



SNAPPER®

MAPP 19037

A foliar applied herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds before sowing or planting all crops. For use pre-harvest in cereals and certain other crops, destruction of grassland, and in stubbles, orchards, green cover on land not being used for production, forestry and non-crop areas.

This product is a soluble concentrate containing 540 g/L Glyphosate (acid equivalent) present as 400.8 g/L (30.8% w/w) of the isopropylamine salt and 299 g/L (23.0% w/w) of the potassium salt of Glyphosate.

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

Contents 1 – 20 L
PROTECT FROM FROST

Nufarm UK Limited
Wyke Lane
Wyke
Bradford
West Yorkshire BD12 9EJ
United Kingdom

Technical Helpline telephone number 01274 694714

24-hour emergency telephone number 01274 696603

This label is compliant with the CPA Voluntary Initiative Guidance





DANGER

Causes serious eye damage.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.

Immediately call a POISON Center or doctor/physician.

Avoid release to the environment.

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE

Crops/situations:

Winter wheat, winter barley, winter oats, spring wheat, spring barley, spring oats, durum wheat

Oilseed rape and linseed

Mustard

Combining pea, field bean

Post planting and pre-emergence on listed cereals, oilseed rape, combining pea, vining pea, field bean, mustard, linseed, sugar beet, swede, turnip, bulb onion and leek.

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

Grassland

Hard surfaces, natural surfaces not intended to bear vegetation, permeable surfaces overlying soil

Amenity vegetation

All edible and non-edible crops (destruction, before sowing/planting)

Apple and pear

Plum and cherry

Green Cover on land not being used for crop production

Forest nursery, Forest

Full application details are given on the attached leaflet

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

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 (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND RUBBER BOOTS when applying by hand-held equipment

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES, RUBBER BOOTS AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when applying by hand-held weedwiper, making cut stump treatments or making stem injection treatments

However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE

Environmental protection

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).

Livestock must be kept out of treated areas IF RAGWORT IS PRESENT, FOLLOW THE GUIDANCE IN THE 'DIRECTIONS FOR USE'.

Storage and disposal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND FEEDING STUFFS

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

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

WARNINGS

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

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY SNAPPER IN GALVANISED OR UNLINED STEEL CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS.

DO NOT leave spray mixtures in tank for long periods and make sure tanks are WELL VENTED.

RESTRICTIONS

- A period of at least 6 hours and preferably 24 hours rain free must follow spraying.
- 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 spray in windy conditions as drift onto desired crops or vegetation could severely damage or destroy them.
- As SNAPPER takes a few days to fully translocate throughout a weed, applications of lime, fertiliser, farmyard manure and pesticides should be made 5 days or more AFTER application of this product.
- After application, large concentrations of decaying foliage, stolons, roots or rhizomes should be dispersed or buried by thorough cultivation before crop drilling.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

SNAPPER is a foliar acting herbicide which controls annual and perennial grasses and most broad-leaved weeds when used as directed. It is translocated from treated vegetative growth to underground roots, rhizomes or stolons.

It is important that all weeds are at the correct growth stage when treated, otherwise some re-growth may occur and this will need re-treatment.

Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds should have at least 5 cm of leaf, or 2 expanded true leaves, respectively.

PERENNIAL GRASS WEEDS MUST HAVE A FULL EMERGENCE OF HEALTHY, GREEN LEAF WHICH IS GROWING ACTIVELY AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION. COMMON COUCH REACHES THE SUSCEPTIBLE STAGE OF GROWTH WHEN TILLERING AND NEW RHIZOME

GROWTH COMMENCE WHICH USUALLY OCCURS WHEN PLANTS HAVE 4-5 LEAVES EACH WITH 10-15CM OF NEW GROWTH.

THE MAJORITY OF PERENNIAL BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE IF TREATED WHEN THEY ARE GROWING ACTIVELY AND AT, OR NEAR, FLOWERING STAGE.

ANNUAL WEEDS SHOULD BE GROWING ACTIVELY, WITH GRASSES HAVING AT LEAST 5 CM OF LEAF AND BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS AT LEAST 2 EXPANDED TRUE LEAVES WHEN SPRAYED.

In set-aside, annual grasses are best treated at full ear emergence, or before stem elongation. Application during stem extension phase of annual grasses e.g. Black-grass and Brome species on set-aside between the end of April and end of May may result in poor control and require re-treatment.

Bracken should be treated after frond tips are unfurled, but pre-senescence.

This product will not give an acceptable level of control of Horsetails (*Equisetum arvense*) – repeat treatment will be necessary.

