

Lupo

A soluble concentrate formulation containing 360 g/l (30.0% w/w) 2,4-D and 315 g/l (26.2%) of MCPA both as the DMA salt.

For the control of broad-leaved weeds in winter and spring cereals and in grassland.

PRODUCT BENEFITS

- A highly cost-effective treatment which can be used as part of a Ragwort eradication programme.
- Control of many perennial grassland weeds.
- Recommendation for use in most cereal crops.

LERAP category: Unclassified

Pack size: 10 litres

Storage: PROTECT FROM FROST



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE.

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Winter and spring barley, winter oats, winter and spring wheat	2.5 l/ha	One per crop	Before first node detectable stage
Grassland	3.5 l/ha	One per year	–

Other specific restrictions:

- Not to be applied before end of February in the year of harvest.
- Do not apply by hand-held equipment
- Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside the target area.
- Non returnable containers must not be re-used for any purpose.
- Livestock must be kept out of treated areas for at least two weeks and until poisonous weed such as Ragwort have died and become unpalatable.

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 14931

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

AVOID SPRAYING when the wind would cause drift and damage to neighbouring crops.

AVOID damage by spray drift on to susceptible crops such as beet, brassicas, lettuce, tomatoes, peas, potatoes, fruit crops and ornamentals.

DO NOT apply to crops suffering from stress as a result of frost or drought.

DO NOT apply in periods of drought, frosty weather or if frosts are expected.

DO NOT roll or harrow crops within seven days before or after spraying with LUPO.

DO NOT apply LUPO to crops suffering from herbicide damage or stress caused by pest attack, nutrition defects or weather.

DO NOT apply immediately before or after sowing the crop.

AVOID overlapping spray swaths.

DO NOT apply during rain or if rain is expected.

DO NOT use the first four mowings for mulching.

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

Wash equipment thoroughly with water and wetting agent or liquid detergent immediately after use. Traces of product can cause harm to susceptible crops sprayed later.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

LUPO should be applied when the crop is actively growing and is at the correct growth stage. The best results will be obtained if spraying is done while the majority of annual weeds are at the seedling stage and perennials when the flower bud is forming.

Cereals

LUPO applied at 2.5 l/ha will control those annual and perennial weeds listed below.

Susceptible	Moderately susceptible	Moderately resistant
Buttercup, corn ¹	Buttercup, corn ²	Bindweed, black ¹
Charlock	Forget me not, field	Chickweed, common ¹
Fat hen	Mouse ear, common	Cranesbill, dove's foot ²
Mustard, black	Nettle, small ²	Fumitory ¹
Mustard, treacle	Orache, common	Groundsel ¹
Mustard, white	Pimpernel, scarlet ¹	Knotgrass ¹
Nettle, small ¹	Poppy, common	Persicaria, pale ¹
Pennycress, field	Radish, wild (Runch) ²	Pimpernel, scarlet ¹
Radish, wild (Runch) ¹	Shepherd's purse ²	Redshank ¹
Shepherd's purse ¹	Sowthistle, prickly ¹	Shepherd's needle ¹
Tare, hairy	Thistle, creeping ²	Speedwell, common field ¹
Thistle, creeping ¹	Turnip, wild	
Volunteer oilseed rape		

¹ At seedling stage (from cotyledon to two true leaves).

² At young plant stage (from three true leaves until the early flower bud stage).

Grassland

Dose	Susceptible	Moderately susceptible	Moderately resistant
2.5 l/ha	Buttercup, bulbous ¹ Buttercup, creeping Crowfoot ¹ Dock, curled ¹ Dock, broad-leaved ¹ Plantain, greater Plantain, hoary Plantain, ribwort Rush, soft ¹ Thistle, creeping ¹ Thistle, spear ¹	Bindweed, field Crowfoot ² Dandelion Dock, curled ² Nettle, stinging Pepperwort, hoary Rush, soft ² Thistle, creeping ² Thistle, spear ²	Buttercup, bulbous ² Colts foot Dock, broad-leaved ² Horsetail, field ¹ Horsetail, marsh Sorrel, common Sorrel, sheep's Sowthistle, perennial
3.5 l/ha	Bindweed, field Bindweed, hedge Dandelion ¹ Hawkbit, autumn Nettle, stinging ¹ Pepperwort, hoary	Cat's ear Colts foot Daisy Hawkweed, mouse ear Horse radish Knapweed Ragwort, common	

¹ At seedling stage only (from cotyledon to two true leaves).

