2897/2025

Casper®

syngenta®

GROUP 2 4 HERBICIDES

Product registration number: MAPP 21395
UFI: 2S5K-H4WA-Y003-NU6U

A water dispersable granule containing 50 g/kg prosulfuron and 500 g/kg dicamba.

Herbicide for the control of annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds in grain and forage maize (except for seed crops) and grassland for agricultural use.

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

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In case of toxic or transport emergency ring +44 (0) 1484 538444 any time.

PROTECT FROM FROST
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

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

The Voluntary Initiative

L1142423 GBRI/09D PPE 4240226

1 kg

CASPER®

A water dispersable granule containing 50 g/kg prosulfuron and 500 g/kg dicamba.

Warning
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Avoid breathing dust or spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Collect spillage.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.
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.

MAPP: 21395 **UFI:** 2S5K-H4WA-Y003-NU6U

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose (kg product/ha)	Maximum number of applications	Latest time of application
Grain and Forage Maize	0.3	1 per crop	Before 6 leaves unfolded
Grassland	0.36 (see “Other Specific Restrictions”)	1 per year	31st August

Other Specific Restrictions:

- A maximum application rate of 0.3 kg product/ha must not be exceeded for newly sown grassland.
- Applications to newly sown grassland must only be made during the months of April – July and after the beginning of tillering.
- Applications to established grassland must only be made during the months of April – August.

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

(a) Operator protection

WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.
AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH SKIN.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.

(b) Environmental protection

Livestock must be kept out of treated areas for at least 2 weeks and until foliage of any poisonous weeds such as ragwort has died and become unpalatable
IF RAGWORT IS PRESENT, FOLLOW THE GUIDANCE IN THE "DIRECTIONS FOR USE".
To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone distance to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m 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 1 m from 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 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 and hand-held sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with HSE's published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results from the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for three years.
Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from yards and roads.
Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside of the target area.

(c) 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 time of filling and dispose of safely.

This leaflet is part of the approved Product Label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be carefully read in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply to forage maize and grain maize grown for seed production.

Do not apply with organo-phosphate insecticides.

Only treat healthy maize and grassland, preferably in good growing conditions, when the vegetation is dry.

CASPER is generally highly selective of maize. In exceptional situations (cold, heavy rain), use of CASPER can temporarily slow down growth.

Do not use during periods of frosty weather, when frost is imminent, or onto crops under stress from frost, water logging, insect attack or drought.

Special care should be taken to avoid damage by drift to broad-leaved plants outside the target area or land intended for cropping e.g. lucerne, sugar beet, sunflower, oilseed rape, peas, vegetable crops, potatoes, soyabean, floral and ornamental crops, vines and fruit trees.

Optimum temperature for application: 10 - 25°C. It is preferable to postpone application if an unfavourable weather period is expected (daily range of temperatures greater than 15°C, cold periods with temperatures lower than 10°C on the 3 days prior to, or following application).

Ensure spraying equipment is thoroughly washed out according to specific instructions after use. Do not allow washings-out to drain onto land intended for cropping or growing crops

Do not mix with liquid fertilizers.

Refer to ‘Compatibility’ for details on use of CASPER with other ‘ALS inhibiting’ herbicides

WEEDS CONTROLLED

CASPER is a herbicide based on prosulfuron and dicamba (sodium salt). It is used in maize and grassland post-emergence of weeds for the control of annual and perennial dicot weeds.

CASPER combines two different modes of action: it is absorbed by the leaves and roots of the plant, and it also has a residual activity on some sensitive weeds.

CASPER is available in the form of dispersible granules.

MAIZE

CASPER can be used to control the following weeds in maize. Weeds are best controlled from emergence until the 4 leaf stage.

Weed	**CASPER at 0.300 kg/ha** with non-ionic adjuvant
ANNUAL DICOTS	
Common amaranth	S
Common ragweed	S
Fat hen	S
Common fumitory	S
Prickly sow-thistle	S
Linaria sp.	R
Annual mercury	MS
Black nightshade	MS
Field pansy	R
Knotgrass	S
Black bindweed	S
Redshank	S
PERENNIAL DICOTS	
Hedge bindweed	MS
Docks*	MS

*Control of docks is of seedling growth only
KEY: S = susceptible, MS = moderately susceptible, R = resistant

GRASSLAND

CASPER can be used to control the top growth of the following weeds in grassland. Weeds are best controlled from emergence until the 4 leaf stage.