Weeds become less susceptible to SNAPPER when their growth is restricted by natural senescence or by drought, frost, high temperature, a covering of dust or flooding. Reduced control will result if such conditions occur at, or immediately after, spraying.

BREAKDOWN AND FOLLOWING CROPS

Upon soil adsorption the herbicidal properties of SNAPPER are lost permitting the drilling of crops 48 hours after application.

Occasionally, a slight check to crop growth may occur, particularly after direct drilling, when crop seeds germinate amongst a mass of decaying foliage, stolons, rhizomes or roots. Thorough cultivations are necessary to disperse or bury the decaying organic matter. Consolidate loose soils and ensure crops are adequately fertilized and appropriate measures are taken to prevent insect and fungus damage to the following crop, especially where following grassland.

Planting of trees and shrubs etc may take place 7 days after application. Grass seed may be sown from 5 days after treatment; see 'Recommendation Tables' for specific instructions on direct drilled crops.

Weed resistance strategy

There is low risk for the development of weed resistance to SNAPPER.

Growers are encouraged to implement a weed resistance strategy based on (a) Good Agricultural Practices and (b) Good Plant Protection Practices by:

- Following label recommendations
- The adoption of complimentary weed control practices
- Minimising the risk of spreading weed infestations
- The implementation of good spraying practice to maintain effective weed control
- Using the correct nozzles to maximise coverage
- Application only under appropriate weather conditions
- Monitoring performance and reporting any unexpected results to Nufarm UK Limited.

Strains of some annual weeds (e.g. Black-grass, 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. 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 (Nufarm).

Sprayer Hygiene

It is essential to thoroughly clean-out spray tanks, pumps, pipelines and nozzle or disc assemblies, with a recommended detergent cleaner, between applying this product and other pesticides to avoid contamination from pesticide residues. Traces of SNAPPER left in the equipment may seriously damage or destroy crops sprayed later.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL/FORESTRY/INDUSTRIAL HERBICIDE			
Crops/situations:	Maximum individual dose (L product/ ha):	Maximum total dose (L product/ha crop/year)	Latest time of application:
Winter wheat, winter barley, winter oats, spring wheat, spring barley, spring oats, durum wheat, combining pea, field bean	2.67	2.67	7 days before harvest
Oilseed rape and linseed	2.67	2.67	14 days before harvest
Mustard	2.67	2.67	8 days before harvest
Post planting and pre-emergence of listed cereals, oilseed rape, combining pea, vining pea, field bean, mustard, linseed, sugar beet,	1.0	1.0	Pre-emergence of the crop

Other specific restrictions:

When using with rotary atomiser knapsack sprayers the minimum water volume must be 40 L/ha

When applying through rotary atomisers the spray droplet spectrum must be of a minimum Volume Median Diameter (VMD) of 200 microns

When using with hydraulic knapsack sprayers the maximum concentration must not exceed 22.5 g Glyphosate/L of water (equivalent to a maximum individual dose of 417 ml SNAPPER/10L water/ha)

Weedwipers may be used in any crop where the wiper does not touch the growing crop. For stump application, the maximum concentration must not exceed 133 ml product/L of water

Maximum concentrations used must not exceed the following:

Weedwiper mini 1:3.0 dilution with water

Other wipers 1:1.5 dilution with water

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All varieties of wheat (including durum wheat), barley and oats may be treated to gain harvesting and grain storage benefits resulting from the reduction of green material in the crop.

RECOMMENDATION TABLES

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS/ USAGE	CROP/SITUATION	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION TIMING AND GUIDANCE
PRE-HARVEST ARABLE CROPS	Common Couch	WHEAT (including durum), BARLEY, OATS	Up to 25 shoots/m ²	1.33	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha# or Rotary Atomisers 40 L/ha*	<p><u>Cereals</u></p> <p>Apply, when the moisture content of the youngest crop grains is below 30%, not less than 7 days before harvest. Wheat crops, wheat volunteers and broad-leaved weeds may require up to 14 days before harvest</p> <p>Use high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers.</p>
			26 to 75 shoots/m ²	2.0		
			Over 75 shoots/m ² in direct drilled crops	2.67		
		OILSEED RAPE AND MUSTARDS	Up to 75 shoots/m ²	2.0	Hydraulic Sprayers only 100-250 L/ha#	<p>DO NOT TREAT CROPS GROWN FOR SEED.</p> <p>Straw may be used for all purposes except as a horticultural mulch.</p>
			Over 75 shoots/m ²	2.67		
		PEAS FOR COMBINE HARVESTING AND FIELD BEANS	Up to 75 shoots/m ²	2.0	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha or Rotary Atomisers 40 L/ha*	<p>After harvest chop/incorporate, or remove straw as required.</p> <p>Normal cultivations may be made after straw removal.</p>
			Over 75 shoots/m ²	2.67		

