

Enzo™

MAPP 14306

Contains metaldehyde 3% w/w

A ready-for-use, pelleted bait for the reduction of slug and snail damage in agricultural and horticultural crops.

For advice on medical emergencies, fires or major spills telephone the National Chemical Emergency Centre on 01865 407333

STORE IN A COOL, DRY PLACE

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

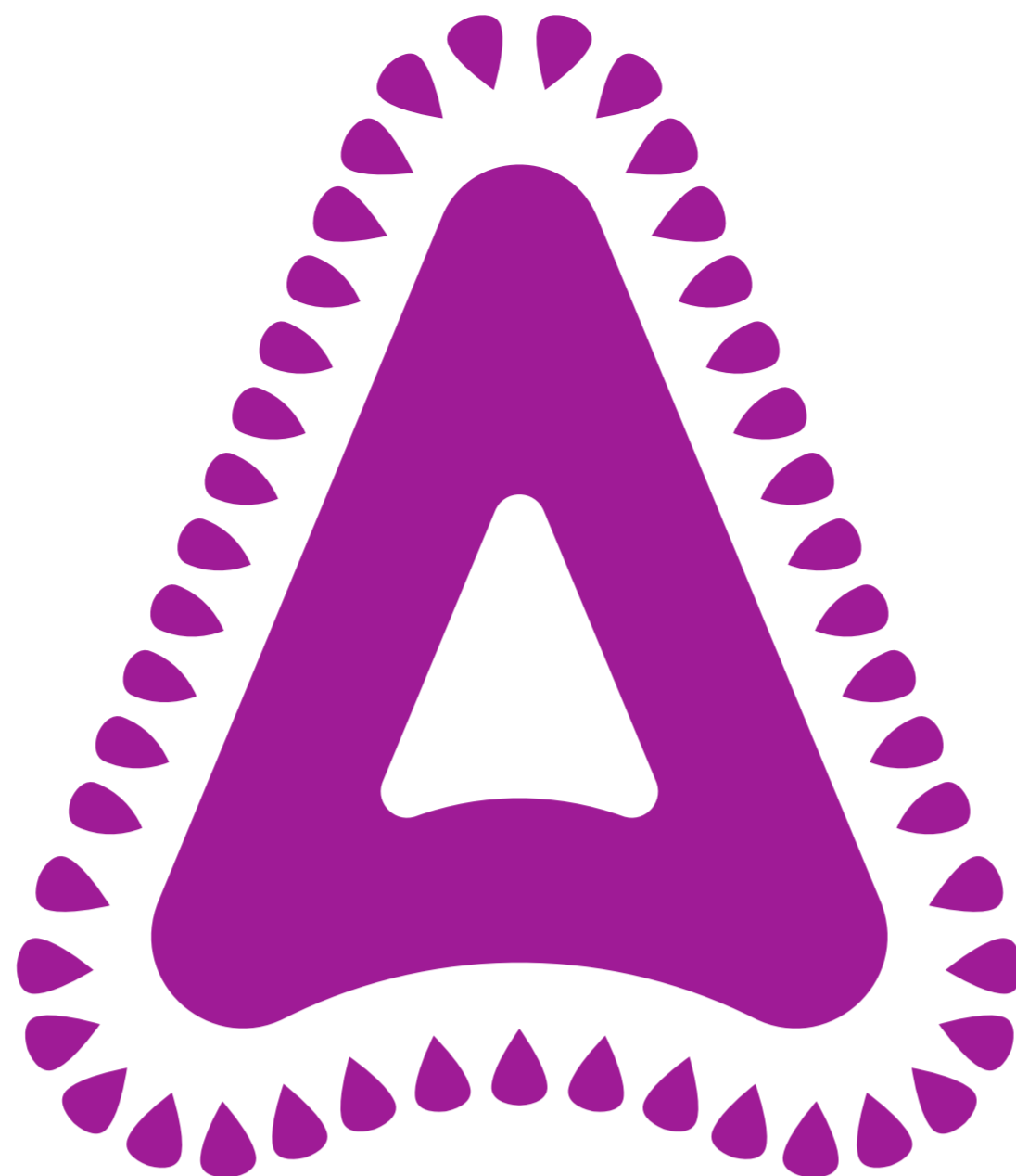
Batch No.: see packaging

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To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product scan the QR code or use the weblink:
<http://goo.gl/jZ8YUj>
Alternatively, contact your supplier.



