Spring barley	
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6 L/ha
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Pre-emergence of the crop. Apply MOST MICRO as soon as possible after drilling and before emergence. Due to risk of dry soils, do not apply MOST MICRO alone after the end of March (mid April in Scotland) unless rainfall is imminent.
Seed depth	Seed must be covered with a MINIMUM of 3.2cm of settled soil.

Potatoes (First early, second early and maincrops)	MOST MICRO applied in tank mix with Metribuzin
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6 L/ha + 350g/ha (In dry conditions apply a MOST MICRO – Metribuzin sequence).
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Pre-emergence of the crop. Apply as soon as possible after planting and Final ridging up. Loose structured ridges must be allowed time for settlement before application. Do not apply later than 7 days before emergence.
Soil types	Do not use on Sands (S), Gravelly or Stony soils.
Variety	Read the Metribuzin label carefully, particularly with regard to varietal restrictions.
Notes	Best weed control will be achieved with settled well-rounded ridges with few clods. If re-ridging is necessary, delay application until after the final ridging is completed. Slight distortion and discolouration of the initial shoots may occur if very heavy rain falls after application but before emergence, particularly to crops grown on very light soils. This is quickly outgrown and subsequent growth is unaffected. Read the Metribuzin label carefully, particularly with regard to following crop restrictions.

Sunflowers	
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6 L/ha
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Apply as soon as possible after sowing and final seedbed cultivation, before crop and weed emergence.
Seedbed	Consolidate seedbeds after drilling to provide a firm level soil. Seed should be drilled so that after seedbed consolidation it is covered by a minimum of 2.5cm of settled soil.

Forage maize and grain maize (open crops and crops under plastic)	
Rate (Litres/ha)	4.1 L/ha
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Pre-emergence to before 4th leaf of the crop.
Notes	Do not use on Sweetcorn or Maize grown for seed. Seed must be covered by a minimum of 5cm of settled soil. The use of MOST MICRO may affect the full development of crown roots which function only to anchor the plant. This has no effect on the yield of maize. If application is followed by a period of dry conditions or in situations where very heavy populations occur, a sequence of MOST MICRO and a product applied post-emergence may be necessary.

FOLLOWING CROPS

Following crops after normal harvest

Before ryegrass is drilled after a very dry season, plough or cultivate to at least 15cm.

If spring crops are to be followed by crops other than cereals plough or cultivate to at least 15cm.

In the event of crop failure

In the event of crop failure the land must be ploughed or thoroughly cultivated to a minimum depth of 15cm to ensure any residues are evenly dispersed throughout the soil.

The minimum intervals (specified below) should elapse between application of MOST MICRO and the sowing of one of the following crops listed below.

Application timing	Minimum interval	In the event of crop failure, the following crops may be drilled:
Autumn	5 Months	Spring wheat, spring barley, spring field beans, broad beans, Autumn dwarf beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, calabrese, carrots, cauliflower, parsnips, parsley, peas, potato, linseed, maize, turnip.
Spring & early summer	2 Months	Spring field beans, broad beans, dwarf beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, calabrese, carrots, cauliflower, parsnips, parsley, peas, linseed, turnip
	5 Months	Any crop may be planted or sown (with the exception of red beet, sugar beet and spinach)
	12 Months	Red beet, sugar beet and spinach

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Mixing

Never prepare more spray solution than is required.

Half fill the tank with clean water and start the agitation. To ensure thorough mixing of the product, invert the container several times before opening. Add the required quantity of MOST MICRO to the spray tank while re-circulating. Fill up the tank with water and continue agitation until spraying is completed.

When tank mixes are to be used, take due note of any instructions given as to the order of mixing. Each product should be added separately to the spray tank and fully dispersed before the addition of any further product(s). On emptying the container, 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 container safely.

Application

MOST MICRO can be used in tractor mounted/trailed sprayer and knapsacks. Ensure good, even spray cover of the target using a FINE or MEDIUM quality spray, as defined by BCPC.

Boom sprayers

Apply MOST MICRO in 100-200 L/ha.

When tank mixing with other products use a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha depending on the tank mix partner.

For potatoes apply MOST MICRO in minimum 200 L/ha.

Knapsack sprayers

Use a maximum of 16 mls of MOST MICRO per litre of water and ensure a good, fine coverage of the target.

Sprayer cleaning

After spraying, thoroughly clean and flush out application machinery with a minimum of three rinses, to ensure that all traces of product are removed.

Tank mixtures

When tank-mixing ONLY APPLY within label conditions for each product.

For up-to-date details of compatible tank-mixes, contact your supplier or local Sipcam representative.

Sequential mixtures

MOST MICRO may be used in sequence with any other approved product. Leave a minimum interval of 24 hours unless longer is specified on the label. MOST MICRO may be applied in sequence with Avadex Excel 15G.