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS/ USAGE	CROP/SITUATION	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION TIMING AND GUIDANCE
		LINSEED	Up to 75 shoots/m ² Over 75 shoots/m ²	2.0 2.67	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha	Effects on brewing and baking have not been tested. Consult grain merchant or processor before use. N.B. If dull weather persists after application, allow up to 14 days before harvest - particularly on broad-leaved weeds. Annual nettle, volunteer potato, Rosebay Willow Herb and <i>polygonum</i> weeds will not be susceptible at harvest management rates.
PRE-HARVEST ARABLE CROPS (continued)	Perennial broad-leaved weeds, other perennial grasses	WHEAT (including durum), BARLEY, OATS	All levels of all species	2.67	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha# or Rotary Atomisers 40 L/ha*	<u>Oilseed Rape & Mustards</u> Apply when crop seeds have less than 30% moisture content. Apply to standing crops at these intervals before harvest: oilseed rape 14-21 days mustards 8-10 days Use high clearance narrow wheeled tractors using wide booms and crop dividers. DO NOT TREAT CROPS GROWN FOR SEED. For effective combining: DO NOT treat crops with significant levels of secondary regrowth.
		OILSEED RAPE AND MUSTARDS	All levels of all species	2.67	Hydraulic Sprayers only 100-250 L/ha#	
		PEAS FOR COMBINE HARVESTING AND FIELD BEANS	All levels of all species	2.67	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha or Rotary Atomisers 40 L/ha*	

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS/ USAGE	CROP/SITUATION	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION TIMING AND GUIDANCE
		LINSEED	All levels of all species	2.67	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha	DO NOT treat late maturing areas of crops caused by pigeon damage, poor drainage, etc.
	Annual grasses, cereal stems, cereal leaves (harvest management)	WHEAT (including durum), BARLEY, OATS	All levels of all species	0.67	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha# or Rotary Atomisers 40 L/ha*	Crops suffering from stress, disease, extreme heat or drought may not mature evenly following treatment. After harvest, chop/incorporate, or remove straw as required. Normal cultivations may follow after straw removal.
	Annual broad-leaved weeds – (harvest management)	WHEAT (including durum), BARLEY, OATS	All levels of all species	1.0	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha# or Rotary Atomisers 40 L/ha*	<u>Peas for combine harvesting & field beans</u> Apply when crop seeds have less than 30% moisture content.
PRE-HARVEST ARABLE CROPS (continued)	Annual weeds	OILSEED RAPE AND MUSTARDS	All levels of all species	2.0	Hydraulic Sprayers only 100-250 L/ha#	Apply 7 days or more before harvest. This treatment cannot be used as a crop desiccant.
	Crop desiccation prior to direct combine	OILSEED RAPE AND MUSTARDS	-	2.0		Use high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers.

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS/ USAGE	CROP/SITUATION	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION TIMING AND GUIDANCE
	harvesting (harvest management)	LINSEED	-	2.0	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha	<p>DO NOT TREAT CROPS GROWN FOR SEED.</p> <p><u>Linseed</u> Apply when crop seeds have less than 30% moisture content. At this stage seed is normally light brown and the capsules are brown; the stems and leaves may be green to yellow/green.</p> <p>Accurate measurements of moisture content must be made.</p> <p>Apply 14 days or more before harvest.</p> <p>A delay of up to 28 days after spraying may be necessary prior to combine harvesting.</p> <p>Where application takes place late in the autumn, it must be checked that weeds are still susceptible. See earlier section on weed control.</p> <p>DO NOT TREAT CROPS GROWN FOR SEED.</p>
<p>*Where rotary atomiser sprayers are used, their droplet diameter must fall within the range 200-300 microns. # Use higher volumes for dense canopies</p>						