Weed	**CASPER at 0.30 kg/ha[1]**	**CASPER at 0.360 kg/ha[1]**
Shepherds Purse	S	S
Common Ragwort	MR	MS

Weed	CASPER at 0.30 kg/ha[1]	CASPER at 0.360 kg/ha[1]
Creeping Thistle	MS	MS
Docks[2]	S	S
Common Sorrel	S	S
Meadow and Creeping Buttercup	MS	MS
Common Yarrow	MR	MS
Ribwort Plantain	MR	MR

[1]Use of an adjuvant is not required for grassland applications.
[2] Control of docks is seedling growth only.

Long term control of perennial weeds has not been established.

KEY: S = susceptible, MS = moderately susceptible, R = resistant

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.

WEED RESISTANCE
When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years in the same field, selection of resistant biotypes can take place. These can propagate and may become dominant. A weed species is considered resistant to a hericide if it survives correctly applied treatment at the recommended dose.

Development of resistance within a weed specides can be avoided or delayed by sequencing or tank-mixing with suitable products having a different mode of action. This is particularly important if continuous maize is grown.

CASPER contains prosulfuron, a sulfonylurea herbicide. Its mode of action is via ALS inhibition which belongs to HRAC Group 2 (previously Group B). Do not use CASPER or any other ALS inhibitors, as a sole means of weed control in successive years. It also contains dicamba, an auxin mimic, and belongs to HRAC Group 4 (previously Group O).

A strategy for preventing and managing resistance should be adopted. The Weed Resistance Action Groups have produced guidelines and copies are avaialble from AHDB, CPA, your distributor, crop advisor or product manufacturer.

Resistance Strategy
Repeated use of herbicides based on active substances in the same chemical family, or with the same mode of action, may lead to the appearance of resistant organisms. To reduce this risk you are advised to use mixtures or sequences of herbicides based on active substances with different modes of action, both during a growing season and within the rotation. This will minimise the possible development of resistant weeds. Contact your distributor or Syngenta UK Limited for further information.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Maize
Timing and Rates of Use
CASPER should be applied to grain or forage crops of maize up to 6 leaves emerged stage excluding crops grown for seed production.

Refer to maximum weed growth stage limits approved. Annual weeds are best controlled from emergence until the 4 leaf stage. For the perennial weeds Hedge bindweed is susceptible up to 30cm diameter and Docks are susceptible up until the beginning of the stem elongation phase.

Apply CASPER at a maximum total dose of 0.3 kg product per hectare.

Always use CASPER with an approved non-ionic type adjuvant when applying to maize crops.

Grassland
Timing and Rates of Use

Newly-sown or re-seeded pastures
CASPER can be used on all grass varieties but grass at earlier growth stages may be sensitive to damage. Apply CASPER at a maximum total dose of 0.3 kg product per hectare in April – July and not before the crop has reached tillering stage.

Established pasture
Apply CASPER at a maximum total dose of 0.36 kg product per hectare in April - August

In all cases:
An adjuvant is not required for use in grassland.
A spray overlap during application and unfavourable weather conditions (temperature below 15 °C) should be avoided.

Do not spray in pastures with clover.
Refer to maximum weed growth stage limits approved. Annual weeds are best controlled from emergence until the 4 leaf stage. For the perennial weeds Docks are susceptible up until the beginning of the stem elongation phase.

FOLLOWING CROPS, GRAZING AND RECULTIVATION

Adjacent crops
Avoid any spray drift when spraying CASPER near adjacent sensitive crops.

Grazing
Keep all livestock out of treated areas until foliage of any poisonous weeds such as ragwort has died and become unpalatable.

Recultivation
In the case of failure of a maize crop treated with CASPER, a waiting period of 4 weeks after treatment is recommended, together with ploughing before re-sowing of maize. For re-seeding of grasses in gaps created by weed control, there is no risk of CASPER affecting relevant crops even without ploughing.

