

# Depitox

A soluble concentrate containing 500 g/l (42% w/w) 2,4-D as the dimethylamine salt.

**For the selective control of the annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds in winter and spring wheat, barley and rye, winter oats, established agricultural and amenity grassland, managed amenity turf, apple and pear orchard floors and for control of aquatic weeds.**

## PRODUCT BENEFITS

- Controls many important broad-leaved weeds in cereals including Charlock, Common pansy, Fat hen and Shepherd's purse.
- Use on grass floors under orchards.
- Can be used in a wide range of cereal crops.
- Controls many key weeds in grassland.
- Tank mix recommendation for Ragwort control.

**LERAP category:** Unclassified

**Pack size:** 10 litres

**Storage:** PROTECT FROM FROST



**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL/AQUATIC HERBICIDE.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Maximum individual dose</b>	<b>Maximum number of treatments</b>	<b>Latest time of application</b>
Winter wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter oats	1.8 l/ha	One per crop	Before first node detectable stage
Spring wheat, spring barley, spring rye	0.7 l/ha		
Grassland:	2.8 l/ha	One per year	Before the crop is 25 cm high
Apple (around), pear (around)		Two per crop	N/A
Amenity grassland and managed amenity turf			
Enclosed waters, open waters, land immediately adjacent to aquatic areas	9.0 l/ha	One per year	

*Other specific restriction:*

- When applying in aquatic situations a maximum concentration of 9.0 litres per 250 litres spray solution must not be exceeded.

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.

MAPP 13258

The (COSHH) 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 use DEPITOX on the seedbed before sowing any crop.

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

DO NOT graze grass for at least 14 days after spraying.

DO NOT mow or roll four days before or after application. The first four mowings after treatment must be composted for at least six months before use.

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

DO NOT treat grass or turf suffering from stress caused by drought, frost, disease or other adverse factors.

DO NOT roll or harrow crops for seven days either before or after application of DEPITOX.

### Cautions to use in or near water courses

Under the Water Resources Act (1991) and the Control of Pollution Act (1974), the Environmental Agency in England and Wales and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency in Scotland are legally charged with the prevention of pollution in rivers. If the water which it proposed to treat with DEPITOX is subject to the above legislation (e.g. enters a river or is part of a river system), consult the Environment Agency or Scottish Environment Protection Agency before treatment. For Northern Ireland the Environment and Heritage Services holds similar responsibilities to the Environment Agency and Scottish Protection Agency.

The official '*Guidelines for the Use of Herbicides on Weeds in or near Watercourses and Lakes*' must be read before use of 'Depitox' in the listed aquatic situations. Copies are available from DEFRA Publications, Admail 6000, London SW1A 2XX (telephone 08459 556000) quoting Ref: PB 2289.

Water containing the herbicide must not be used for irrigation purposes within three weeks of treatment, or until the concentration in water is below 0.5 ppm.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

Apply when the majority of annual weeds are at the seedling\* stage. For the control of perennial weeds in established grassland, the best results are obtained if spraying is carried out shortly before flowering. Whilst spraying at this late stage will not give complete control of annual weeds, it may effectively check most of the species mentioned. A second application may be necessary to provide an adequate level of weed control on amenity grassland and managed amenity turf.

\* Seedling = fully expanded cotyledons to two expanded true leaves.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED – Cereals

Weed	Dose	Notes
Charlock Mustard, black	700 ml	These weeds will be completely or almost completely killed when applications are made in the cotyledon to early flower-bud stage
Fat hen Mustard, treading Mustard, white Pennycress, field Tare, hairy	1.4 l/ha	These weeds will be completely or almost completely killed when applications are made in the cotyledon to early flower-bud stage
Buttercup, corn Nettle, small Radish, wild (Runch) Shepherd's purse		These weeds will be completely or almost completely killed when applications are made in the cotyledon up to two leaf stage or moderately susceptible at four leaves to early flower-bud stage
Forget-me-not, field Orache, common Poppy, common Sowthistle, prickly Sowthistle, smooth Turnip, wild		These weeds will be moderately susceptible (with or without mortality) when applications are made in the cotyledon up to two leaf stage
Bindweed, black Bugloss Bugloss, viper's Chickweed, common Crane's-bill, dove's-foot Fumitory, common Gromwell, field Groundsel Knotgrass Mouse-ear, common Nightshade, black Persicaria, pale Pimpernel, scarlet Redshank Shepherd's needle Speedwell, common field Speedwell, green field Speedwell, ivy-leaved Speedwell, wall Spurge, sun		These weeds will be moderately resistant when applications are made in the cotyledon up to two leaf stage

**Hoary cress** – Good control of this perennial weed can be achieved by treatment in winter cereal crops over two successive seasons using 1.6–1.8 l/ha dose of DEPITOX. Apply after the shoots are 25–150 mm high up to but before flowering.