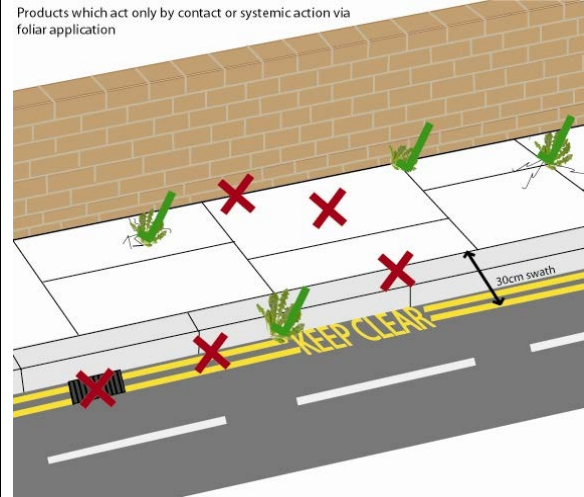
AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS/ USAGE	CROP/SITUATION	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION TIMING AND GUIDANCE
ALL EDIBLE CROPS (STUBBLE), ALL NON-EDIBLE CROPS (STUBBLE)	Common Couch	BEFORE ALL CROPS - AUTUMN/ SPRING APPLICATIONS	Up to 75 shoots/m ²	2.0	Hydraulic Sprayers: 80-250 L/ha or Rotary Atomisers: 40 L/ha*	Do not cultivate BEFORE spraying. Allow a minimum of 5 days to elapse between spraying and cultivations or drilling. Allow volunteer potatoes to make ample top growth before spraying. A minimum period of 21 days weed growth in the spring should occur before spraying. Allow 7 days before planting trees
	Common Couch		Over 75 shoots/m ²	2.67		
	Other perennial grasses		All levels of all species			
	Volunteer potatoes (autumn only)		-			
	Volunteer cereals Other annual grasses Annual broad-leaved weeds		All levels of all species	1.0		

POST SOWING/ PLANTING AND PRE- EMERGENCE OF THE CROP	Volunteer cereals and annual weeds	LISTED CEREALS, OILSEED RAPE, COMBINING PEAS, VINING PEAS, FIELD BEANS, MUSTARD, LINSEED, SUGAR BEET, SWEDE, TURNIP, BULB ONION AND LEEK	All level of all species	1.0	Hydraulic Sprayers only 80 – 250 L/ha	Ensure that spraying precedes ANY Crop emergence
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*Where rotary atomiser sprayers are used, their droplet diameter must fall within the range 200-300 microns.

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS/ USAGE	CROP/SITUATION	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION TIMING AND GUIDANCE
ALL EDIBLE AND NON-EDIBLE CROPS (DESTRUCTION, BEFORE SOWING/PLANTING)	-	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	Annual Weeds Perennial Weeds Perennial broad-leaved weeds	1.0 2.67 3.33	Hydraulic Sprayers: 80-250 L/ha or Rotary Atomisers: 40 L/ha*	Apply at the annual weed dose at least 2 days before sowing/planting Apply at perennial weed doses at least 5 days before sowing/planting DO NOT USE UNDER POLYTHENE OR GLASS DO NOT USE IN OR ALONGSIDE HEDGEROWS

GRASSLAND - DESTRUCTION & CONTROL OF ASSOCIATED WEEDS	Short rotation Ryegrass, longer leys and permanent pasture	GRASS	Short rotation Ryegrass with annual weeds	2.0	Hydraulic Sprayers: 150-250 L/ha*	ONLY direct drill grass and clover EITHER into 1-2 year leys without mat, 5+ days after spraying, OR long leys with some mat, in the spring following autumn application. Treatment Timings: 1. Regrowth after grazing or mowing. 2. Before grazing or cutting. - Apply between June-October - Spray crops that are 30-60 cm tall, are not dense and do not contain mature seeds. Grass Utilisation: 1. Grass may be utilised in the normal way from 5 days after treatment. 2. Cattle, dairy cows and sheep may graze or be fed the treated forage. POISONOUS PLANT SPECIES MUST BE REMOVED OR BURIED BEFORE REGRAZING OR MOWING. DO NOT apply lime or fertilizer prior to application Normal cultivations for the next crop may be made as usual once fields are cleared of grass crops.
			Leys 2-4 years old with perennial grass weeds	2.67		
			Long leys 4-7 years old with perennial broad- leaved weeds	3.33		
			Permanent pasture	4.0		
			Select application rate to control least susceptible target weeds by selecting from application rate table' <i>Application Rates for Grassland Destruction'</i>			

