

Most Micro

(MAPP 16063)

GROUP 3 HERBICIDE

A capsule suspension formulation containing 365 g/L Pendimethalin.

A herbicide for the control of annual grass and broad-leaved weeds in winter wheat, winter and spring barley, winter rye, triticale, potatoes, sunflowers, combining peas, forage maize and forage maize grown under temporary plastic mulch.

RISK & SAFETY INFORMATION – 24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER: +44(0)1763 212100

WARNING



- **May cause an allergic skin reaction**
- **Harmful 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.
- 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.

UFI: 15YY-GT82-530U-1VM0

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

IMPORTANT: The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

SIPCAM UK CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY: All goods supplied by us are of high grade, but as we cannot exercise control over their mixing or use, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness of our goods for any purpose, are excluded and no responsibility will be accepted by us for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use.

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Scan to view the Safety Data Sheet

Alternatively, download the Safety Data Sheet from sipcamluk.co.uk or contact your supplier.



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HERBICIDE

Net contents:

10Le

Batch Number: SEE PACKAGE

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This booklet is part of the authorised Product Label.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION				
FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE				
Crops	Maximum individual dose: (L product/hectare)	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application	Aquatic buffer zone distance (m)
Winter wheat, durum wheat, winter barley, winter rye, triticale	3.6	1	Before leaf sheath erect stage (GS 30)	5
Spring barley, potatoes sunflower & combining peas.	3.6	1	Pre-crop emergence	5
Forage maize	4.0	1	Before 4th leaf stage (GS 14)	5
Forage maize grown under temporary plastic mulch.	4.0	1	Pre-crop emergence	5

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) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces.

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

AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH SKIN AND EYES.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin and eyes immediately.

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

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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 or roads.

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone distance to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within the distance specified for the crop to the top of the bank of a static or owing waterbody, or within 1m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with CRD's published guidance or the statutory buffer zone as appropriate to the crop must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for three years.



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Do not contaminate surface water and ditches with chemical or used container. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

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 to sprayer at the time of filling and dispose of safely.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved 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.

A herbicide for the control of annual grass and broad-leaved weeds in a wide range of crops.

RESTRICTIONS/WARNINGS

Efficacy

Some soil moisture must be present for MOST MICRO to be activated. Best results will be obtained if rainfall occurs within seven days of application.

Residual control may be reduced:

- Under prolonged dry conditions.
- On soils with a high Kd factor.
- Where organic matter exceeds 6%.
- Where ash content is high.

Do not disturb the soil after MOST MICRO has been applied as this will result in reduced weed control.

Where cultural practices which encourage the build up of organic matter in the soil surface are practiced for a number of seasons the effectiveness of residual herbicides may be reduced. In such circumstances, periodic ploughing is recommended to disperse residues into a greater volume of soil.

Soil types

MOST MICRO may be used on all mineral soil types.

Do not use on soils with more than 10% organic matter.

On stony or gravelly soils, crop damage could occur, particularly, if heavy rain follows treatment.

Do not use on water logged soil or soils prone to water logging.

Seedbed preparation

Trash and straw should be incorporated evenly during seedbed preparation. Seedbed must have a fine, firm tilth.

Consolidate loose or cloddy seedbeds before use.

Following pre-emergence applications, unconsolidated clods (especially if larger than 7.5cm (3") diameter) may reduce the level of weed control and cause seed to be inadequately covered, which could result in crop damage.

Crop safety

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

Do not apply MOST MICRO to crops suffering from stress, which may be caused for example by pests, disease, water logging, poor seedbed conditions or previous chemical treatment.

Seed should be covered with a minimum of 3.2cm of settled soil (2.5cm for Sunflowers).

Shallow drilled crops should be treated post-emergence.

Do not incorporate into soil.

Do not spray undersown crops.

Do not undersow crops treated with MOST MICRO.

MOST MICRO should not be used on protected crops, or in greenhouses.

Other Restrictions/Warnings

Before using MOST MICRO on crops to be processed please consult your processor.

Hold down machinery immediately after use with a spray tank cleaner.

WEED CONTROL

CEREALS - All weed susceptibility ratings in the table below are for applications made pre-emergence of the weeds.

