



## **WOODY**

**(MAPP 14163)**

Contains 667 g/l (44.3% w/w) triclopyr butyl ester (equivalent to 480 g/l triclopyr acid) as an emulsifiable concentrate formulation.

Woody is a selective herbicide for the control of scrub and brushwood in forests and on land not intended to bear vegetation.

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

Contents: 1 or 5 Litres.

Batch No. 000000

### **PROTECT FROM FROST.**

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This product label is compliant with the CPA Voluntary Initiative (VI) guidance

**Important Information**

FOR USE ONLY AS A FORESTRY/INDUSTRIAL HERBICIDE

<b>Crops/situations:</b>	<b>Maximum Individual dose</b>	<b>Maximum number of treatments</b>	<b>Latest time of application</b>
Forests and land not intended to bear vegetation	10.0 litres Product/ha	Two per year	6 weeks before planting/7 days before grazing
As a directed treatment on land not intended to bear vegetation and in forests.	See 'Other specific restrictions'	-	-

**Other Specific Restrictions:**

DO NOT APPLY using hand-held rotary atomiser equipment.

DO NOT EXCEED a maximum concentration of 1.61 ml per 5 ml dose when applying via spot application guns.

DO NOT EXCEED a maximum concentration of 80 mls per litre of diesel or paraffin oil for basal bark or frill girdling applications.

DO NOT EXCEED a maximum concentration of 130 mls per 5 litres of water or 175 mls per 5 litres of paraffin or diesel oil when applying via knapsack sprayers.

This product must only be used in undiluted form when applied by paintbrush for cut stump treatment or when using tree injection equipment.

**READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTANT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS**

**WOODY (MAPP 14163)**

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 667 g/l (44.3% w/w) triclopyr butoxy-ethyl ester (equivalent to 480 g/l triclopyr acid).

**HARMFUL**

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Irritating to skin.

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

**DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT**

**VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT**

Wear suitable gloves.

Avoid contact with skin.

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

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

## **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

### **Operator Protection**

Engineering control of operator protection must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES (NEOPRENE OR NITRILE of at least 0.5mm thickness) AND FACE PROTECTION (FACE SHIELD) when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES (NEOPRENE OR NITRILE of at least 0.5mm thickness) AND RUBBER BOOTS when applying through a knapsack sprayer, spot treatment gun or hand-held lance.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES (NEOPRENE OR NITRILE of at least 0.5mm thickness), RUBBER BOOTS AND FACE PROTECTION (FACE SHIELD) when applying by paintbrush or through tree injection equipment.

However, engineering control of operator exposure 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.

WHEN USING, DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

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

### **Consumer protection**

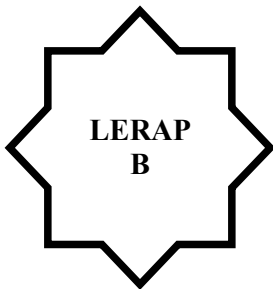
NOT TO BE USED ON FOOD CROPS

### **Environmental Protection**

AVOID DAMAGE BY DRIFT ON TO SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR WATER COURSES.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES with chemical or used containers.

KEEP LIVESTOCK out of treated areas for at least 7 days and until the foliage of all poisonous weeds such as ragwort have died and become unpalatable.



DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone or within 1m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand-held sprayers to fall within 1 metre of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body. Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with PSD published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for inspection for three years.

## **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, emptying washings into spray rank and dispose of safely.

PROTECT FROM FROST

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**NOTE:** These Directions for Use form part of the Approved Product label and must be read before using the product.

WOODY can be used for scrub clearance either before or after planting. Where scrub has developed into young coppice better control of individual specimens is achieved by basal bark application, frill girdling or via trunk injection (see below). Painting undiluted WOODY onto cut stumps will prevent further coppice growth from the cut stump. WOODY can be used on land not intended to bear vegetation such as railway embankments, motorway verges, roadsides, grassland of no agricultural interest and to clear industrial areas of nettles, brambles, perennial broad-leaved weeds and other woody weeds.

## **RESTRICTIONS**

WOODY must not be applied using hand-held rotary atomiser spraying equipment.

DO NOT allow WOODY to come into contact with any agricultural or horticultural crops nor to reach amenity plantings, gardens, ponds, lakes or watercourses either by direct application or by drift. Be aware that in hot conditions vapour drift may occur after application and the risk to neighbouring vegetation must be assessed prior to treatment.

Maximum activity requires at least 2 hours rain-free after application.

