Use: A systemic herbicide for post-emergence control of a range of grass weeds in winter oilseed rape, sugar beet, fodder beet, combining and vining peas, winter and spring field beans, bulb onions, carrots, leeks, cabbages, cauliflowers, linseed, flax and green cover on land not being used for crop production e.g. set-aside.

Formulation: An emulsifiable concentrate containing 50 g/litre (5.3 w/w) tepraloxydim.

Pack Size: 5 litres in outers of four.

LERAP: Not required.

Recommended Crops: See Section No:
- Beet, fodder: 3.1
- Beet, sugar: 3.1
- Cabbages: 3.10
- Carrots: 3.8
- Cauliflower: 3.11
- Field beans, spring: 3.6
- Field beans, winter: 3.5
- Flax: 3.3
- Leeks: 3.9
- Linseed (including industrial): 3.3
- Oilseed rape, winter (including industrial): 3.2
- Onions, bulb: 3.7
- Peas, combining: 3.4
- Peas, vining: 3.4
- Green cover e.g. Set-Aside on land not being used for crop production: 3.12

Recommended Rates: 1.0 litres/hectare or 1.5 litres/hectare.

Water Volume: 100 - 200 litres per hectare.

Spray Quality: FINE or MEDIUM

Major changes since last printing: None

This product label is compliant with the CPA Voluntary Initiative Guidance
Latest Time of Application/Harvest Interval:

- Beet, fodder: 8 weeks before harvest.
- Beet, sugar: 8 weeks before harvest.
- Cabbage: Before head formation (when the two youngest leaves do not unfold).
- Carrots: 3 weeks before harvest.
- Cauliflower: Before head formation.
- Field beans, winter and spring: 8 weeks before harvest.
- Leeks: 4 weeks before harvest.
- Linseed (including industrial) and flax: Before flower buds visible.
- Onion, bulb: 4 weeks before harvest.
- Oilseed rape, winter (including industrial): Before end November or before crop has 9 true leaves, whichever occurs first.
- Peas, combining and vining: 5 weeks before harvest.
- Green cover on land temporarily removed from production: See Restrictions/Warnings Section 1.7 and ‘Other specific restrictions’ Section 9.

Processed Crops:
Processors or contract agents should be consulted before using on crops grown for processing or for seed.

Aerial Application: No

Compatibility: For details of compatibilities contact your distributor, local BASF representative, the BASF Technical Services Hotline: 0845 602 2553 or visit our website on: www.agriCentre.basf.co.uk.

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.

Aramo is a systemic herbicide for the post-emergence control of a range of grass weeds, including black-grass, annual meadow-grass, wild oats, sterile brome and common couch as well as cereal volunteers.

Only weeds which have emerged at the time of application will be controlled. The optimum timing is when weeds are small (before tillering) and have not yet begun to compete with the crop. This is particularly important when black-grass is the main target weed and resistance may be suspected.

Aramo is absorbed by the leaves of grass weeds and is translocated through the plant to the growing point at the base of the plant resulting in stem and root tissue decay. Foliar death is evident 3-4 weeks after application under warm moist conditions. Cool conditions will slow down activity and very dry conditions will inhibit translocation of the herbicide to the growing point, resulting in reduced activity.

Aramo can be used on all soil types.

1. RESTRICTIONS/WARNINGS

1.1 Processors or contract agents should be consulted before using on crops grown for processing or for seed.

1.2 Prevent drift onto other crops and plants outside of the target area, especially susceptible types such as cereals and grasses or severe damage may result.

1.3 Apply within the recommended growth stages when weeds are actively growing for best results. Drought, cool conditions, stress or other negative factors can reduce effectiveness by interfering with uptake and translocation of Aramo.
1.4 **DO NOT** apply to crops which are damaged or stressed from factors such as previous herbicide treatments, or pest or disease attack.

1.5 **DO NOT** spray if rain or frost is expected, nor if the foliage is wet.

1.6 Ensure that the sprayer is free from previous chemical residues which may harm the crop. Use of a detergent cleaner is advised before and after use.

1.7 Before using on land taken out of production as part of a grant aided scheme, ensure compliance with the management rules of that scheme.

1.8 **DO NOT** overlap spray swaths. This is particularly important for winter oilseed rape and bulb onions as crop damage and reduced yields could result.

1.9 **DO NOT** use on oilseed rape crops with very low vigour and poor yield potential.

1.10 Aramo must only be applied via conventional ground sprayer, not via knapsack sprayers.

1.11 **Sequences with other products**

Aramo may follow the application of pre-emergence treatments to any crop provided that the crop is undamaged.

**Winter oilseed rape, peas, sugar beet and fodder beet, linseed and flax, field beans:** When used in sequence with other post-emergence treatments in these crops, care should be taken to allow at least 14 days between applications. A crystal violet test should be carried out in peas before the application of Aramo.

**Winter oilseed rape and bulb onions:** Care must be taken when using Aramo in sequence with other products to ensure that crops have sufficient wax covering before application of Aramo and are not suffering from the effects of any previous treatment. If any doubt exists, the application should be delayed. Also see Restrictions/Warnings 1.4 and 1.5 above.