Crops	Winter wheat, durum wheat, winter barley, winter rye & triticale		Spring barley
Product	MOST MICRO		MOST MICRO
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6	2.7	3.6
Grass weed control			
Annual meadow-grass	S	S	S
Awned canary-grass	-	-	-
Black-grass	-	-	-
Rough meadow-grass	MS	MS	MS
Broad-leaved weeds			
Black-bindweed	-	-	-
Black nightshade	-	-	-
Cleavers	-	-	-
Common chickweed	S	S	S
Common fumitory	MS	-	MS
Common orache	S	MS	S
Common poppy	S	MS	S
Corn buttercup	-	-	-
Corn marigold	S	S	S
Fat-hen	S	MS	S
Field forget-me-not	S	MS	S
Field pansy	S	MS	S
Hemp-nettle (Day nettle)	S	S	S
Henbit dead-nettle	S	S	S
Knotgrass	S	MS	S
Mayweeds	MS	-	-
Parsley piert	S	S	S
Red dead-nettle	S	S	S
Redshank (early germinating)	-	-	-
Scarlet pimpernel	S	S	S
Shepherd's purse	MS	-	MS
Small nettle	S	-	S
Smooth sowthistle	S	MS	S
Speedwells	S	S	S
Volunteer oilseed rape (1)	S	S	MS

S = Susceptible MS = Moderately susceptible (1) = Deep germinating volunteer oilseed rape may not be controlled
 - = no data

WEED CONTROL

OTHER CROPS

Crops	Sunflowers Combining peas	Potatoes (First early, second early & maincrop)	Forage maize, Forage maize grown under temporary plastic mulch
Product	MOST MICRO	MOST MICRO	MOST MICRO
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6	3.6	4.0
Tank mix partner	-	Sencorex WG	-
Rate (kg/ha)	-	0.5	-
Annual meadow-grass	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Black-grass	-	-	-
Rough meadow-grass	MS pre-em	MS pre-em	MS pre-em
Black and white mustard	-	-	-
Black bindweed	-	MS pre-em	-
Black nightshade	-	-	S pre-em #
Charlock	-	S pre-em	-
Cleavers (#)	-	MS pre-em	-
Common chickweed	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Common fumitory (#)	*MS pre-em	MS pre-em	MS pre-em
Common orache	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Common poppy	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Corn buttercup	-	-	-
Corn marigold	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Fat-hen	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Field forget-me-not	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Field pansy	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Groundsel	-	S pre-em	-
Hemp-nettle (Day nettle)	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Henbit dead-nettle	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Knotgrass	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Mayweeds (#)	-	S pre-em	-
Parsley piert	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Red dead nettle	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Redshank (1)	-	S pre-em	-
Scarlet pimpernel	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Shepherd's purse	*MS pre-em	MS pre-em	MS pre-em
Small nettle	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Smooth sowthistle	S pre-em	MS pre-em	S pre-em
Speedwells	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Volunteer oilseed rape (2)	MS pre-em	S pre-em	MS pre-em

* = Control may be achieved under favourable conditions S = Susceptible MS = Moderately susceptible
 (1) = Early germinating volunteer oilseed rape may not be controlled # = If application is followed by a period of dry conditions, or in situations where very heavy populations occur, a sequence of MOST MICRO and a product applied post-emergence may be necessary - = no data

Resistance management

Strains of some annual grasses (e.g. Black-grass, wild-oats, and Italian ryegrass) have developed resistance to herbicides, which may lead to poor control. A strategy for preventing and managing such resistance should be adopted. Guidelines have been produced by the Weed Resistance Action Group and copies are available from the AHDB, CropLife, your distributor, crop adviser or product manufacturer.

Populations of black-grass and Italian ryegrass with high levels of enhanced metabolism resistance will not be fully controlled.

Key elements of the resistance management strategy for MOST MICRO:

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 drilling, etc.).

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

For the control of herbicide resistant grass-weeds, always use MOST MICRO in tank mix or sequence with other effective graminicides with different modes of action.

Apply pre-emergence of weeds wherever possible. If applications are delayed, apply post-emergence products/mixtures to small, actively growing weeds, especially where high levels of resistance are suspected and to reduce the risk of resistance development.

Monitor fields regularly and investigate the reasons for any poor control.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Winter wheat, durum wheat, winter barley, winter rye, triticale	MOST MICRO applied alone
Rate (Litres/ha)	2.7 or 3.6
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Pre-emergence of the crop to before leaf sheath erect stage, (GS30). Do not apply pre-emergence to crops drilled after 30th November.
Seed depth	Seed must be covered with a MINIMUM of 3.2cm of settled soil. ONLY treat shallow drilled crops POST-EMERGENCE.

Spring barley	MOST MICRO applied alone
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6 L/ha
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Pre-emergence of the crop. Apply MOST MICRO as soon as possible after drilling and before emergence. Due to risk of dry soils, do not apply MOST MICRO alone after the end of March (mid April in Scotland) unless rainfall is imminent.
Seed depth	Seed must be covered with a MINIMUM of 3.2cm of settled soil.

