Clovermax

A soluble concentrate containing 240 g/l (21.1% w/w) of 2,4-DB as the sodium salt and 40 g/l (3.5% w/w) of MCPA as the potassium salt.

For the control of a wide range of broad leaved weeds including charlock in wheat, barley and oats including undersown and direct re-seeds with clover.

**PRODUCT BENEFITS**

- One of the very few products for weed control in newly seeded grass/clover leys.
- Broad spectrum of annual and perennial weeds controlled.
- Can be used in cereals undersown with red or white clover.

**Lerap category:** Unclassified  
**Pack size:** 10 litres  
**Storage:** PROTECT FROM FROST
## IMPORTANT INFORMATION
FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Maximum individual dose</th>
<th>Maximum total dose</th>
<th>Latest time of application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley, barley (undersown with red or white clover)</td>
<td>7.0 l/ha</td>
<td>7.0 l/ha per crop</td>
<td>Before first node detectable (GS 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, oats (undersown with red or white clover)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat, wheat (undersown with red or white clover)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland</td>
<td>7.0 l/ha per year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other specific restrictions:**
- Do not apply before end of February in the year of harvest.
- Livestock must be kept out of treated areas for at least two weeks following treatment and until poisonous weeds such as ragwort have died and become unpalatable.
- The container must not be re-used for any purpose.

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

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

RESTRICTIONS
DO NOT roll, harrow or cut crops within seven days before or after applying CLOVERMAX.
DO NOT graze crops within a week before or two weeks after applying CLOVERMAX.
DO NOT apply during drought, rain or if rain is expected.
DO NOT apply in very cold conditions as effectiveness may be reduced.
DO NOT use CLOVERMAX immediately before or after sowing any crop.

DO NOT spray on established clover crops or lucerne.
DO NOT use CLOVERMAX on cereals undersown with lucerne or in seed mixtures containing lucerne. When lucerne is present use BUTOXONE DB.
DO NOT spray in windy conditions as the spray drift may cause damage to neighbouring crops. The following crops are particularly susceptible: beet, Brassicaceae (e.g. turnips, swedes, oilseed rape), and most market garden crops including lettuce and tomatoes under glass, pears and vines.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual weed control
Annual weeds will be best controlled if spraying is done while the majority of weeds are seedlings.

| Buttercup, corn | Ranunculus arvensis |
| Fat hen | Chenopodium album |
| Pennycress, field | Thlaspi arvense |
| Shepherd’s purse | Capsella bursa pastoris |

Susceptible up to two expanded true leaves
Complete or almost complete control of seedlings.

| Charlock | Sinapis arvensis |
| Flixweed | Descurainia sophia |
| Fumitory, common | Fumaria officinalis |
| Knotgrass | Polygonum aviculare |
| Mustard, treacle | Erysimum cheiranthoides |
| Mustard, white | Sinapis alba |
| Nettle, small | Urtica urens |
| Orache, common | Atriplex patula |
| Persicaria, pale | Polygonum lapathifolium |
| Poppy, common | Papaver rhoeas |
| Redshank | Polygonum persicaria |
| Sowthistle, prickly | Sonchus asper |
| Sowthistle, smooth | Sonchus oleraceus |
Moderately resistant up to two expanded true leaves
Temporary suppression of seedlings, long-term control dependant on crop competition and weather.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perennial weed control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following perennial weed species will be controlled as indicated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Shoots</th>
<th>Long term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buttercup, bulbose</td>
<td>Ranunculus bulbosus</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttercup, creeping</td>
<td>Ranunculus repens</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock, broadleaved</td>
<td>Rumex obtusifolius</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock, curled</td>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>MR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkbit, autumn</td>
<td>Leontodon autumnalis</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsetail, field</td>
<td>Equisetum arvense</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsetail, marsh</td>
<td>Equisetum palustre</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain, greater</td>
<td>Plantago major</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain, hoary</td>
<td>Plantago media</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain, ribwort</td>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, perennial*</td>
<td>Sonchus arvensis</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>MR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, creeping*</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>MR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Spray Thistles when 10–20 cm high provided clover is at the correct growth stage.
S Susceptible Complete or near complete kill.
MS Moderately Susceptible Good control if attention is given to good timing.
MR Moderately Resistant Variable effect, useful control cannot be relied on.
R Resistant No useful effect.

Shots – refers to the stage between three expanded true leaves and early flower bud of the weed.
Long term – refers to the sustained response expected in established weeds as a result of effects on the shoots.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

CEREALS
May be used on all commercial varieties of winter and spring sown wheat, barley and oats.
Not recommended for use on rye.

