

Kyleo



A soluble concentrate containing 160 g/l 2,4-D and 240 g/l glyphosate.

For the control of annual and perennial weeds in stubbles, grassland (destruction), green cover on land not being used for crop production, orchards, amenity grassland (destruction), hard surfaces (railway ballast only) and amenity vegetation.

PRODUCT BENEFITS

- Fast acting herbicide for stubble clean up.
- Controls weeds such as Volunteer oilseed rape, Black bindweed and many other broadleaved weeds which are difficult to kill with straight glyphosate.
- Grassland destruction recommendation giving improved and quicker control of weeds such as Docks.
- Controls weeds in railway ballast.

PCS No. 05271

Pack size: 15 litres

Storage: PROTECT FROM FROST



Grow a better tomorrow.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE.

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum no. of applications	Latest time of application
All edible crops (stubble), all non-edible crops (stubble)	5.0 l/ha	One	Five days before drilling or planting of the following crop
Grassland			Five days before harvest, grazing or drilling
Green cover on land not being used for crop production			Five days before drilling or planting of the following crop
Apple (around), pear (around)			After harvest but before green cluster stage
Amenity grassland			Five days before drilling or planting of the following crop
Hard surfaces (railway ballast only)			–
Amenity vegetation			

Other specific restrictions:

- Do not use under polythene or glass.
- Application of lime, fertiliser, farmyard manure and pesticides should be delayed until five days after application of KYLEO.
- After application large quantities of decaying foliage, stolons, roots or rhizomes should be dispersed or buried by thorough cultivation before crop drilling.
- Do not use in or alongside hedges.
- Do not apply by hand-held equipment.
- Windfall (fruit fall to ground) must not be used as food or feeding stuff.

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

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)

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 metres to surface water bodies.

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.

WARNINGS

EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO AVOID SPRAY DRIFT AS THIS CAN SEVERELY DAMAGE OR DESTROY NEIGHBOURING CROPS AND PLANTS.

RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT spray in windy conditions as drift onto desired crops or vegetation could severely damage or destroy them.

DO NOT spray onto weeds which are naturally senescent, or where growth is impaired by drought, high temperatures, a covering of dust, flooding or frost at, or immediately after application, otherwise poor control may result.

Do not use under polythene or glass.

After application large quantities of decaying foliage, stolons, roots or rhizomes should be dispersed or buried by thorough cultivation before crop.

Application of lime, fertiliser, farmyard manure and pesticides should be delayed until five days after application of KYLEO.

Do not use in or alongside hedges.

Windfall (fruit fall to ground) must not be used as food or feeding stuff.

Do not apply by hand-held equipment.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Susceptible

Bindweed, black	Knotgrass
Bindweed, field	Mayweed, spp
Cleavers	Meadow grass, annual
Couch, common	Medick, black
Dandelion	Ryegrass
Deadnettle, red	Shepherd's purse
Dock, broadleaved	Speedwell spp
Fat hen	Thistle, creeping
Forget-me-not, field	Volunteer cereals
Groundsel	Volunteer oilseed rape

Annual weeds susceptible at 3.0 l/ha.

Perennial weeds susceptible at 5.0 l/ha.

Annual and perennial grass weeds susceptible at 5.0 l/ha.

Broad mix of weeds with volunteer cereals susceptible at 5.0 l/ha.

Annual grasses and broadleaved weeds should have at least 5 cm of leaf, or two expanded true leaves respectively.

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Perennial grasses must have a full emergence of healthy, green leaf. Common couch for example becomes susceptible at the onset of tillering and new rhizome growth commences which usually occurs when plants have four to five leaves, each with 10–15 cm of new growth.

KYLEO will not give an acceptable level of control of horsetails.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

All edible crops (stubble), All non-edible crops (stubble)

Maximum individual dose

5.0 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

5.0 l/ha.

Timing

Apply following harvest and before sowing/planting of the following crop. **Do not cultivate immediately before or after spraying.** Clear straw or cut it short and spread evenly. Treat couch grass when it has formed three to four leaves and is actively growing.

Water volume

100–500 litres of water per hectare.

Grassland

Maximum individual dose

5.0 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

5.0 l/ha.