² At young plant stage (from three true leaves until the early flower bud stage).

Susceptible

Complete or near complete kill.

Moderately susceptible

Good control if attention is given to timing.

Moderately resistant

Variable effect, useful control cannot be relied on.

The time of application is best determined according to growth stage of the weeds present, however the following weeds should be treated at the timings stated below.

The time of application is best determined according to growth stage of the weeds present, however the following weeds should be treated at the timings stated below.

Bulbous buttercup	Treat in the autumn, on new leaf, and in the spring.
Creeping buttercup	Treat in spring or early summer.
Creeping thistle	Treat at the early flower stage.
Curled dock	Treat pre-flowering or after defoliation.
Field horsetail	When growing well (usually May–June).
Marsh horsetail	When growing well (usually May–June).
Ragwort:	Treat in the autumn followed by a sequential application in the spring at rosette stage, before flower spikes start to grow.
Soft rush	Treat in April–June. Stems should be cut and removed either four weeks before or after treatment.
Spear thistle	Treat at the early flower stage.

Newly sown grass leys

When LUPO is applied to newly sown grass at 2.5 l/ha, the seedlings of weeds will be controlled as indicated in the weeds controlled cereals table.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

LUPO should be applied when the crop is actively growing and is at the correct growth stage.

The best results will be obtained if spraying is done while the majority of weeds are at the seedling stage.

Winter wheat, barley and oats

Dose

2.5 l/ha.

Timing

Apply in the spring after the end of February from the pseudo stem erection stage until before the first node is detectable. Do not apply in late autumn, winter, during frosty weather or if frosts are expected following application.

Maximum number of applications

One per crop.

Water volume

200–400 litres of water per hectare. Use the higher rate of in dense stands of cereals, or if weed growth is dense.

Spring wheat and barley

Dose

2.5 l/ha.

Timing

Apply after the end of February from the five-leaf stage until before the first node is detectable.

Maximum number of applications

One per crop.

Dose

2.5 l/ha.

Water volume

200–400 litres of water per hectare. Use the higher rate of in dense stands of cereals, or if weed growth is dense.

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

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

Grassland

Dose

3.5 l/ha.

Maximum number of applications

One per year.

Timing

In late autumn or spring – see weed tables.

Water volume

200–400 litres of water per hectare.

Clovers or other legumes present in the sward will be severely checked, but will eventually recover.

When applying to local patches of weed great care should be taken to avoid overdosing, otherwise the grass may be scorched and scorching of weeds may result in poorer control due to decreased translocation of the herbicide.

Newly sown grass leys

May be applied to newly sown grass leys more than one year old.

Dose

2.5 l/ha.

Timing

In late autumn or spring from the three leaf stage.

Water volume

200–400 litres of water per hectare. Use the higher rate of water in dense stands of cereals, or if weed growth is dense.

Clovers or other legumes present in the sward will be severely checked, but will eventually recover.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Apply as a medium quality spray (as defined by BCPC). A spray pressure of two–three bar is recommended.

Apply using conventional ground vehicle mounted/drawn equipment. Ensure that all application equipment is clean. Add half the required volume and start agitation, add the required quantity of LUPO. Fill the tank to the required volume whilst maintaining agitation. Continuous agitation must be maintained until spraying is complete. After use, the spraying machine must be thoroughly cleaned.

Wash equipment thoroughly with water and wetting agent or liquid detergent immediately after use.

Spray out, fill with clean water and leave overnight. Spray out again before storing or using for another product. Traces of LUPO can cause harm to susceptible crops sprayed later.

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.

LUPO

A soluble concentrate formulation containing 360 g/l (30.0% w/w) 2,4-D and 315 g/l (26.2%) of MCPA both as the DMA salt.

**HARMFUL**

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

IRRITATING TO THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

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.

IN CASE OF INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION WEAR SUITABLE RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT.

WEAR EYE / FACE PROTECTION.

USE APPROPRIATE CONTAINMENT TO AVOID ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATER WITH THE PRODUCT OR ITS CONTAINER.
DO NOT CLEAN APPLICATION EQUIPMENT NEAR SURFACE WATER. AVOID CONTAMINATION VIA DRAINS FROM FARMYARDS AND ROADS.

Contains 2,4-D. May cause 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 GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACE SHIELD) when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces.

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 the label where possible).

IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES, RINSE IMMEDIATELY with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

Environmental protection

Do not contaminate surface waters or ditches with chemical or used container.

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

Storage and disposal

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDSTUFFS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.