Dose
7.0 l/ha.

Water volume
100–400 litres of water per ha. Use a minimum of 225 litres water in dense stands of cereals or if weed growth is dense.

Weed control in cereals
CLOVERMAX applied at 7.0 l/ha will control those annual weeds as indicated in the weed control table.
Winter wheat, barley and oats (including undersown with grass and red or white clover)

**Latest time of application**

Apply in the spring from the leaf sheath erect stage to before first node detectable (GS 31). Do not apply in autumn, winter, during frosty weather or if frosts are expected following application.

Spring wheat (including undersown with grass and red or white clover)

**DO NOT use CLOVERMAX on established clovers or on lucerne.**

**Latest time of application**

Apply from the five leaf stage until before first node detectable (GS 31).

Spring, barley and oats (including undersown with grass and red or white clover)

**Latest time of application**

Apply from one leaf fully expanded stage until before first node detectable (GS 31).

Undersown cereals

Application should be made when the cereal crop is at the correct growth stage (winter wheat from leaf sheath erect stage to before first node detectable stage, spring wheat from the five leaf stage to before firstnode detectable stage, spring barley and oats from one leaf fully expanded stage to before firstnode detectable stage) AND when the undersown crop of clover is at the correct growth stage (before fourth trifoliate leaf stage).

**GRASSLAND**

**DO NOT use CLOVERMAX on established clovers or on lucerne.**

**Dose**

7.0 l/ha.

**Water volume**

100–400 litres of water per hectare. Use a minimum of 225 litres water in dense stands of cereals or if weed growth is dense.

**Weed control in grassland**

CLOVERMAX applied at 7.0 l/ha will control the listed annual weeds and will control the listed perennial weeds as indicated in the weed control table. Biennial and perennial weeds should be sprayed during their period of maximum growth, usually when the flower buds are beginning to form. The response of perennial weeds to treatments is often variable with only the aerial parts killed, though often suppression will occur. The recovery of weeds will be reduced if the sward is growing vigorously at the time of treatment.

**Grassland (established)**

**Timing**

The time of application is best determined according to the growth stage of weeds present.

A top dressing 10 days before treatment is recommended to assist kill of weeds and subsequent recovery of the sward.

**Newly sown leys**

**Timing**

Apply to young grass leys when the grasses have at least four leaves and have begun to tiller. Where several species of grass are present the timing should be dictated by the slowest developing species. Applications before tillering may cause a temporary check to growth.
Direct re-seeds

Timing
Apply after the first trifoliate leaf has appeared on the majority of the clovers ensuring that weeds are at the susceptible stage. With red clover some leaf deformity may be observed but subsequent growth will be normal.

SUCCEEDING CROPS
DO NOT sow any crop into soil treated with CLOVERMAX for at least three months after application.

MIXING AND SPRAYING
Half fill the spray tank with clean water and start the agitation. Pour in the required amount of CLOVERMAX. Add the remainder of the water and continue agitation until spraying is completed. USE IMMEDIATELY following dilution. DO NOT allow diluted product to stand before use. Apply as a medium quality spray (as defined by BCPC). A spray pressure of 2–3 bar is recommended.

Tank cleaning
WASH EQUIPMENT thoroughly with water and wetting agent or liquid detergent immediately after use. Spray out, fill with clean water and leave over night. Spray out again before storing or using for another product. Traces of product can cause harm to susceptible crops sprayed later.

COMPATIBILITY
CLOVERMAX can be tank-mixed with other pesticides, please consult your Nufarm distributor or Nufarm UK Limited.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
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. These can propagate and may become dominating. A weed species is considered to be resistant to an herbicide if it survives a correctly applied treatment at the recommended dose. A strategy for preventing and managing such resistance should be adopted. This should include integrating herbicides with a programme of cultural control measures. Guidelines have been produced by the Weed Resistance Action Group and copies are available from the HGCA, CPA, your distributor, crop adviser or product manufacturer.
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator protection
Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACE SHIELD) when handling the concentrate.  

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

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

Environmental protection
KEEP LIVESTOCK OUT OF TREATED AREAS for at least two weeks and until poisonous weeds such as Ragwort have died and become unpalatable.

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.)

Do not apply before end of February in the year of harvest.

Extra care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside the target area.
**Storage and disposal**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

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

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

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER FOR ANY PURPOSE.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDSTUFFS.