Use of high rates of nitrogen fertiliser pre-drilling. Where higher rates of fertiliser are considered necessary these should be applied not less than three weeks before drilling.
 6. Application to backward crops damaged by harrowing or excessive soil consolidation.
 7. Application during periods of rapidly rising temperature likely to cause a rapid and excessive uptake of Better DF by the crop.
 8. Where heavy rain falls after spraying, particularly if water is left standing on the soil surface.
- Avoid spray drift onto neighbouring crops.

SUCCEEDING CROPS

Better DF persists in the soil for several weeks after application.

Fields which have been sprayed but where the crop has failed may be re-drilled with sugar beet, fodder beet, mangels or maize after cultivation. They should not be drilled with any other crop. Any spring sown crop may follow sugar beet, fodder beet or mangels harvested in the usual way. Winter cereals may be sown in the autumn after ploughing.

CLEANING

Following use of Better DF spray equipment should be thoroughly cleaned. There are no specific requirements for cleaning following use of Better DF. Growers should consult manufacturer's guidance for procedures for their specific equipment and use a combination of triple rinsing and agitation with clean water. Equipment washings should be disposed of safely following the Code of Practice for Using Plant protection Products and relevant Environment Agency guidance.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Always follow WRAG guidelines for preventing and managing herbicide resistant weeds.

Maximise the use of cultural control measures wherever possible (e.g. crop rotation, ploughing, stale seedbeds, delayed planting, etc).

Use tank mixes or sequences of herbicides with different modes of action within individual crops.

Copies of the guidelines may be obtained from the CPA, your distributor, crop advisor or product manufacturer.