Most Micro

GROUP 3 HERBICIDE

A capsule suspension formulation containing 365 g/l Pendimethalin.

A herbicide for the control of annual grass and broad-leaved weeds in winter wheat, durum wheat, winter and spring barley, winter rye, triticale, potatoes, forage maize, grain maize and sunflowers.

SAFETY INFORMATION – 24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER: +44(0)1763 212100

In the event of an emergency, call the National Poisons Centre, Beaumont Hospital at 01 809 2566 or 01 837 9964

WARNING

- **May cause an allergic skin reaction**
- **Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects**
- **Suspected of damaging the unborn child**

- Avoid breathing spray.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.
- To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.
- Collect spillage.

UFI: 15YY-GT82-530U-1VM0 **PCS No. 04837**

IMPORTANT: To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with instructions for use.

Authorisation Holder
SIPCAM UK Ltd, 4C Archway House, The Lanterns, Melbourn Street, Royston, Herts SG8 7BX
Tel +44(0)1763 212100

Distributed by
Unichem Ltd, The Ward, Dublin.
Tel:01 8351499

Net contents: **10Le**
Batch Number: SEE PACKAGE

HERBICIDE

Scan to view the Safety Data Sheet
Alternatively, download the Safety Data Sheet from **sipcamuk.co.uk** or contact your supplier.

sipcamuk.co.uk

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE

Crops	Maximum individual dose:	Maximum total dose:	Maximum number of treatments: of application:	Latest time
Winter wheat, durum wheat, winter barley, winter rye, triticale	3.6 L/ha	3.6 L/ha	-	Before leaf sheath erect stage (GS 30)
Spring barley, potatoes sunflower.	3.6 L/ha	3.6 L/ha	-	Pre-crop emergence
Forage maize and grain maize (open crops and crops under plastic).	4.1 L/ha	4.1 L/ha	-	Before 4th leaf stage (GS 14)

READ ALL PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

Avoid all contact with skin and eyes.

Wash concentrate from skin and eyes immediately.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

Wash all protective clothing thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.

Environmental Protection

Do not allow direct spray from ground crop sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody or within 1m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application.

Do not allow direct spray from hand held sprayers to fall within 1m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody.

Direct spray away from water.

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.

Storage and disposal

Keep in original container, tightly closed, in a safe place.

Rinse container thoroughly by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at the time of filling and dispose of safely.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

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.

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.

A herbicide for the control of annual grass and broad-leaved weeds in a wide range of crops.

RESTRICTIONS/WARNINGS

Efficacy

Some soil moisture must be present for MOST MICRO to be activated. Best results will be obtained if rainfall occurs within seven days of application.

Residual control may be reduced:

- Under prolonged dry conditions.
- On soils with a high Kd factor.
- Where organic matter exceeds 6%.
- Where ash content is high.

Do not disturb the soil after MOST MICRO has been applied as this will result in reduced weed control.

Where cultural practices which encourage the build up of organic matter in the soil surface are practiced for a number of seasons the effectiveness of residual herbicides may be reduced. In such circumstances, periodic ploughing is recommended to disperse residues into a greater volume of soil.

Soil types

MOST MICRO may be used on all mineral soil types.

Do not use on soils with more than 10% organic matter.

On stony or gravely soils, crop damage could occur, particularly, if heavy rain follows treatment.

Do not use on water logged soil or soils prone to water logging.

Seedbed preparation

Trash and straw should be incorporated evenly during seedbed preparation. Seedbed must have a fine, firm tilth.

Consolidate loose or cloddy seedbeds before use.

Following pre-emergence applications, unconsolidated clods (especially if larger than 7.5cm (3") diameter) may reduce the level of weed control and cause seed to be inadequately covered, which could result in crop damage.

Crop safety

Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside of the target area.

Do not apply MOST MICRO to crops suffering from stress, which may be caused for example by pests, disease, water logging, poor seedbed conditions or previous chemical treatment.

Seed should be covered with a minimum of 3.2cm of settled soil (2.5cm for Sunflowers).

Shallow drilled crops should be treated post-emergence.

Do not soil incorporate.

Do not spray undersown crops.

Do not undersow crops treated with MOST MICRO.

MOST MICRO should not be used on protected crops, or in greenhouses.

Other Restrictions/Warnings

Before using MOST MICRO on crops to be processed please consult your processor. Hose down machinery immediately after use with a spray tank cleaner.

SIPCAM UK CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY:

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable, but as we cannot exercise control over their mixing or use, 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 for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use.

WEED CONTROL

CEREALS - All weed susceptibility ratings in the table below are for applications made pre-emergence of the weeds.