## **DOSE RATE AND TIMING**

WOODY may be applied as foliar sprays, stem treatments and as cut stump treatments. These methods of application are described here.

### **1. SCRUB CLEARANCE BY FOLIAR APPLICATION (Forests and industrial areas).**

During the summer woody weeds, scrub, brush and perennial broad-leaved weeds may be treated with WOODY diluted in water and applied at a volume of 200 – 300 litres/ha as a Medium spray. Suitable equipment for this method is a vehicle-mounted hydraulic sprayer or a knapsack sprayer for smaller areas. Spray pressure should be within the range 0.7-2.0 bar and the application should achieve good coverage of all parts of the plants – stems and branches as well as leaves. Use the higher water volume where weed growth is dense. The dose of WOODY required for a variety of situations is given in Table 1.

**Table 1. Foliar applications of WOODY during summer (applied in 200 – 300 L/ha water)**

Species	Overall application Litres/ha	Knapsack application mls/5 litres
Bramble, briar, broom, gorse or nettle.	2.0	35
Alder, birch, blackthorn, dogwood, elder, poplar, rosebay willow herb & sycamore.	4.0	70
Beech, box, buckthorn, elm, hazel, hornbeam, horse chestnut, lime, maple, privet, rowan, Spanish chestnut, willow & wild pear.	6.0	100
Ash, oak & rhododendron*.	8.0	130

\* Rhododendron control is variable and may require a follow up shoot treatment. Specimens taller than 1.8 metres should be controlled with the cut stump treatment.

Some species such as ash, buckthorn, hawthorn and oak are better controlled by winter applications when WOODY should be diluted in paraffin oil or diesel oil. Application can be via a vehicle-mounted hydraulic sprayer delivering 300 L/ha diesel oil or paraffin oil or via a hand lance from a knapsack sprayer. The application should thoroughly wet all visible shoots and the dose required for the various species is listed in Table 2.

**Table 2. Applications of WOODY during winter (applied in 300 L/ha diesel or paraffin oil)**

Species	Overall application Litres/ha	Knapsack application mls/5 litres
Bramble, briar, broom and gorse.	3.0	50
Alder, ash, beech, birch, blackthorn, box, buckthorn, dogwood, elder, elm, hazel, hornbeam, horse chestnut, lime, maple, oak, poplar, privet, rowan, Spanish chestnut, sycamore, willow & wild pear.	6.0	100
Hawthorn, laurel & rhododendron*	10.0	175

\* Rhododendron control is variable and may require a follow up shoot treatment. Specimens taller than 1.8 metres should be controlled with the cut stump treatment.

## MIXING

Half fill the spray tank with clean water or with paraffin or diesel oil as determined by the chosen treatment and then add the required amount of WOODY. Commence agitation of the tank and complete the filling.

**Application using a knapsack:** CP3 or CP15 knapsacks are suitable for application of WOODY. When fitted with a Blue Polijet nozzle the application volume can be adjusted to give 200 L/ha and replacing this with a Red Polijet nozzle is more appropriate for applications at 300 L/ha. Adjust the height of the nozzle to achieve a spray swath of 1.2m wide and walking at a speed of 1 metre per second will achieve the desired application volume. Thoroughly wet all the foliage but do not spray to run-off.

**Application using a Selectokil Spot Gun:** This is only recommended for summer applications and the gun must be calibrated individually for each operator. This is achieved by adjusting the gun to deliver a 5 ml dose. Fill knapsack with 5 litres water and mark the level. Prime the gun and with the nozzle at the proposed spray height, fire the gun at a single spot on a dry surface until a well-defined wet spot appears. Ignore peripheral droplets but measure the diameter of the well defined wet spot. The quantity of WOODY required to achieve the correct dose for the species being treated can then be looked up in Table 3 which lists the amount in mls per 5ml application and the amount in litres per 5 litres in a knapsack. E.g. to

apply 2.0 L/ha to a spot diameter of 100 cms requires 0.16 mls per 5 ml dose or 0.16 litres per 5 litres in the knapsack.