2. **WEED CONTROL**

2.1 **Susceptibility of grass weeds to single applications of Aramo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>RATE OF APPLICATION</th>
<th>TIMING OF APPLICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Barley (includes cover crops)</td>
<td>1.0 litre per hectare</td>
<td>2 fully-expanded leaves until before the pseudo-stem erect stage (GS30).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Oats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Wheat Sterile Brome</td>
<td>1.0 litre per hectare</td>
<td>2 fully-expanded leaves until the weeds have five tillers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-grass*</td>
<td>1.0 litre per hectare</td>
<td>Autumn: 2 fully expanded leaves until the weeds have five tillers.† Spring: 2 fully expanded leaves up to and including the end of tillering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Meadow-grass (autumn applications)†</td>
<td>1.5 litres per hectare</td>
<td>2 fully expanded leaves until before weeds have 3 tillers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Meadow-grass (spring applications)</td>
<td>1.5 litres per hectare</td>
<td>2 fully expanded leaves until before weeds have 5 tillers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Couch (see 2.2 below)</td>
<td>1.5 litres per hectare</td>
<td>When the majority of shoots have emerged and are approx. 15 cms tall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* only controlled in winter crops of oilseed rape and field beans.
† autumn applications—see Other specific restrictions in the Important Information Section 9.
2.2 Common Couch
Sufficient foliage should have emerged to absorb the spray. Shoots not emerged or just emerging at application will not be controlled.

**DO NOT** cultivate for at least 14 days after application to allow time for translocation to occur. Leave a longer interval (up to 21 days) if growing conditions are poor.

Aramo gives control of top growth of common couch at this rate. To improve suppression of established couch, a thorough pre-planting cultivation to a depth of 10 cms is recommended to fragment the rhizomes and encourage uniform emergence.

The effects on the long-term control of couch, i.e. in succeeding crops, have not been investigated.

2.3 Resistance
Strains of some annual grasses (e.g. black-grass, wild-oats, and Italian rye-grass) 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.

This product contains tepraloxydim which is an ACCase inhibitor, also classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee as ‘Group A.’

Use only as part of a resistance management strategy that includes cultural methods of control and does not use ACCase inhibitors as the sole chemical method of grassweed control.

Applying a second product containing an ACCase inhibitor to a crop will increase the risk of resistance development; only use a second ACCase inhibitor to control different weeds at a different timing.

**DO NOT** use reduced doses of Aramo on resistant grass weed populations.

Populations of black-grass with high levels of resistance will not be fully controlled.

Adopt a long-term strategy integrating cultural and chemical measures. Achieving maximum benefits from cultural and chemical control depends on attention to detail. This is the most important factor determining the success of any anti-resistance strategy.

Key elements of the resistance management strategy for Aramo:

- 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 mixes or sequences of effective herbicides with different modes of action within individual crops, or successive crops.
- For the control of herbicide resistant grassweeds, always use Aramo in sequence with other effective graminicides with different modes of action.
- Apply post-emergence to small, actively growing weeds, especially where high levels of resistance are suspected and to reduce the risk of resistance development.
- Identify the herbicides to which your grassweeds are resistant. This can help determine the most appropriate herbicides to include in your management strategy.
- Monitor fields regularly and investigate the reasons for any poor control.
3. CROPS

3.1 Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet
Aramo can be applied from when the crop has fully expanded cotyledons to before row closure.

3.2 Winter Oilseed rape (including industrial oilseed rape)
Aramo can be applied to winter oilseed rape from cotyledon fully expanded up to before the end of November or before the crop has 9 true leaves, whichever occurs first. **DO NOT** use more than 1.0 litre per hectare. See also Restrictions/Warnings 1.9.

3.3 Linseed (including industrial linseed) and Flax
Aramo can be applied in the spring to linseed and flax from when the crop has 2 true leaves up to before flower buds are visible within the crop.

3.4 Combining and Vining Peas
Aramo can be applied in the spring to all varieties of combining and vining peas from the two node stage of the crop until before the crop canopy prevents adequate spray penetration. A satisfactory leaf wax test using crystal violet marker dye must be performed before applying Aramo in peas. Applications may only be made to winter pea varieties in the spring.

3.5 Winter Field Beans
Aramo can be applied in the spring from the three leaf stage of the crop until the six visibly extending internodes stage.

3.6 Spring Field Beans
Aramo can be applied in the spring from the two leaf stage of the crop until the first side shoot detectable stage.

3.7 Bulb onions
Aramo can be applied in bulb onions from the whip stage up to 4 weeks before harvest. A split dose may be used for the control of annual meadow-grass. Where black-grass or wild-oats are present use only one application per crop to prevent the development of resistance.

3.8 Carrots
Aramo can be applied in carrots from 1 true leaf fully expanded up to 3 weeks before harvest.

3.9 Leeks
Aramo can be applied in leeks from 3 leaves clearly visible up to 4 weeks before harvest. A split dose may be used for the control of annual meadow-grass. Where black-grass or wild-oats are present use only one application per crop to prevent the development of resistance.