Crops	Winter wheat, durum wheat, winter barley, winter rye and triticale		Spring barley
Product	**MOST MICRO**		**MOST MICRO**
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6 L/ha	2.7 L/ha	3.6 L/ha
Grass weed control			
Annual meadow-grass	S	S	S
Awned canary-grass	-	-	
Black-grass	-	-	-
Rough meadow-grass	MS	MS	MS
Broad-leaved weeds			
Black-bindweed	-	-	-
Black nightshade	-	-	-
Cleavers	-	-	-
Common chickweed	S	S	S
Common fumitory	MS	-	MS
Common orache	S	MS	S
Common poppy	S	MS	S
Corn buttercup	-	-	-
Corn marigold	S	S	S
Fat-hen	S	MS	S
Field forget-me-not	S	MS	S
Field pansy	S	MS	S
Hemp-nettle (Day nettle)	S	S	S
Henbit dead-nettle	S	S	S
Knotgrass	S	MS	S
Mayweeds	MS	-	-
Parsley piert	S	S	S
Red dead-nettle	S	S	S
Redshank (early germinating)	-	-	-
Scarlet pimpernel	S	S	S
Shepherd's purse	MS	-	MS
Small nettle	S	-	S
Smooth sowthistle	S	MS	S
Speedwells	S	S	S
Volunteer oilseed rape (1)	S	S	MS

S = Susceptible MS = Moderately susceptible (1) = Deep germinating volunteer oilseed rape may not be controlled
- = no data

WEED CONTROL

OTHER CROPS

Crops	Sunflowers Combining Peas	Potatoes (First early, second early & maincrop)	Forage Maize and grain maize
Product	**MOST MICRO**	**MOST MICRO**	**MOST MICRO**
Rate (Litres/ha)	3.6 L/ha	3.6 L/ha	4.1 L/ha
Tank mix partner	-	Metribuzin	-
Rate (kg or litres/ha)		350g/ha	
Annual meadow-grass	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Black-grass	-	-	-
Rough meadow-grass	MS pre-em	MS pre-em	MS pre-em
Black and white mustard	-	-	-
Black bindweed	-	MS pre-em	-
Black nightshade	-	-	S pre-em #
Charlock	-	S pre-em	-
Cleavers (#)	-	MS pre-em	-
Common chickweed	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Common fumitory (#)	*MS pre-em	MS pre-em	MS pre-em
Common orache	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Common poppy	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Corn buttercup	-	-	-
Corn marigold	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Fat-hen	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Field forget-me-not	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Field pansy	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Groundsel	-	S pre-em	-
Hemp (day)-nettle	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Henbit dead-nettle	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Knotgrass	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Mayweeds (#)	-	S pre-em	-
Parsley piert	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Red dead nettle	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Redshank (1)	-	S pre-em	-
Scarlet pimpernel	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Shepherd's purse	*MS pre-em	MS pre-em	MS pre-em
Small nettle	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Smooth sowthistle	S pre-em	MS pre-em	S pre-em
Speedwells	S pre-em	S pre-em	S pre-em
Volunteer oilseed rape (2)	MS pre-em	S pre-em	MS pre-em

* = Control may be achieved under favourable conditions S = Susceptible MS = Moderately susceptible
(1) = Early germinating volunteer oilseed rape may not be controlled # = If application is followed by a period of dry conditions, or in situations where very heavy populations occur, a sequence of MOST MICRO and a product applied post-emergence may be necessary - = no data

Resistance management

Strains of some annual grasses (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. 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.

Populations of black-grass and Italian ryegrass with high levels of enhanced metabolism resistance will not be fully controlled.

Key elements of the resistance management strategy for MOST MICRO:

Always follow WRAG guidelines for preventing and managing herbicide resistant weeds.

Maximise the use of cultural control measures wherever possible (e.g. crop rotation, ploughing, stale seedbeds, delayed drilling, etc.).

Use tank mixers or sequences of effective herbicides with different modes of action within individual crops, or successive crops.

For the control of herbicide resistant grass-weeds, always use MOST MICRO in tank mix or sequence with other effective graminicides with different modes of action.

Apply pre-emergence of weeds wherever possible. If applications are delayed, apply post-emergence products/ mixtures to small, actively growing weeds, especially where high levels of resistance are suspected and to reduce the risk of resistance development.

Monitor fields regularly and investigate the reasons for any poor control.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Winter wheat, durum wheat, winter barley, winter rye, triticale	MOST MICRO applied alone
Rate (Litres/ha)	2.7 or 3.6 L/ha
Water volume	200 L/ha
Timing	Pre-emergence of the crop to before leaf sheath erect stage, (GS30). Do not apply pre-emergence to crops drilled after 30th November.
Seed depth	Seed must be covered with a MINIMUM of 3.2cm of settled soil. ONLY treat shallow drilled crops POST-EMERGENCE.