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS/USAGE	CROP	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION TIMING AND GUIDANCE
NATURAL SURFACES NOT INTENDED TO BEAR VEGETATION, PERMEABLE SURFACES OVERLYING SOIL, HARD SURFACES	Annual weeds	-	All species	1.0	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha or Rotary Atomisers 40 L/ha*	<p>Use area's include: Roadsides, paths, hard surfaces, along fences and walls and total weed control on industrial sites. DO NOT USE IN OR ALONGSIDE HEDGEROWS.</p> <p>DO NOT USE UNDER GLASS OR POLYTHENE.</p> <p>Apply this product carefully. Ensure spraying takes place only when weeds are actively growing (normally March to October) and is confined only to visible weeds including those in the 30cm swath covering the kerb edge and road gulley – do not overspray drains. This does not apply to use on railway ballast.</p> <p><small>Products which act only by contact or systemic action via foliar application</small></p> 
	Perennial grasses		All species	2.67		
	Perennial broad-leaved weeds		All species	3.33		
	Refer to "Hand-held Applicators" Under 'Mixing and Spraying'					
AMENITY	Vegetation	Areas of semi-	Annual weeds	1.0		AMENITY VEGETATION

VEGETATION	management	natural or ornamental vegetation including trees. Areas of bare soil around ornamental plants or areas intended for ornamental planting.	Perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds	2.67 – 3.33		Applications using a weed wiper may be used in addition to hydraulic sprayers and rotary atomisers. DO NOT USE IN OR ALONGSIDE HEDGEROWS. DO NOT USE UNDER GLASS OR POLYTHENE.
ORCHARDS	Perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds: -in arable stubbles -in pastures	TOP FRUIT - PRE-PLANTING	All levels of species	2.67	Hydraulic Sprayers 200-250 L/ha or Rotary Atomisers	All top fruit crops may be planted from 7 days after spraying.
	Perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds	WITHIN ORCHARDS OF APPLE, PEAR, PLUM OR CHERRY	All levels of most species	3.33	Hydraulic Sprayers 200-400 L/ha optimum 250 L/ha	Trees must have been established for 2 years before spraying. Spray AFTER autumn leaf-fall and BEFORE: Apples, pears - green cluster stage Stone fruit - white bud stage
	Root suckers	-	All species	3.33		Avoid contact with tree branches and trunks above 30 cm from the ground. Treat suckers in late spring only.
*Where rotary atomiser sprayers are used, their droplet diameter must fall within the range 200-300 microns.						

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS / USAGE	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION GUIDANCE
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GREEN COVER ON LAND NOT BEING USED FOR CROP PRODUCTION EG "SET ASIDE"	BEFORE OR DURING REMOVAL FROM PRODUCTION			Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha	Weeds should have grown actively for at least 21 days before spring applications. Avoid application during stem elongation as reduced control and re-spray is likely. Best control of annual grasses is achieved between full ear emergence and senescence Perennial weeds – apply not less than 5 days before drilling or cultivating. Annual weeds – apply not less than 24 hours before cultivation. Note: ☒ Ensure that all management rules are followed prior to use on land taken out of production as part of a grant aided scheme ☒ Do not top or cultivate before spraying ☒ Do not direct drill after set-aside. 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.
	Common Couch	< 75 shoots/m ²	2.0		
		> 75 shoots/m ²	2.67		
	Perennial broad-leaved weeds and other perennial grasses	-	2.67		
	Annual weeds	-	1.0		
	- <i>Autumn/Spring of year 1 only</i>	-	2.0		
	- <i>Summer of year 1 and thereafter</i>	-			
	AFTER SHORT ROTATION OR LONG TERM REMOVAL FROM PRODUCTION				
	Natural regeneration and crop cover destruction				
	Annual weeds	-	2.0		
Perennial grasses	-	2.67			
Perennial broad-leaved weeds	-	3.33			
Perennial broad-leaved weeds as listed below:					
Common Ragwort					
Hard Rush		4.0			
Heath Rush					
Jointed Rush					
White Clover					
Yellow Rattle					

FORESTRY - PRE-PLANTING	Arable Land Planting	Arable weeds	2.67	Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 L/ha or Rotary Atomisers 40 L/ha*	All tree species may be planted 7 days or more after treatment.
	Replanting and Grassland Areas	Grasslands weeds	3.33		

* Where Rotary Atomiser Sprayers are used, their droplet diameter must fall within the range of 200-300 microns.