Potatoes (First early, second early and maincrops)	MOST MICRO applied in tank mix with Sencorex WG
Rate	3.6 L/ha + 0.5kg/ha (In dry conditions apply a MOST MICRO – Sencorex WG sequence).
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Pre-emergence of the crop. Apply as soon as possible after planting and final ridging up. Loose structured ridges must be allowed time for settlement before application. Do not apply later than 7 days before emergence.
Soil types	Do not use on sands, gravelly or stony soils.
Variety	Read the Sencorex WG label carefully, particularly with regard to varietal restrictions.
Notes	Best weed control will be achieved with settled well-rounded ridges with few clods. If re-ridging is necessary, delay application until after the final ridging is completed. Slight distortion and discolouration of the initial shoots may occur if very heavy rain falls after application but before emergence, particularly to crops grown on very light soils. This is quickly outgrown and subsequent growth is unaffected.

Sunflowers	MOST MICRO applied alone
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Apply as soon as possible after sowing and final seedbed cultivation, before crop and weed emergence.
Seedbed	Consolidate seedbeds after drilling to provide a firm level soil. Seed should be drilled so that after seedbed consolidation it is covered by a minimum of 2.5cm of settled soil.

Combining Peas	MOST MICRO applied alone
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Apply as soon as possible after sowing and final seedbed cultivation, before crop and weed emergence.
Seedbed	Consolidate seedbeds after drilling to provide a firm level soil. Seed should be drilled so that after seedbed consolidation it is covered by a minimum of 2.5cm of settled soil.
Notes	Do not apply if the plumule is less than 13mm from the soil surface. Due to risk of dry soils, do not apply MOST MICRO alone after the end of March (mid-April in Scotland) unless rainfall is imminent. Soil types: All types except gravelly soils.

Forage Maize, Forage maize grown under temporary plastic mulch

Rate (Litres/ha)	4.0
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Pre-emergence to before 4th leaf unfolded stage of the crop.
Notes	<p>Seed must be covered by a minimum of 5cm of settled soil.</p> <p>The use of MOST MICRO may affect the full development of crown roots which function only to anchor the plant. This has no effect on the yield of maize.</p> <p>If application is followed by a period of dry conditions or in situations where very heavy populations occur, a sequence of MOST MICRO and a product applied post-emergence may be necessary.</p> <p>Apply to forage maize pre-emergence of the crop and before the temporary plastic mulch is put in place.</p>

FOLLOWING CROPS

Following crops after normal harvest

Before ryegrass is drilled after a very dry season, plough or cultivate to at least 15cm.

If spring crops are to be followed by crops other than cereals plough or cultivate to at least 15cm.

In the event of crop failure

In the event of crop failure the land must be ploughed or thoroughly cultivated to a minimum depth of 15cm to ensure any residues are evenly dispersed throughout the soil.

The minimum intervals (specified below) should elapse between application of MOST MICRO and the sowing of one of the following crops listed below.

Application timing	Minimum interval	In the event of crop failure, the following crops may be drilled:
Autumn	5 Months	Spring wheat, spring barley, spring field beans, broad beans, Autumn dwarf beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, calabrese, carrots, cauliflower, parsnips, parsley, peas, potato, linseed, maize, turnip.
Spring & early summer	2 Months	Spring field beans, broad beans, dwarf beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, calabrese, carrots, cauliflower, parsnips, parsley, peas, linseed, turnip
	5 Months	Any crop may be planted or sown (with the exception of red beet, sugar beet and spinach)
	12 Months	Red beet, sugar beet and spinach

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Mixing

Never prepare more spray solution than is required.

Half fill the tank with clean water and start the agitation. To ensure thorough mixing of the product, invert the container several times before opening. Add the required quantity of MOST MICRO to the spray tank while re-circulating. Fill up the tank with water and continue agitation until spraying is completed.

When tank mixes are to be used, take due note of any instructions given as to the order of mixing. Each product should be added separately to the spray tank and fully dispersed before the addition of any further product(s). On emptying the container, rinse container thoroughly by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of container safely.

Application

Ensure good, even spray cover of the target using a FINE or MEDIUM quality spray, as defined by BCPC. Apply MOST MICRO in 200 L/ha.

Sprayer cleaning

After spraying, thoroughly clean and flush out application machinery with a minimum of three rinses, to ensure that all traces of product are removed.

Tank mixtures

When tank-mixing ONLY APPLY within label conditions for each product.

For up-to-date details of compatible tank-mixes, contact your supplier or local Sipcarn representative.

Sequential mixtures

MOST MICRO may be used in sequence with any other approved product. Leave a minimum interval of 24 hours unless longer is specified on the label. MOST MICRO may be applied in sequence with Avadex Excel 15G.