15 kg



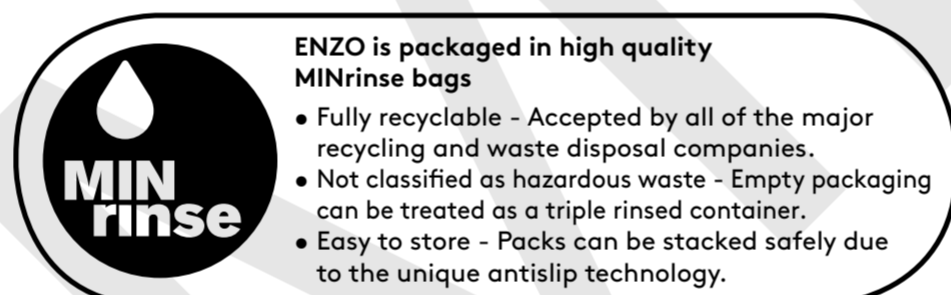
LDPE
Please recycle this packaging.



Meta is an assurance of quality
Metaldehyde active ingredient.
All Adama Crop Solutions UK Ltd slug pellets contain Metaldehyde from Lanza.

! Slug pellets are pesticides

→ Keep pesticides out of water. → If you can't spray don't pellet!
→ Do not contaminate drains or watercourses when cleaning the applicator.



WARNING: Keep secure at all times. This product may be attractive to animals.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL MOLLUSCICIDE

Crops/situations:	Maximum individual dose: kg product/ha	Maximum total dose: kg product/ha/year	Maximum number of treatments: (per crop)	Latest time of application:
All non edible crops	11.5	23	-	-
All edible crops (except potato and cauliflower)	11.5	23	-	-
Potato	11.5	23	-	21 days before harvest
Cauliflower	11.5	23	-	7 days before harvest

Other specific restrictions:

The maximum total dose of metaldehyde must not exceed 700g active substance/ha/year.
Poultry must be kept out of treated areas for at least 7 days after treatment.

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 CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the product, handling contaminated surfaces, applying by hand or applying by hand-held equipment.
However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.
WHEN USING, DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.
WASH HANDS before eating and drinking after work.

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.
DANGEROUS TO GAME, WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS. Bury or remove all spillages.
KEEP POULTRY out of treated areas for at least seven days after treatment.

Storage and disposal

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place. EMPTY CONTAINER COMPLETELY 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.

RATE OF APPLICATION

	ENZO™ Application Rate
All crops except potato and cauliflower	11.5 kg per hectare
Medium/high infestations	
Qualified recommendation based on limited evidence Light infestations (as determined by test baiting procedure) N.B. Reducing the dose applied reduces the frequency of pellets and so slugs have to travel further to find a pellet. The risk of damage increases as the dose reduces.	6 kg per hectare
Potato	11.5 kg per hectare
Cauliflower	11.5 kg per hectare

The maximum total dose must not exceed 23 kg of product/ha/year.
In high risk situations, where additional treatments against slugs are necessary beyond the permissible 700 g metaldehyde/ha/year total dose, use an alternative slug control product not containing metaldehyde.

APPLICATION

Broadcast application

Apply using a fertiliser distributor or a purpose made granule applicator. Small areas may be treated by hand or hand-held equipment. Calibrate all equipment before use.

Crop	Timing/method
Cereals	Pre-drilling Apply to the prepared seedbed and leave 4-7 days before drilling. Post-drilling Broadcast as soon as damage is seen or indicated by test baiting.
Oilseed rape	Broadcast shortly after drilling.
Sugar beet Fodder beet	Broadcast evenly over the soil surface when slugs and snails are active preferably before crop damage occurs.
Grassland	At or around drilling Ideally apply to the prepared seedbed and leave 4-7 days before drilling or broadcast just before or after drilling. Post-drilling/post-emergence Broadcast as soon as damage is seen or indicated even though treatment may have been applied at or around drilling.
Other agricultural and horticultural crops	Broadcast evenly over the soil surface when slugs and snails are active preferably and before crop damage occurs. See note on 'Late application to broad-leaved plants' under the heading 'Important' below.

Slug Trapping

To establish the need for pellet application on winter wheat or winter oilseed rape, monitor for slug activity. Where bait traps are used, use a foodstuff attractive to slugs e.g. chicken layers' mash which has proven to be particularly effective. DO NOT use slug pellets in traps since they are a potential hazard to wildlife and pets. Details of the correct baiting procedure are provided in the 'COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION' section of this label.

For further information on slug control and damage risk assessment, please refer to the AHDB Information Sheet 02 (integrated slug control) which can be found at www.ahdb.org.uk/slugcontrol.