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS / USAGE	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	WATER VOLUME	APPLICATION GUIDANCE
FORESTRY - POST PLANTING (DIRECTED) IN CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED TREES	Clean-up around Trees with Knapsack applications.	Grasses : Annual/perennia l grasses, broad-leaved weeds	2.67	Knapsack sprayers : 200 – 250 L/ha Spot gun and weedwiper mini. See under <i>Mixing and Spraying.</i>	It is ESSENTIAL to use a TREE GUARD for all applications made in the growing season. Treat bracken after frond tips are unfurled but pre-senescence. Treat heather late August to end September. All other woody weeds-treat June-August before leaf senescence (but after new growth of crop has hardened). [.] For improved control of Rhododendron add Mixture B at a concentration of 2% final water volume to 5.33 l/ha of SNAPPER. Application using the weed wiper is not suitable. Cut back and treat re-growth when at least 1 metre in height throughout the entire coppice. Spray to just before point of run-off.
		Woody weeds: Bracken/Beech Brush/Brambles Sycamore/Oak Hazel/Willow/As h	2.0		
		Heather (peat soils)	2.67		
		Heather (mineral soils)	4.0		
		Rhododendron[.]	6.67		
FORESTRY - POST-	Grass weeds - Lowland Areas	Black Bent Creeping Soft-	1.0	Hydraulic Sprayers	DO NOT OVERALL SPRAY trees being grown for ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES, including CHRISTMAS

PLANTING (OVERALL APPLICATION IN DORMANT SEASON IN CERTAIN CONIFERS — CONIFER RELEASE)	- Upland Areas	grass Meadow-grasses Sweet Vernal Wood Small-reed (Bush grass) Cock's Foot False Oat-grass Other Bent species Tufted Hair-grass	1.33	200-250 L/ha or Hand-Held Equipment 40 L/ha	TREES. Species safe to spray when fully dormant and leader growth has hardened : Corsican, Lodgepole, and Scots Pines, Norway Spruce, Sitka Spruce, Lawson Cypress, Western Red Cedar. Douglas Fir and Nobel Fir - safe to spray when fully dormant and leader growth has hardened but NOT in spring. If overall application takes place after the optimum timing weed control may be reduced. It is advisable to spray a limited area of forest to test crop safety under local conditions before widespread overall application in subsequent years. Treat bracken after frond tips are unfurled but pre-senescence. <u>Caution:</u> The timing of hardening of leader growth varies considerably between locations and between seasons. It may occur as early as the end of July or be delayed to October or later. To avoid damage to Lammas growth, sprays should be directed away from leaders.
	Bracken	Common Couch Fescues Purple Moor-grass Wavy Hair-grass	1.33		
	Beech and Birch	All levels of all species	1.33		
	Brambles		2.0		

These recommended application rates refer to Forestry usage only. Inadequate control may result if used in other areas.

AREA OF USE	TARGET WEEDS	WEED INFESTATION	APPLICATION RATE L/ha	APPLICATION GUIDANCE
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<p>- STUMP APPLICATION FOR CHEMICAL THINNING</p>	<p>Prevention of coppicing and re-growth from stumps</p>	<p>Deciduous species</p>	<p>6.6% solution of SNAPPER in water</p>	<p>Apply to saturate the freshly cut stump.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearing saw fitted with Enso attachments. - Knapsack sprayer operated at low pressure. - Spot gun fitted with a solid stream nozzle. - Paintbrush. <p>Treat stumps within a week of felling from November to March (outside spring sap flow). Do not cut trenches or drill holes and fill with the solution or use undiluted product.</p> <p>Use a hatchet to cut one notch in trees up to 10cm diameter and apply 2mls of the solution to each cut e.g. using a Spot Gun. Use two or three notches in trees over 10cm diameter. Do not treat in the period of active sap flow in the spring/early summer.</p>
<p>- CHEMICAL THINNING BY INJECTION OF TREE STEMS</p>	<p>Coniferous and Deciduous species</p>	<p>Coniferous species</p>	<p>13.3% solution of SNAPPER in water</p>	
			<p>1.33ml neat SNAPPER per cut per 10cm diameter of stem (or less)</p>	

APPLICATION RATES FOR GRASSLAND DESTRUCTION

2.0 L/ha		2.67 L/ha		3.33 L/ha		4.0L/ha	
Annual Meadow-grass	Meadow Fescue	Black Bent	Creeping Soft-grass	Bracken**	Red Clover	Common Ragwort***	Nardus (Mat grass)
Common Chickweed	Meadow Foxtail			Common Sorrel		Hard Rush	Red Fescue
Common Mouse-ear	Rough Meadow-grass	Broad-leaved Dock	Curled Dock		Sedges	Heath Rush	White Clover*
Dock seedlings	Speedwell	Cock's Foot	Perennial Rye-grass	Common Nettle	Sheep's Sorrel	Jointed Rush	Yellow Rattle
	species	Common Bent	Plantains	Creeping Buttercup*	Soft Rush	Molinia (Purple Moor-grass)	Sheep's Fescue
Italian Rye-grass	Timothy	Common Couch	Soft	Creeping Thistle			
Mayweed species		Creeping Bent	Brome		Spea		
			Yorkshire Fog		r Thistle		
				Daisy	Tufted Hair-grass		
				Dwarf Thistle	Yarrow		
				Perennial Sow-thistle			

* White Clover is best cut in June and sprayed one month later. Creeping Buttercup should be sprayed at flowering stage.

