Easel

A soluble concentrate containing 750 g/l (63.6% w/w) MCPA as the dimethylamine salt.

A selective herbicide for the control of many broadleaved weeds in cereals and grassland.

PRODUCT BENEFITS

- Use up to before GS 41 in winter wheat for late control of weeds.
- A different mode of action to the ALS inhibitor group of products. A useful tool for resistance management.
- No following crop restrictions.
- Controls difficult weeds such as Fat hen, Charlock, Corn buttercup, Thistles and Poppy.
- Broad spectrum of weed control in grassland.
- An ideal mixer product for use in spring and winter cereals.

PCS No. 04617

Pack size: 10 litres

Storage: PROTECT FROM FROST

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE.

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum total dose	Latest time of application
Wheat (winter)	2.2 l/ha	2.2 l/ha	Before leaf sheath extending stage (GS 39)
Spring wheat, Winter and spring barley, rye and oats			Before first node detectable (GS 31)
Undersown cereals (listed above)			
With red clover	0.9 l/ha	0.9 l/ha	
With grass only	1.8 l/ha	1.8 l/ha	
Grassland	2.2 l/ha	4.4 l/ha	–
Grassland (seed crop)	2.1 l/ha	2.1 l/ha	Five weeks before heading

Other specific restrictions:

- Do not apply by hand-held equipment.
- Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside the target area.
- Livestock must be kept out of treated areas until poisonous weeds such as Ragwort have died and become unpalatable.
- This product must not be applied before the end of February in the year of harvest.
- Do not apply in volumes less than 200 litres of water per hectare.

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.

Additional Safety Phrases

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of five metres to surface water bodies.

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.

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 or harrow within a week of spraying.

DO NOT mow within four days of application.

DO NOT treat newly established grass less than one year old.

DO NOT treat grass suffering from drought, disease, during freezing conditions when rain is imminent or other adverse factors.

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

DO NOT spray in windy weather, avoid drift on to neighbouring crops, especially beans, beet, brassicas, carrots, legumes, lettuce and tomatoes which are very susceptible.

DO NOT apply before undersowing.

WASH EQUIPMENT thoroughly immediately after use. Rinse with water three times, drain and allow to dry. Traces of herbicide left in the sprayer may damage susceptible crops if these are subsequently sprayed using the same equipment.

DO NOT apply in volumes less than 200 litres of water per hectare.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – Cereals

Susceptibility	Weed	Dose	Notes
Susceptible	Charlock Fat hen Mustard, black Mustard, treacle Mustard, white Pennycress, field	0.9 l/ha	Up to six expanded true leaves or up to 100 mm across/high
	Buttercup, corn Radish, wild (runch) Shepherd's purse	1.1 l/ha	Cotyledons up to two expanded true leaves
	Oilseed rape, volunteer	1.8 l/ha	Up to six expanded true leaves or up to 100 mm across/high
Moderately susceptible	Cabbage, wild Fumitory, common Gromwell, field Hemp-nettle, common Nettle, small Orache, common Poppy, common Sowthistle, smooth Thistle, creeping	1.8–2.2 l/ha	Controlled at cotyledons up to two expanded leaves and checked up to 100 mm across/high

Cereals *continued*

Susceptibility	Weed	Dose	Notes
Moderately resistant	Bindweed, black Chamomile, corn Chickweed, common Groundsel Knotgrass Mayweed, scentless Persicaria, pale Pansy, field Redshank Speedwells Spurrey, corn	1.8–2.2 l/ha	Cotyledons up to two expanded true leaves
	Buttercup, creeping Cress, hoary Shepherd's needle Sowthistle, perennial Tares (Vetches)	2.2 l/ha	Cotyledons up to two expanded true leaves

Grassland

Susceptibility	Weed species	Timing
Susceptible *Consistently good control of both roots and shoots*	Plantain, greater Plantain, ribwort	
Moderately susceptible *Weeds suppressed and top-growth usually killed*	Buttercup, creeping*	Treat in spring or early summer
	Buttercup, meadow	Treat in spring or early summer
	Cat's ear	
	Cress, hoary	
	Daisy, common	
	Hawkbit, autumn	
	Knapweed, common	
	Ragwort, common	Spray in spring when in rosette stage before flower spike starts to grow
	Rush, compact	Spray in April to June. Cut and remove stems either four weeks before or after treatment
	Rush, soft	Treat as Compact rush
	Self-heal	
	Thistle, creeping	Treat at early flower bud stage
	Thistle, spear	

Grassland *continued*

Susceptibility	Weed species	Timing
Moderately resistant *Top growth only may be killed*	Buttercup, bulbous	Treat in autumn on new leaf or in spring
	Colt's foot	
	Dandelion	
	Dock, curled*	Treat pre flowering or after defoliation
	Horsetails*	Shoots only controlled, apply in May–June
	Meadowsweet	
	Nettle, common*	
	Rush, hard	Treat as Compact rush
	Sorrel, common	
	Sorrel, sheep's	
	Sowthistle, perennial*	
	Thistle, dwarf	
	Yarrow	

* Those species marked * should be treated at the higher rate to achieve the level of control indicated.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Always spray when the crop is actively growing.