3.10 Cabbages
Aramo can be applied in cabbages from 4 true leaves up to the beginning of head formation, when the two youngest leaves do not unfold.

3.11 Cauliflower
Aramo can be applied in cauliflowers from 2 true leaves up to the beginning of head formation.
3.12 Green cover on land no being used for crop production (Set-aside)

Aramo may be applied to areas temporarily removed from production where the green cover is made up predominantly (i.e. sufficient to maintain reasonable cover) of tolerant crops that are present on the label for the control of grass weeds and volunteer cereals. Use on industrial crops of linseed and winter oilseed rape is also permitted. When applying Aramo to industrial crops of linseed and winter oilseed rape, the user must refer to the legal requirements and directions for use relating to linseed and winter oilseed rape respectively.

4. FOLLOWING CROPS

If a crop treated with Aramo should fail for any reason, then the following intervals should elapse between using Aramo and redrilling subsequent crops, following normal seedbed cultivations. In the case of a normally harvested crop, care should also be taken to leave the appropriate interval before planting Italian rye-grass.

After 2 weeks: wheat and barley.
After 8 weeks: maize and Italian rye-grass may be planted following a cultivation to 20 cm.

Broad-leaved crops may be planted at any time following normally harvested crops or the failure of a crop treated with Aramo.

Graminaceous crops, other than those named, should not be planted as the next following crop.

5. MIXING AND SPRAYING

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start the agitation. SHAKE THE CONTAINER WELL before use and pour in the required amount of product. Rinse any empty containers thoroughly and add rinsings to the spray tank. Add the remainder of the water and continue agitation until spraying is completed.

All applications should be made as a FINE or MEDIUM spray as defined by BCPC.

Applications should be made in water volumes of 100 - 200 litres per hectare. Aramo does not require the addition of an adjuvant oil.

6. CONTAINER AND STORAGE

Aramo is supplied in 5 litre containers and should be kept dry and frostproof in a suitable pesticide store.
7. 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 when handling the concentrate and 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.
WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.
WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.
Aramo must only be applied via conventional ground sprayer, not via knapsack sprayers.

Environmental protection
DO NOT contaminate surface waters or ditches with chemical or used container.

Storage and disposal
KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed in a safe place.
Keep dry and frostproof in a suitable pesticide store.
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.
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Medical advice
IF SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
In case of an accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (Show label where possible).
8. **DPD REGULATIONS (CHIP 3)**

Aramo®

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 50 g/litre tepraloxydim and solvent naphtha and Solvesso 200.

- **IRRITATING TO SKIN.**
- **LIMITED EVIDENCE OF A CARCINOGENIC EFFECT.**
- **POSSIBLE RISK OF IMPAIRED FERTILITY.**
- **POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD.**
- **HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.**
- **REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR CRACKING.**
- **TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.**

**WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GLOVES.**

**IF SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING:** seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

**KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS.**

**WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.**

**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**

This product is approved under the Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995.
### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL HERBICIDE, as directed below:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Maximum individual Dose</th>
<th>Maximum number of applications</th>
<th>Latest time of Application/ Harvest interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter oilseed rape</td>
<td>1.0 litre</td>
<td>1 per crop</td>
<td>Before end November or before crop has 9 true leaves, whichever occurs first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>1.5 litres</td>
<td>1 per crop</td>
<td>Before flower buds visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar beet, Fodder beet, Field bean</td>
<td>1.5 litres</td>
<td>1 per crop</td>
<td>8 weeks before harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combining peas, Vining peas</td>
<td>1.5 litres</td>
<td>1 per crop</td>
<td>5 weeks before harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leek and bulb onion</td>
<td>1.5 or 0.75 litres</td>
<td>1 per crop or 2 per crop</td>
<td>4 weeks before harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>1.5 litres</td>
<td>1 per crop</td>
<td>3 weeks before harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>1.5 litres</td>
<td>1 per crop</td>
<td>Before head formation (when the two youngest leaves do not unfold)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>1.5 litres</td>
<td>1 per crop</td>
<td>Before head formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green cover on land not being used for crop production</td>
<td>1.5 litres</td>
<td>1 per crop</td>
<td>See “Other specific restrictions”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other specific restrictions:**

When applying to green cover on land temporarily removed from production e.g. set-aside:

1. A full green cover must be established before the pesticide is applied.
2. Treated plants must not be grazed by livestock or harvested for human or animal consumption.

To avoid the build up of resistance do not apply products containing a ACCase inhibitor herbicide more than twice to winter oilseed rape, linseed, sugar beet, fodder beet, field beans, combining peas, vining peas, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower and green cover on land not being used for crop production. In addition, do not use this product in mixture or sequence with any other product containing tepraloxydim.

For sugar beet, fodder beet, linseed and green cover on land not being used for crop production (e.g. set-aside), applications are prohibited between 1 November and 31 March.

For field bean, vining & combining peas, leeks, bulb onions, carrots, cabbage and cauliflower applications are prohibited between 1 November and 1 March.

**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 No. 10280)