** At full frond expansion

***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.

Mixing and spraying

Tractor Mounted Applicators

Conventional Hydraulic Sprayers:

1. *Sprayer and Nozzle Selection:*

All machines should be capable of applying accurately 80-250 L/ha, as a 'MEDIUM' or 'COARSE' quality spray - (BCPC definition) within a pressure range of 1.5-2.5 bars using 80 or 110 degree nozzles. For application pre-harvest of crops it is essential to use a sprayer whose boom may be raised to the correct height.

2. *Water Volume:*

For general use 200-250 L/ha is the preferred volume range. For specific uses, volumes may be reduced to 80-120 L/ha by selecting low volume hydraulic nozzles, and adjusting pressure of application and tractor forward speed.

3. *Spray Pressure:*

Pressures must be related to tractor forward speed, desired water volume and nozzle type. A range of 1.5 - 2.5 bars must be used to ensure optimum results with minimum risk of drift.

4. *Tractor Forward Speed:*

Speed of travel must be related to nozzle output characteristics. The typical range is from 4-9 kph. The slower speeds should be selected for applications pre-harvest of crops and where soil conditions could cause excessive boom bounce and yaw at faster speeds.

5. *Recommended Nozzle Type, Pressure, Volumes and Tractor Speeds for the Application of 80-120 L/ha:*

80 or 110 degree nozzles able to apply the required volume at pressures between 1.5 -2.5 bars at between 4-9 kph are recommended. Examples of these nozzles are available in a separate handbook.

6. *Filling the Sprayer:*

Half fill the spray tank with water and start agitation. Add recommended quantity of SNAPPER herbicide, top-up tank with water to required level. To avoid foaming do not use top tank agitation. Use of a defoamer may be necessary.

7. *Calibration:*

Before using a sprayer and, especially, after nozzles have been changed, it is essential to calibrate the sprayer by checking the output of at least one nozzle for each separate boom section of the sprayer.

8. *Operation in the Field:*

Check the following before starting to spray:

- That the nozzles are aligned evenly at the correct angle to the direction of travel.
- That the boom is level over its width.
- The boom height permits the correct pattern of spray overlap on the target weeds.

Rotary Atomisers:

1. *Sprayer Selection:*

The following rotary atomiser applicators may be used to apply this product:

Cleanacres Dual-Option Sprayer	CDA Boom and CDA Lightweight
Horstine Farmery Microdrop	Lely Hydraspin
Tecnoma Girojet	

Stir the correct amount of SNAPPER to control the target species into the sprayer bottle filled with clean water. Top up with water, close the top and shake gently to ensure good mixing. Do not tank-mix.

2. *Droplet Size and Water Volume:*

Set the spray droplet Volume Median Diameter to within the range 200-300 microns for each machine - this corresponds to a 'MEDIUM' or 'COARSE' quality spray (BCPC definition) and the volume of application to 40 L/ha.

3. *Operation in the Field:*

Apply at 4-9 kph having calibrated the sprayer accurately. Ensure that sprayer bouts are matched by using markers.

Hand-held applicators

Overall, Non-Selective Applications:

1. *Spot or Directed Application:*

Knapsack Applicator:

These may be used in Orchards and Non-crop areas. Normal water volume is 200-300 L/ha but by fitting low volume nozzles it can be reduced to 100-150 L/ha. All applications to be as a 'MEDIUM' or 'COARSE' quality spray (BCPC definition).

Example of Use:

When used at a walking speed of 1 m/sec to apply a swath of 1 m width, most knapsack sprayers fitted with a Lurmark AN 2.0 or similar nozzle deliver approximately 200 L/ha spray volume (or 10 L per 500 m²). To apply 2.67 L/ha of SNAPPER, therefore, use 26ml of product for each 2 L of spray liquid required. Similarly, knapsack sprayers fitted with low volume nozzles such as Lurmark AN 1.0 typically deliver approximately 100 L/ha spray volume. To apply 2.67 L/ha SNAPPER in this case, use 52ml of product for each 2 L of spray liquid required.