### Amenity grassland and managed amenity turf

Weed	Dose	Notes
Buttercup, creeping Hawkweed, mouse-ear Plantains Thrift	2.8 l/ha	These weeds are consistently killed by one application
Bedstraw, heath Buttercup, bulbous Catsear Chickweed, common Daisy Dandelion Dock, curled Hawkbit, rough Hawk's-beard, smooth Milkwort, sea Pennywort, marsh Ragwort, common* Sorrel, common Sorrel, sheep's Stork's-bill, common Stork's-bill, sea Thistle, dwarf		Sometimes killed by one application but may require a second treatment to give complete control
Celandine, lesser Mouse-ear, common Pearlwort, procumbent Self-heal Yarrow		Some effect from one application, but two applications required to give a useful level of control

\*Spray in late April or early May when in rosette stage and before flower spikes start to grow.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED – Agricultural grassland (including grass floors under apple and pear trees)

Weed	Dose	Notes
Buttercup, creeping Hawkbait, autumn Hawk's-beard, rough Plantain, greater Plantain, hoary Plantain, ribwort Sandwort, thyme-leaved	2.8 l/ha	These weeds are susceptible at all stages of growth up to the beginning of flowering with good control of shoots and roots in established plants
Buttercup, bulbous Dock, broad-leaved		Seedlings and shoots are susceptible but established plants in grassland will not be controlled
Dandelion Dock, curled Nettle, common Rush, soft * Thistle, creeping		Seedlings and shoots are susceptible but only aerial growth of established plants is usually controlled
Thistle, spear		Seedlings are susceptible but only aerial growth of established plants is usually controlled
Bartsia, red Bindweed, hedge Burdock, lesser Buttercup, meadow Catsear Chicory Cress, hoary Daisy Dock, clustered Fleabane, common Goatsbeard Hawkbait, rough Hawksbeard, smooth Hawkweed, mouse-ear Hemp-nettle, large flowered Knapweed, common Knawel, annual Loosestrife, purple Mugwort Ox-tongue, bristly Plantain, buck's horn		These weeds are well controlled in the seedling or shoot stage with useful suppression or death of aerial parts at later growth stages

## WEEDS CONTROLLED – Agricultural grassland (including grass floors under apple and pear trees) *continued*

Weed	Dose	Notes
Radish, horse Scabious, field Self-heal Thistle, musk Thorn apple Vetch, common Vetch, tufted	2.8 l/ha	
Bindweed, field Horsetail, field ** Horsetail, marsh **		Only controls shoots which are well developed (preferably about 30 cm high). Control of established plants is variable. Re-growth will occur in following season
Sowthistle, perennial Sorrel, common Sorrel, sheep's		Provides useful control of shoots only

\* May be controlled by application in April to June when growing well. For best results, cut the rushes four weeks after treatment or cut them four weeks before application and remove stems before spraying.

\*\* Use 2.8 l/ha and spray when growing well in May or early June. Top growth is removed or considerably reduced for the season of treatment. In grassland for hay or silage, shoot kill may be obtained by using 2.0 l/ha two weeks before cutting.

### Aquatic uses

Weed	Dose	Notes
Mint, water Plantain, water	4.4 l/ha	Complete or almost complete kill in year of application
Cress, water Rush, soft	9.0 l/ha	Complete or almost complete kill in year of application
Bur-reed, branched Willowherb, great		Partial kill and effective suppression in year of treatment
Bistort, amphibious Horsetail, water		Temporary suppression. Re-growth occurring during year of treatment.

### Ragwort control

Ragwort is an injurious weed and those who permit it to grow unchecked on their land are liable to prosecution under the Weed Act (1959).

#### *Dose rate*

Agricultural grassland: DEPITOX at 2.8 l/ha + Agritox 50 (MAFF 07400) at 2.0 l/ha.

Do not apply 2.8 l/ha DEPITOX alone as this will not give reliable control of Ragwort.

### Timing

Agricultural grassland (including grass floors under apple and pear trees), Amenity grassland and Managed amenity turf.