**Table 3. Dose of WOODY via a Selectokil spot Gun**  
(mls per 5 ml dose or litres per 5 litres in a knapsack)

Spot Diameter (cms.)	Required dose of WOODY (L/ha)			
	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0
60	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.23
70	0.08	0.15	0.23	0.31
80	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40
90	0.13	0.25	0.38	0.51
100	0.16	0.31	0.47	0.63
110	0.19	0.38	0.57	0.76
120	0.23	0.45	0.68	0.90
130	0.27	0.53	0.80	1.06
140	0.31	0.62	0.92	1.23
150	0.35	0.71	1.06	1.14
160	0.40	0.80	1.21	1.61

## 2. STEM TREATMENTS.

When weed species are to be removed from within an existing crop of trees, stem treatments are usually recommended. See section on crop susceptibility before selecting the appropriate method of treatment in standing crops. Where large trees are to be removed, those less than 10 cm diameter can be controlled with basal bark sprays. Where the stems are greater than 10 cm in diameter frill girdling or tree injection is recommended.

**2.1 Basal Bark sprays:** Select the appropriate concentration from Table 4 below, disperse the WOODY in diesel oil or paraffin oil and spray the whole circumference of the bottom of the trunk to run-off with a hand-held lance, ensuring good saturation. Treat the bottom 30 cm where bark is thin and penetration is easy, treat the bottom 45 cm where bark is thick and penetration is more difficult. Application at the end of the growing season is more effective. When treating specimens in a standing conifer crop, delay treatment until after extension growth has stopped (remember the risk of vapour drift).

**2.2 Frill girdling:** A 'Frill' is a ring of overlapping downward sloping cuts that go right around the trunk. These should be made with a machete, light axe or bill hook just prior to application and should be as close to ground level as is convenient. The cuts must penetrate through the cambium layer to the outer sapwood. Spray the appropriate concentration of WOODY around the whole trunk so that the herbicide runs down into the cuts. Optimum timing is as per basal bark sprays above and the appropriate concentration is listed in Table 4

**Table 4. Concentration of WOODY for basal bark and frill girdling applications.**

Species	Concentration mls/litre oil
Birch, elder, maple, poplar, Spanish chestnut & sycamore	20
Alder, beech, blackthorn, box, buckthorn, dogwood, elm, hazel, hornbeam, horse chestnut, oak, rowan, willow & wild pear.	40
Ash, hawthorn, laurel, lime & rhododendron*	80

\* Rhododendron control is variable and may require a follow up shoot treatment. Specimens taller than 1.8 metres should be controlled with the cut stump treatment.

**2.3 Tree injection:** Using suitable tree injection equipment (e.g. Jim Gem or Hypo Hatchet) inject 1ml of undiluted WOODY or 2ml of WODDY diluted 1:1 with water at 7.5 cm intervals

around the truck. Each incision should be at least 2.5 cm wide. Treatment can be made at any time of year but optimum timing for efficacy is late summer or autumn.

### 3. CUT STUMP TREATMENT.

Apply the appropriate concentration of WOODY diluted in paraffin or diesel oil to stumps immediately after felling using a knapsack sprayer or a Selectokil Spot Gun (see Table 5 for appropriate concentration). Do not attempt this treatment during spring sap flow and when making applications in standing conifer crops, delay application until extension growth has stopped due to the risk of vapour drift. Saturate the surface of the freshly cut stump and any remaining bark. An alternative method of application is in undiluted form with a paint brush.

**Table 5. Concentration of WOODY for cut stump applications.**

Species	Concentration mls/litre oil
Alder, birch, blackthorn, box & dogwood.	20
Ash, beech, buckthorn, elm, hazel, hornbeam, horse chestnut, lime, maple, oak, poplar, privet, rowan, Spanish chestnut, sycamore, willow & wild pear	40
Hawthorn, laurel, lime & rhododendron*	80

\* Rhododendron control is variable and may require a follow up shoot treatment. Specimens taller than 1.8 metres should be controlled with the cut stump treatment.

WOODY may be applied in tank-mixture with the authorised adjuvant Mixture B (Trademark of Service Chemicals PLC) but it should always be added after the required amount of WOODY has been thoroughly mixed with the spray liquid. Continue agitation during mixing and spraying.

### CROP SUSCEPTIBILITY

- WOODY is selective to grass species.
- Norway spruce and Sitka spruce will tolerate up to 4.0 L/ha WOODY when completely dormant. If the level of dormancy is uncertain, employ a tree guard and avoid spraying the leader shoots.
- Pine and Douglas fir are less tolerant than spruce and may exhibit leader damage if sprayed overall, even when dormant.
- Broad-leaved trees, Larch and other conifers will be damaged if sprayed overall when in leaf. However, application in late September is tolerated provided that the spray is kept off the foliage of the crop trees. A tree guard can also be useful in this situation.

### 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 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. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.