Examples for a 10 L sprayer delivering 200 L spray/ha:

Equivalent Application Rate	Sprayer Size	Volume SNAPPER (L)	Volume Water (L)	Area treated
2.0 L product/ha	10 L	0.100	9.90	500 m ²
2.67 L product/ha	10 L	0.130	9.87	500 m ²
3.3 L product/ha	10 L	0.170	9.83	500 m ²

2. *Hand-Held Wipers:*

Weedwiper Mini:

This technique may be used in Top Fruit Orchards and in Non-Crop areas only. Use a concentration of 1 part of SNAPPER herbicide plus 3 parts water and add a water-based dye if required.

Tractor-Mounted Wipers:

Treatment of Sugar Beet Bolters, Weed Beet and Other Weeds:

For use in arable crops and grassland areas. Ensure there is at least 5 cm between the top of the tallest desired vegetation and the impregnated wiper. Weeds should be a minimum of 10 cm taller than the desired vegetation for safe application. Two passes in opposite directions will be needed where weeds are dense and successive applications will be required to control weeds that were below the original wiping level. Treat before weed seeds have matured to reduce to a minimum seed return to the soil, Bolting beet should be treated by a series of three applications during early July to early August with two weeks between treatments.

WEEDS MUST BE GROWING ACTIVELY TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE.
DO NOT USE WIPER TECHNIQUES IN SOFT FRUIT CROPS.

Recommended Machines:

Hectaspan Weedwiper	Tecnoma Top Weeder
Keenan Weed Licker	Telford Homburg Chemical Applicator
Matrot Mobilcord	Vicon Wedge-Wik

For advice on appropriate weed wiper applicators, consult Nufarm

For Best Results with all Wiper Applicators:

- Operate at speeds below 5 kph.
- Treat when weeds reach 10 cm above the desired vegetation.
- Keep wiping surfaces wet but prevent dripping.
- Clean ropes several times a day to maintain optimum flow rate.

CAUTION

Keep stock out of treated areas for 7 days to allow the herbicide to become fully effective.

TREATED POISONOUS PLANT SPECIES MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE REGRAZING OR CONSERVING.

Compatibility

Please contact your Nufarm distributor for a full list of compatible mixtures.

Do not tank-mix this product with other pesticides or fertilisers, EXCEPT when directed by Nufarm, as a reduced level of weed control may result

COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION

This section is not part of the Product Label under the Plant Protection Products Regulations 2011. It provides additional advice on product use at the discretion of Nufarm.

General

SNAPPER herbicide is an advanced formulation containing the isopropylamine and potassium salts of glyphosate. SNAPPER is taken up by foliage and translocated to underground roots, rhizomes and stolons, providing control of both annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds. SNAPPER is rapidly adsorbed onto particulate matter in soils and water and is quickly degraded by the micro-organisms present in soil and aquatic bottom sediments. Until degraded, the active ingredient in SNAPPER, glyphosate, is practically immobile in soils and is, therefore, unlikely to contaminate groundwater.

To maximise the safety of SNAPPER to the operator, consumer and environment, the label recommendations and the DEFRA/HSE/DETR publication "Code of Practice for using plant protection products" should be adhered to.

Symptoms on the weeds

Symptoms of treatment are generally first seen 7-10 days, or longer (if growth is slow), after spraying. These take the form of leaf reddening followed by yellowing and are usually quicker to appear on grasses than on broad-leaved weeds. Reaction of nettles is slow.

Sprayer Maintenance

Ensure that the sprayer is in good working order by paying particular attention to the condition of the pump, hoses, nozzles or disc assemblies and pressure gauge. Replace damaged, worn or malfunctioning parts. If extra filtration or pressure damp valves have been fitted for low volume work at 80-120 l/ha make certain this equipment is clean and functioning correctly. Carry out maintenance according to the instructions of the sprayer manufacturer. This is of utmost importance when using low volume nozzles.

Hygiene when using all Sprayers

It is essential to thoroughly clean-out sprayer tanks, pumps and pipelines and nozzle or disc assemblies, with a recommended detergent cleaner, between

applying this product and other pesticides to avoid contamination from pesticide residues. For example, after spraying this product pre-harvest in cereals the equipment **MUST** be cleaned completely before it is used to apply a potato blight fungicide, particularly in seed crops.

Disposal

Follow the guidance on the disposal of surplus spray solution, tank washings, concentrate and containers as given in the DEFRA/HSC/NAW publication "Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products" of January 2006.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY, SALE OR USE

All goods supplied by Nufarm UK Ltd. are high grade and we believe them to be suitable for the purpose for which we expressly supply them: but as we cannot exercise any control over their mixing, use or 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 our Associate Companies for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, re-application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff, our agents or the re-sellers of the product whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.