Timing

Treat either before grazing/mowing when growth is 30–60 cm, not dense and lacking mature seeds, or re-growth after grazing/mowing. Treat couch grass when it has formed three to four leaves and is actively growing. For grassland renewal treatment and re-sowing in July and August have proved effective.

Water volume

100–500 litres of water per hectare.

Green cover on land not being used for crop production e.g. Set Aside

Maximum individual dose

5.0 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

5.0 l/ha.

Timing

For perennial weed control allow at least 21 days before spraying in spring and allow five days before cultivating or drilling. For annual weed control allow 24 hours before cultivating. Treat couch grass when it has formed three to four leaves and is actively growing. Ensure that all management rules are followed prior to use on land taken out of production as part of a grant aided scheme.

Water volume

100–500 litres of water per hectare.

Apple (around), Pear (around)*Maximum individual dose*

5.0 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

5.0 l/ha.

Timing

In spring or summer.

OR

After harvest.

Application guidance

Trees must have established for three years before spraying.

Avoid contact with tree trunks and branches. Do not use any fallen fruit as food or foodstuffs. Do not spray during flowering. Remove root suckers and side shoots before spraying. Do not spray in temperatures above 25°C and in windy weather. On hot and dry days, spray in the evening.

Pre-harvest interval

30 days if sprayed in spring or summer.

Water volume

100–500 litres of water per hectare.

Amenity grassland*Maximum individual dose*

5.0 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

5.0 l/ha.

Timing

Apply when weeds have fully grown. Treat couch grass when it has formed three to four leaves.

Water volume

100–500 litres of water per hectare.

Hard surfaces

KYLEO may be used on railway track, railway sidings and other ballast areas of rail infrastructure, station areas and surrounds.

Maximum individual dose

5.0 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

5.0 l/ha.

Timing

Apply KYLEO post-emergence of weeds at any time from March until the end of September, provided that the weeds are actively growing and have not begun to tiller. Apply when weeds have fully grown. Treat couch grass when it has formed three to four leaves. Avoid drift on to crops alongside railway lines.

Water volume

100–500 litres of water per hectare.

Amenity vegetation

Apply to areas of bare soil around ornamental plants or areas intended for ornamental planting. Take care to avoid any contact with ornamental plants as this can severely damage them.

Maximum individual dose

5.0 l/ha.

Maximum total dose

5.0 l/ha.

Timing

Apply when weeds have fully grown. Treat couch grass when it has formed three to four leaves.

Water volume

100–500 litres of water per hectare.

Following crops

Soil cultivation can be carried out as soon as first weeds show clear signs of KYLEO taking effect.

For grassland renewal, ensure that sowing takes place into a fine firm seedbed, into moist soil and that seed is sown at 1–2 cm depth. Following sowing the ground should be rolled.

KYLEO may cause damage to succeeding crops. The following periods of time must therefore be observed between application of KYLEO and the cultivation of succeeding crops:

Crop	Days until sowing
All edible crops (stubble), All non-edible crops (stubble)*	5
Maize Sorghum	14
Field bean Buckwheat Peas Fibre flax, linseed Alfalfa Phacelia Oilseed rape Mustard	28
Potatoes Sunflowers Sugar beet Vegetables	60

* Only cereals should be planted as a succeeding crop following application to All edible crops (stubble), All non-edible crops (stubble) with a five day sowing interval.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Before use ensure that the spraying equipment has been thoroughly cleaned. Half-fill the spray tank with clean water. With the contents of the spray tank under re-circulation, add the measured quantities of KYLEO through the filter. Top up the tank with water to the required level and maintain re-circulation until the tank is sprayed out.

Apply the recommended quantity of KYLEO through a conventional hydraulic sprayer using a MEDIUM spray to cover the weed leaves evenly and thoroughly.

After each days use, wash out with water and wetting agent. Wash out again with water, 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.

WEATHER AND GROWING CONDITIONS

Apply to a dry crop when rain is not forecast for at least three hours. Optimum results are obtained when the weeds are actively growing under good soil and weather conditions. Reduced weed control may be obtained during drought or cold weather. If rain falls shortly after application, the effect of KYLEO may be reduced.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Strains of some annual grasses (e.g. Blackgrass, 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 HGCA, CPA, your distributor, crop adviser or product manufacturer.

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.

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WARNING

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Avoid breathing vapours or spray.

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

Collect spillage.

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.

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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.