Rotational crops
In the case of a normal rotation, after a maize or grass crop treated with CASPER,

- The following crops may be planted after ploughing in the autumn after normal harvest: all varieties of winter wheat, barley, rye, oilseed rape and triticale.
- The following crops may be planted in the spring after normal harvest: all varieties of spring wheat, barley, rye and triticale, combining peas, maize, field beans, forage kale, broccoli, cauliflower and oilseed rape.
- Planting the following crops is not recommended: sugar beet, sunflower, lucerne.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Spray Volume
Maize: Use a water volume of 150 - 300 litres per hectare.
Grassland: Use a water volume of 200 - 400 litres per hectare.

Spray Nozzles
A medium spray quality is preferred for application of CASPER (see BCPC guidelines).
A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended.

Mixing and Spraying
Make sure the sprayer is set to give an even application at the correct volume.

Dry Mixing - Sprayers with Induction Hoppers
Fill sprayer to 15% of tank capacity with water and start agitation. Pour CASPER into the induction hopper and open valve in bottom of hopper to suck the granules into the circulating spray mix. Continue adding CASPER until loading is complete. Wash down any granules on the hopper wall and close valve.

Note for Old Sprayers with Indirect Venturi Induction Hoppers
In the unlikely event of problems occurring during dry induction of the granules (blocked venturi), open the rinse ring and add water to the hopper. As soon as product induction continues, carry on adding product until the required amount is reached.

Sprayers Without Induction Hoppers
Fill sprayer with a minimum of 15 cm of water in the bottom and agitate vigorously. Pour CASPER through the sprayer lid.

Agitate the mixture thoroughly before use and continue agitation during spraying.

Take particular care to avoid overlapping spray swathes.

Thoroughly wash all spray and measuring equipment with water according to the directions below immediately after use.

COMPATIBILITY

A 'joint application' with one of the following sulfonylurea and 'ALS inhibiting' herbicides may be applied to a maize crop treated with CASPER. Requirements and restrictions on other product labels must be adhered to. 'Joint application' is the use of CASPER in tank mixture or sequence with one of the products listed below;

Milagro 240OD
Entail

Washing-out instructions
To avoid subsequent injury to crops, immediately after spraying thoroughly clean the application equipment and protective clothing. Ensure that all traces of product are removed. The following recommendations are to be strictly followed:

1. Drain spray system completely. Rinse tank, spray boom and nozzles with clean water for several minutes and spray out.
2. Half fill the spray tank with clean water and add to it sodium hypochlorite (5.2%) (commercial chlorine bleach) at a dose of 1 litre for every 200 litres of full spray tank capacity and continue filling with clean water until sprayer is completely full. Agitate for 15 minutes and spray out cleaning solution through spray nozzles.
3. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush out through hoses and boom.
4. Nozzles and filters should be removed and cleaned separately along with protective equipment.

Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act
Additional Product Safety Information

(This section does not form part of the product label under the Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995.)

The product label provides information on a specific pesticidal use of the product; do not use otherwise, unless you have assessed any potential hazard involved, the safety measures required and that the particular use has 'extension of use' approval or is otherwise permitted under the Plant Protection Products Regulations.

The information on this label is based on the best available information including data from test results.

To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product, scan QR code:

Alternatively, contact your supplier.

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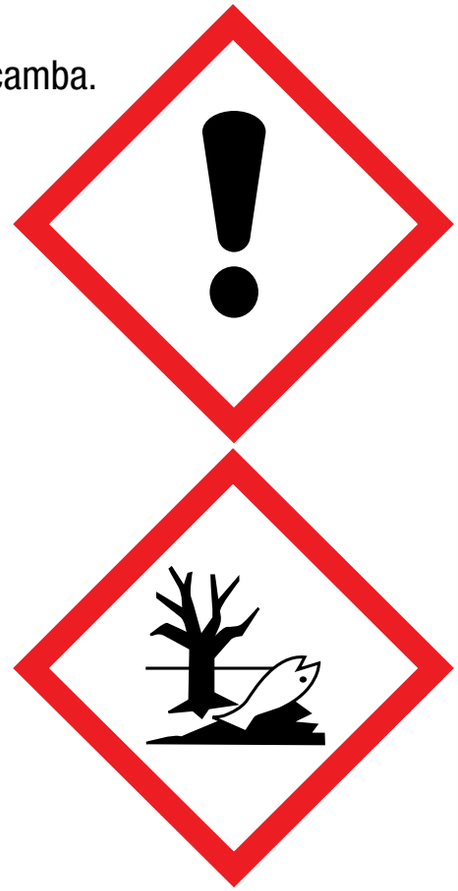

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