Important

- Complete control of slugs/snails is difficult to achieve with any type of molluscicide so some crop loss may occur especially in wet seasons. Best control is achieved by a programme of good husbandry (see COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION) and properly timed applications of a pellet bait such as 'ENZO'.
- The first application of ENZO is usually made as a preventative measure as specified in the APPLICATION table. Follow-up applications may be required, especially in wet seasons. Assessment by test baiting will indicate when slugs are active at the soil surface and if conditions are suitable for further ENZO treatment.
- Late application of pellets to broad-leaved plants may result in lodging of the pellets in foliage. Care should be taken to avoid this when making applications to edible crops, e.g. lettuce and cabbage. In cabbage and cauliflower apply prior to heading or curd formation.
- AVOID application if heavy rain is expected, as this may reduce effectiveness of the pellets.
- Best results are obtained when slugs and snails are actively feeding, generally following a period of light rain in mild conditions. Where a heavy attack is likely to occur, re-apply 2-3 weeks later or whenever test baiting shows it to be necessary.

DISCLAIMER/CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

The specified properties of our products and the mode of application stated on this label have been established on the basis of research and experience. Products conform to specification at the time of delivery but, as we exercise no control over their subsequent storage, handling, mixing or use or the weather conditions before, during and after application, all of which may affect the performance of the products, no responsibility or liability will be accepted by us or our re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury to person or property whatsoever arising from the storage, handling, application or use of the products. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in or make recommendations concerning the use of such products. We recommend you contact your dealer to request advice on the suitability of this product for any new and/or unusual growing methods or for new varieties not listed on this label.

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COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION

(Note: This section is not part of the approved Directions for Use)

ENZO SLUG AND SNAIL CONTROL PROGRAMME

Slugs and snails may be controlled by a programme of good husbandry and accurately timed applications of ENZO - see DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

STEP 1: GOOD HUSBANDRY

Observe and, where possible, practise the following husbandry techniques to reduce the overall population of slugs and snails. Under very wet conditions or where the slug population is very high, a sufficient number of slugs may survive applications of ENZO to cause crop damage. Good husbandry is essential under such conditions to minimise crop damage.

Slug Pellets are pesticides, keep pesticides out of water.

- Pellets should not fall within 5 metres of a watercourse or ditch. To achieve this, users should determine the spread width of the applicator with the product to be applied prior to any application (to the rear as well as the side of the applicator).

- Calibrate your applicator before use.
- Fill and clean application equipment in the field.
- Do not fill or clean down in the yard.
- Avoid applying slug pellets when heavy rain is forecast.
- Check that the product packaging is intact and clear up spillages immediately.
- If possible, avoid sowing slug susceptible crops after leafy crops, such as oilseed rape, which can carry high populations especially in wet seasons.
- Remove straw after harvest. Incorporate organic debris deeply into the soil.
- Plough or cultivate under dry soil and weather conditions to reduce the slug population substantially.
- Prepare a fine seedbed with a firm tilth. Slugs do not burrow through the ground, but follow cracks or openings in the soil.
- Mineral, light and drier soils generally carry lower slug populations than heavier soils. Irrigation favours the slugs.
- Slugs and snails when surface feeding, do so mainly at night, so inspect fields for them at dawn or dusk.

STEP 2: APPLICATIONS OF ENZO

The first application of ENZO is usually made as a preventative measure as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Follow-up applications may be required, especially in wet seasons. Applications made before heavy rainfall may have to be repeated. Some species of slugs may live and feed underground for long periods without coming to the surface. Only slugs which surface at or soon after application of the slug pellets have the opportunity to feed on the pellets. The timing of further applications must be established by test baiting.

Test Baiting Procedure

- Put slug traps out before cultivation, when the soil surface is visibly moist and the weather mild (5-25°C).
- Place upturned flower pot bases about 25 cm diameter with a small heap (20 ml or 2 heaped teaspoonful of chicken layers' mash (NOT slug pellets) beneath each trap.
- Position these traps on the areas of the field where slug damage has been historically bad. Ideally 9 slug traps in a W pattern or 13 if the field is larger than 20 ha.
- Traps should be left overnight and examined the following morning.
 - FOR WINTER WHEAT, a catch of 4 or more slugs/trap indicates a possible risk, where soil and weather conditions favour slug activity.
 - FOR WINTER OILSEED RAPE a catch of 4 or more slugs/trap in standing cereals or 1 or more in cereal stubble, if other conditions were met, would also indicate a possible risk of damage.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
TO AVOID RISKS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT, COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.**