



# DIOWEED

## 50

### HERBICIDE

MAPP 13197

PCS 02719

Contains 500 g/l (42.7% w/w) 2,4 D as the Dimethylamine salt – Soluble Concentrate.  
For the control of broad-leaved weeds in cereals and grassland.

#### SAFETY INFORMATION



#### Danger

**Harmful if swallowed.**

**Causes serious eye damage.**

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

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

Rinse mouth.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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).

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.

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

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

MAPP 13197 PCS 02719

AT 0 NGA 0198/2010

**APPROVAL HOLDER:** Nufarm UK Limited,  
Wyke Lane, Wyke, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD12 9EJ, UK.

**MARKETING COMPANY:** UPL Europe Ltd,  
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**For 24 hour emergency information contact:** CARECHEM24 : +44 (0) 1235 239670

DIO/GB+IE/10L/F/0317/UPL

February 2017

**10 Litres**  
**500 g/l 2,4 D**



<b>IMPORTANT INFORMATION</b>			
FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE			
<b>Crop</b>	<b>Maximum individual Dose</b>	<b>Maximum number of treatments</b>	<b>Latest time of application</b>
Winter wheat and rye	2.5 L/ha	1 per crop	Before first node detectable
Winter barley, winter oats, spring wheat and spring barley	2.0 L/ha	1 per crop	Before first node detectable
Listed cereals undersown with grass and/or clover	1.0 L/ha	1 per crop	Before first node detectable
Agricultural grassland	3.3 L/ha	1 per year	---
Amenity grassland and managed amenity turf	3.3 L/ha	3 per year	---

**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.**

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS – UK only

### 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.  
 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 they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.  
 IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show label where possible).  
 WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.  
 WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.  
 WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

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

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Livestock must be kept out of treated areas for at least 2 weeks following treatment. IF RAGWORT IS PRESENT, FOLLOW THE GUIDANCE IN THE 'DIRECTIONS FOR USE'. 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).  
 Avoid spray drift onto adjacent plants.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT re-use container for any purpose.  
 KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.  
 KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.  
 KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.  
 WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, and dispose of safely.

## 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.

Where ragwort is present, users should consult the Code of Practice on How to Prevent the Spread of Ragwort. Ragwort plants sprayed with this herbicide are more palatable and contain higher levels of toxins. Animals should be excluded from treated areas until any ragwort has completely recovered or died and there is no visible sign of the dead weed. Do not include treated ragwort in hay or silage crops.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Dioweed 50 is active at low concentrations. DO NOT spray in windy conditions as the spray drift may cause damage to neighbouring crops. The following crops are particularly susceptible: Beet, Brassicae (e.g. turnips, swedes, oilseed rape), onions, and most market garden crops including lettuce, cucumber and tomatoes under glass, pears and vines.
- 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.
- Dioweed 50 may be applied to grassland or turf that has been established for a minimum of 12 months.
- DO NOT apply during rain or if rain is expected.
- DO NOT roll or harrow within a few days before or after applying Dioweed 50.
- DO NOT apply immediately before or after sowing any crop.
- DO NOT plant succeeding crops within 3 months of applying Dioweed 50.
- DO NOT mow or roll turf or amenity grassland for four days before or after application. The first four mowings after treatment must be composted for at least 6 months before use.
- DO NOT treat cereals, grass or turf suffering from stress caused by drought, disease or other adverse factors, such as freezing conditions.

Ragwort is an 'injurious weed' and those who permit it to grow unchecked on their land are liable for prosecution under the Weeds Act (1959) – UK only. Agricultural grassland destined for hay or silage in the spring, should be sprayed in the preceding autumn.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

### WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE - CEREALS

<b>Weeds</b>	<b>Rate/ha</b>	<b>Level of control</b>
Black Mustard ( <i>Brassica nigra</i> ), Charlock ( <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> )	0.7 L	S (Cotyledon-Early flower-bud)
Fat-Hen ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> ), Field Pennycress ( <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> ), Hairy Tare ( <i>Vicia hirsute</i> ), Treacle Mustard ( <i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i> ), White Mustard ( <i>Sinapis alba</i> )	1.4 L	S (Cotyledon-Early flower-bud)
Shepherds Purse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> ), Small Nettle ( <i>Urtica urens</i> ), Wild Radish ( <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> )	1.4 L	S (Cotyledon-8 ETL)
Corn Buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus arvensis</i> )	1.4 L	S (Cotyledon-2 ETL) or MR (4 ETL-Early flower-bud)
Common Orache ( <i>Atriplex patula</i> ), Common Poppy ( <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> ), Field Forget-me-not ( <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> ), Prickly Sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus asper</i> ), Smooth Sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> ), Wild Turnip ( <i>Brassica rapa</i> )	1.4 L	MS (Cotyledon-2 ETL) or MR (4 ETL-Early flower-bud)
Black-birdweed ( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> ), Black nightshade ( <i>Solanum nigrum</i> ), Bugloss ( <i>Lycopsis arvensis</i> ), Common Chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> ), Common field-speedwell ( <i>Veronica persica</i> ), Common fumitory ( <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> ), Common Mouse-ear ( <i>Cerastium holosteoides</i> ), Dove's-foot Crane's-bill ( <i>Geranium molle</i> ), Field Gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum arvense</i> ), Green Field speedwell ( <i>Veronica agrestis</i> ), Groundsel ( <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> ), Ivy-leaved Speedwell ( <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> ), Knotgrass ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ), Pale Persicaria ( <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> ), Redshank ( <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> ), Scarlet Pimpernel ( <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> ), Shepherd's-needle ( <i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> ), Sun spurge ( <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> ), Viper's-bugloss ( <i>Echium vulgare</i> ), Wall speedwell ( <i>Veronica arvensis</i> )	1.4 L	MR (Cotyledon-2 ETL) or R (4 ETL-Early flower-bud)
Common Orache ( <i>Atriplex patula</i> ), Common Poppy ( <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> ), Smooth Sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> )	2.0 L	S (Cotyledon-4 ETL) or MR (6 ETL-Early flower-bud)
Knotgrass ( <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ), Scentless Mayweed ( <i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i> )	2.0 L	MR (Cotyledon-2 ETL) or R (4 ETL-Early flower-bud)
Creeping Thistle <sup>†</sup> ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )	2.0-2.5 L	S (Cotyledon-Early flower-bud)

S = Susceptible, MS = Moderately Susceptible, MR = Moderately Resistant, R = Resistant  
 ETL = Expanded True Leaves, † = aerial growth only

## WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE - AGRICULTURAL GRASSLAND

<b>Weeds</b>	<b>Rate/ha</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Autumn hawkbit ( <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> ), Creeping buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus repens</i> ) <sup>†</sup> , Plantains ( <i>Plantago spp.</i> )	2.8 L	Susceptible (Consistently good control, both shoots and roots)
Cat's ear ( <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> ), Common knapweed ( <i>Centaurea nigra</i> ), Common nettle ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> ), Creeping thistle ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> ) <sup>†</sup> , Curled dock ( <i>Rumex crispus</i> ) <sup>*</sup> , Daisy ( <i>Bellis perennis</i> ), Dandelion ( <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ), Meadow buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus acris</i> ) <sup>†</sup> , Self-heal ( <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> ), Spear thistle ( <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> ), Soft rush ( <i>Juncus effusus</i> ) <sup>*</sup>	2.8 L	Moderately Susceptible (Aerial growth usually killed and a useful measure of long-term control obtained under suitable conditions)
Common ragwort ( <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> ) <sup>†</sup> , Field Bindweed ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> ) <sup>‡</sup>	3.3 L	Moderately Susceptible (Aerial growth usually killed and a useful measure of long-term control obtained under suitable conditions)
Broad-leaved dock ( <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> ) <sup>*</sup> , Bulbous buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> ) <sup>§</sup> , Common ragwort ( <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> ) <sup>¶</sup> , Common sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosa</i> ) <sup>*</sup> , Dwarf thistle ( <i>Cirsium acaule</i> ), Hard rush ( <i>Juncus inflexus</i> ), Horsetails ( <i>Equisetum spp.</i> ) <sup>‡</sup> , Meadowsweet ( <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> ), Perennial sow-thistle ( <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ), Sheep's sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosella</i> ) <sup>*</sup> , Wild onion ( <i>Allium vineale</i> ), Yarrow ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> ), Yellow rattle ( <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> )	2.8 L	Moderately Resistant (Variable effect on aerial growth; appreciable long-term control unlikely)

<sup>†</sup> Treat in spring or early summer.  
<sup>‡</sup> Treat at early flower bud stage.  
<sup>§</sup> Treat in the autumn on new leaf or in the spring.  
<sup>¶</sup> Treat either pre-flowering in May or any time after defoliation, when growing vigorously (use 1.6 L/ha on seedling Dock spp.).  
<sup>\*</sup> Treat before flowering and cut 4 weeks after (or before) treatment to improve control.  
<sup>¶</sup> Treat before flowering when the flowering shoot is developing rapidly and seedlings & rosettes are growing strongly.

<sup>1</sup> Treatment will normally kill plants at all stages of growth up to the early bud stage. For best levels of control, treat in April - June when rosettes are growing strongly but before flower buds are well formed.

<sup>2</sup> In order to obtain maximum effect in the year after treatment, spraying should be delayed until the shoots are well developed.

<sup>3</sup> Treat 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.

#### WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE - AMENITY GRASSLAND & MANAGED AMENITY TURF

Weed	Rate/ha	Comments
Creeping buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus repens</i> ), Mouse-ear hawkweed ( <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> ), Plantains ( <i>Plantago sp.</i> ), Thrift ( <i>Armeria maritima</i> ).	2.8 L	Susceptible (Consistently killed by one application)
Common ragwort ( <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	3.3 L	Moderately Susceptible (Sometimes killed by one application, but may require a further application to give complete control.)
Bulbous buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> ), Cats-ear ( <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> ), Common chickweed ( <i>Stellaria media</i> ), Common ragwort ( <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> ), Common sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosa</i> ), Curled dock ( <i>Rumex crispus</i> ), Daisy ( <i>Bellis perennis</i> ), Dandelion ( <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> ), Dwarf thistle ( <i>Cirsium acaule</i> ), Hawkbits ( <i>Leontodon sp.</i> ), Heath bedstraw ( <i>Galium saxatile</i> ), Marsh pennywort ( <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> ), Sea-milkwort ( <i>Glaux maritima</i> ), Sheep's sorrel ( <i>Rumex acetosella</i> ), Smooth hawk's-beard ( <i>Crepis capillaris</i> ), Stork's-bills ( <i>Erodium sp.</i> ).	2.8 L	Moderately Susceptible (Sometimes killed by one application, but may require a further application to give complete control.)
Common mouse-ear ( <i>Cerastium holosteoides</i> ), Creeping cinquefoil ( <i>Potentilla reptans</i> ), Lesser celandine ( <i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> ), Procumbent pearlwort ( <i>Sagina procumbens</i> ), Selfheal ( <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> ), Silverweed ( <i>Potentilla anserina</i> ), Yarrow ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> ).	2.8 L	Moderately Resistant (Some effect from one application, but often requires further applications to give adequate control)

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<sup>1</sup> Treatment will normally kill plants at all stages of growth up to the early bud stage. For best levels of control, treat in April - June when rosettes are growing strongly but before flower buds are well formed.

#### CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

##### RATE OF APPLICATION

###### Cereals

Apply Dioweed 50 in 100-1000 litres of water per hectare using any standard high or low volume sprayer. Recommended rates are given in the weed susceptibility table for cereals. It is important not to exceed the maximum safe dose as follows:

Crop	Maximum Dose
<b>Winter Cereals:</b> Wheat or Rye Barley or Oats	2.5 litres per hectare 2.0 litres per hectare
<b>Spring Cereals:</b> Wheat or barley Oats	2.0 litres per hectare Not recommended

###### Undersown Cereals

For cereals undersown with grass and/or clover but not lucerne. DO NOT spray with Dioweed 50 before undersowing. Experience has shown that when weeds and cereals form a canopy undersown, crops may be safely treated using not more than 1.0 litre per hectare at low volume. Clovers should have developed two to three true leaves before spraying. Red Clovers may be damaged.

###### Grassland (Non-Amenity Uses)

Do not treat where clovers or other legumes are an important part of the sward. Grassland may be treated with 2.8 - 3.3 litres per hectare of Dioweed 50 according to the weeds present. Recommended rates are given in the weed susceptibility table for grassland. Clovers will receive a check. Top dressing ten days before treatment is recommended to assist kill of weeds and subsequent recovery of the sward.

###### Amenity Grassland & Managed Amenity Turf

Amenity grassland and managed amenity turf may be treated with 2.8-3.3 litres per hectare of Dioweed 50. The expected levels of control are detailed in the weed susceptibility table for amenity uses. Clovers will receive a check.

Top dressing ten days before treatment is recommended to assist kill of weeds and subsequent recovery of the sward.

##### TIME OF APPLICATION

Spray weeds when the crop is actively growing. In general, annual weeds are more susceptible at the seedling stage and perennials when the flower bud is forming. Timing of cereal spray must be determined by the stage of the crop growth.

###### Winter Cereals

Spray in the spring from the leaf sheaf erect stage but before the first node detectable stage.

###### Spring Cereals

Spray from the five-leaf fully expanded stage but before the first node detectable stage.

###### Grassland, Amenity Grassland & Managed Amenity Turf

Spray perennial weeds during their period of maximum growth, usually when the flower buds are beginning to form. The responses of perennial weeds to treatments are variable, often only the aerial parts are killed but suppression may also occur. The recovery of weeds will be reduced if the crop is growing vigorously at the time of treatment. A maximum of 3 applications per year are permitted. There must be an interval of at least 28 days between separate Dioweed 50 treatments.

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#### 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 – UK only.

#### CONDITIONS OF SALE

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable; however, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use, or the weather conditions before, during and after application which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded, and no responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. Our staff or agents cannot vary these conditions whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

To access the Safety Data Sheet for DIOWEED 50 please use the link below or scan the code.



<http://www.upleurope.com/product-list.html>

Alternatively, contact your local supplier.

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Causes serious eye damage.

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

Rinse mouth.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

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WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, and dispose of safely.

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Tel: 01274 691234

## PROTECT FROM FROST

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