Winter wheat

All varieties of winter wheat may be treated.

Dose

0.9 to 2.2 l/ha (see 'Weed Susceptibility' table).

Maximum total dose

2.2 l/ha.

Timing

Apply in the spring from the leaf sheath erect stage to before flag leaf sheath extending stage (GS 41).

Application under very hot conditions can cause ear damage if the crop comes under stress after application.

Water volume

Apply in 200–400 litres of water per hectare.

Spring wheat and winter and spring barley, oats and rye

Dose

0.9–2.2 l/ha (see 'Weed Susceptibility' table).

Maximum total dose

2.2 l/ha.

Timing

For all cereals apply in the spring before first node detectable stages (GS 31).

- WINTER BARLEY, OATS AND RYE: Spray in the spring from the leaf sheath erect stage.

- SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY AND RYE: Spray after the crop has developed five fully expanded leaves.
- SPRING OATS: Spray after the crop has developed one fully expanded leaf.

Application under very hot conditions at later timings can cause ear damage if the crop comes under stress after application.

Barley is particularly subject to malformation and particular attention must be paid to the correct growth stage if this crop is intended for malting.

All varieties of spring wheat, barley, oats and rye may be treated.

Water volume

Apply in 200–400 litres of water per hectare.

Undersown cereals

Do not apply to cereals undersown with lucerne, peas or safoin.

Red clover

Dose

0.9 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

0.9 l/ha.

Timing

Application should be made when the red clover has at least two trifoliate leaves, and the cereal crop is at the correct growth stage, as listed above.

Only apply if the weed canopy is dense and covers most of the clover seedlings. Some damage to red clover must be expected, but this will normally be out-grown. Do not apply if white clover is present.

Grasses

Dose

1.8 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

1.8 l/ha.

Timing

Application should be made when the grasses have begun to tiller, and the cereal crop is at the correct growth stage, as listed above.

Water volume

Apply in 200–400 litres of water per hectare.

Grassland

Dose

1.8–2.2 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

4.4 l/ha.

Timing

Use on established grassland and leys no less than one year old. Apply EASEL in spring and summer when growing conditions are favorable. Spray grass for hay or silage three–four weeks before cutting. Clover may be checked but recovers by the following Spring. Follow-up

applications may also be needed where new seedling weeds appear. An interval of four–six weeks should elapse between successive applications if weeds persist.

A top dressing ten days before treatment is recommended to assist kill of weeds and subsequent recovery of the sward. Annual weed species will be best controlled if spraying is done while the majority of weeds are seedlings. 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 are often variable with only the aerial parts killed, though often suppression will occur. The recovery of the weeds will be reduced if the grass is growing vigorously at the time of treatment.

Water volume

Apply in 200–400 litres of water per hectare.

Grassland (seed crops)

Dose

2.1 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

2.1 l/ha.

Timing

The safe period for treatment occurs when the grasses have at least four leaves and have begun to tiller but at least five weeks preceding ear emergence. The best time varies according to the species and strain of grass concerned. Do not apply more than 2.1 l/ha of EASEL.

Water volume

Apply in 200–400 litres of water per hectare.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Half-fill the tank with clean water and add the required quantity of EASEL, and add the remainder of the clean water with gently agitation which should continue until the contents are thoroughly mixed. Spray using a MEDIUM/COARSE spray (BCPC).

Tank cleaning

WASH EQUIPMENT thoroughly immediately after use. Rinse with water three times, drain and allow to dry. Traces of herbicide left in the sprayer may damage susceptible crops if these are subsequently sprayed using the same equipment.

COMPATIBILITY

EASEL 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 a 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.

EASEL

A soluble concentrate containing 750 g/l MCPA as the dimethylamine salt.

DANGER

Harmful if swallowed.

Causes serious eye damage.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

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

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

PCS No. 04617

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. For product information including warning phrases and symbols refer to www.nufarm.com/ie.

EASEL is a Nufarm trademark.