Spray when the majority of plants are in the rosette stage and growing vigorously in the autumn or spring but before the flower spines start to grow. DEPITOX should be applied in good growing conditions. Treatment of Ragwort should always be part of a programme and repeat application may be necessary together with removal of any flower heads in the summer to reduce seed return to the soil. Fields for hay or silage the following spring should be sprayed in the preceding autumn. Fields to be grazed should be treated in the spring.

**NOTE:** It is important that all livestock are kept out of treated areas for at least two weeks following treatment and until the Ragwort has died and become unpalatable.

### CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Crop	Dose	Timing and notes
Rotational and permanent grassland established for at least one year.  Do not use where clovers are an important part of the sward	2.8 l/ha Maximum one application per year	Apply in spring to autumn at the optimum timing when grass density is low, such as after cutting or grazing, but when weeds are at a susceptible stage.
Grass floors under apple and pear orchards. The orchards must have established for at least one year  Do not apply directly to trees	2.8 l/ha Maximum one application per year	Apply in spring or autumn when weeds are actively growing. Do not spray during blossom or whilst weeds are in flower. Use low pressure nozzles to avoid spray drift. Bramley Seedling, Emneth Early and Miller's Seedling are particularly susceptible to spray drift. Pears are more susceptible to spray drift than apples and are particularly susceptible to damage via root uptake.
Amenity grassland and managed amenity turf (established for at least one year)	2.8 l/ha Maximum two applications per year	Apply in spring/summer or autumn when the growing conditions are favourable. Some perennial weeds will need subsequent application in order to achieve adequate control. A follow up application may also be needed where new seedling weeds appear. An interval of 4–6 weeks should elapse between applications.
Winter wheat Winter barley Winter rye Winter oats	0.7–1.8 l/ha Maximum one application per crop	Apply in spring after the crop has fully tillered when leaf-sheaths are erect but prior to the first node becoming detectable. Do not apply between the start of tillering and the leaf sheaths becoming erect.
Spring wheat Spring barley Spring rye	0.7 l/ha Maximum one application per crop	Apply in spring when the crop has five leaves unfolded but prior to the first node becoming detectable.
Aquatic use	4.4–9.0 l/ha Maximum one application per year	Apply to foliage and aerial parts of aquatic weeds from May to September.

See under 'Weeds Controlled' for specific application rates for individual weeds.

DEPITOX may be used on all varieties of the listed crops within the recommended growth stages. DO NOT treat barley intended for malting, spring oats or any cereal mixture with peas or beans or other legumes.

DO NOT spray undersown crops or crops to be undersown.

Apply in at least 110 litres of water per hectare. In grassland and turf, where weeds might be shielded by grasses, use 400 litres of water per hectare. Refer to the table for special situation pertaining to grass floors under apples and pears. For aquatic uses apply in 250–700 litres of water per hectare.

### **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 spray tank under re-circulation, add the measured quantities of DEPITOX 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 DEPITOX through a conventional hydraulic sprayer using a MEDIUM spray to cover the weed leaves evenly and thoroughly.

Avoid spray drift onto neighbouring crops and all broad-leaved plants outside the target area. Do not spray in windy weather. Beets, all brassicas (including oilseed rape, Swedes and turnip) lettuce, sunflowers, onions, peas, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, all fruit crops (including vines) and ornamentals are particularly susceptible to 2,4-D and may be damaged by spray drift.

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 12 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 DEPITOX may be reduced.

### **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.

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**A soluble concentrate containing 500 g/l (42% w/w) 2,4-D as the dimethylamine salt.**

**IRRITANT**

**IRRITATING TO SKIN.**

**RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES.**

**HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.**

IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES, RINSE IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF WATER AND SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE.

WEAR SUITABLE GLOVES.

WEAR SUITABLE EYE/FACE PROTECTION.

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

USE APPROPRIATE CONTAINMENT TO AVOID ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

*Contains 2,4-D. May produce an allergic reaction.*

**To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.**

## 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 CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when applying by hand held equipment.

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.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

### **Environmental protection**

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container except as directed for aquatic use. (Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.)

The maximum concentration of active substance in treated water must not exceed one ppm or such lower concentration as the appropriate water regulatory authority may require.

KEEP LIVESTOCK out of treated areas for at least two weeks and until poisonous weeds such as Ragwort have died and become unpalatable.

Users must consult the appropriate water/regulatory body (Environment Agency/Scottish Environment Protection Agency) before using the product near water and must obtain their agreement before using this product to control aquatic weeds.

### **Storage and disposal**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDSTUFFS.

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.

WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, and dispose of safely.