

 Femida, OD

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oil dispersion

2,4-D acid /2-ethylhexyl ether/ 320 g/l + chlorsulfuron acid 4.2 g/l

Postemergence herbicide in the oil formulation against a wide range of dicotyledonous weeds in cereal crops.

Advantages:

- A unique combination of active substances from two widely used chemical classes
- A broader spectrum of action against dicotyledonous weeds, compared to 2,4-D-based herbicides
- High efficacy against annual and offset weeds, including those resistant to 2,4-D
- The most efficient oil formulation
- Long-term retention of herbicidal properties regardless of weather conditions
- Soil screen formation

Action

Mode of action

The herbicidal effect of the product involves a combination systemic effect of 2,4-D and chlorsulfuron. Both active substances are absorbed mainly by leaves and roots, quickly move through the plant with assimilation or transpiration currents, accumulating in young meristematic tissues of leaves, stems and roots (growth points).

2,4-D is a hormone-like herbicide (synthetic auxin) that disrupt plant growth, causing tissue outgrowth and deformation of xylem and phloem cells, which inhibits the movement of photosynthesis products, and the plant dies. 2,4-D ethers cause deeper damage to roots, compared to salts. When the recommended consumption rates are followed, 2,4-D is quickly inactivated in the soil and disintegrates within 1-1.5 months.

Chlorsulfuron inhibits acetolactate synthase, suppressing the biosynthesis of the essential amino acids leucine, isoleucine and valine. Chlorsulfuron decomposes in the soil for a long period of time, therefore it has a soil effect.

Rate of exposure

The herbicide effect against weeds (particularly those sensitive to 2,4-D) starts within a few hours after treatment. Visible signs of the effect of both components against weeds appear 2-7 days after spraying (cessation of growth, chlorosis, death of growth points, necrosis). Then the rest of the plant is affected, including the root system. Dicotyledonous weeds resistant to 2,4-D are affected slowly (5-10 days) and die in 2-3 weeks. Some of them, especially those at a later stage of growth, do not die at the time of application. However, they stop growing, remain in the lower layer and do not compete with crops.

Spectrum of action

Annual dicotyledonous weeds, including those resistant to 2,4-D, and some perennial dicotyledonous weeds.

Susceptible species: ragweed, green field speedwell, field gromwell, common persicaria, pale persicaria, field mustard, black bindweed, flixweed, treacle mustard, chickweed, narrow-leaved peppergrass, blue lettuce, European stickseed, common mallow, goosefoot, ball mustard, field milk thistle, shepherd's purse, common hemp-nettle, common sunflower, bladder campion, corn spurry, hedge-nettle betony, red-root amaranth, field pennycress, common henbit, etc.

Moderately susceptible species: field thistle, prickly lettuce, catchweed bedstraw, wormwood, forking larkspur, scentless false mayweed, etc.

Low susceptible species: field

pansy, common dandelion, field bindweed, common stork's-bill, etc.

Usage regulations

Crop	Harmful object	Product consumption rate, l/ha	Working liquid consumption rate, l/ha	Method, time, features of application	Waiting time, days (number of applications)
Spring wheat, spring barley, oats	Annual dicotyledonous weeds, including 2,4-D resistant weeds, and some perennial dicotyledonous weeds	0.7-0.8	200-300	Spraying of crops in the tillering phase of the crop and early phases of weed growth	60(1)
Winter wheat, winter barley, rye		0.7-0.9	200-300	Spraying of crops in spring or autumn during the tillering phase of the crop and the early phases of weed growth	60(1)

Warning!

One year after the product application, both cereal crops and chlorsulfuron-sensitive crops, such as maize, rapeseed, buckwheat, beets and peas, can be sown.

If replanting is required during the product application season, cereal crops can be sown in the same field.

General information

Chemical class

phenoxy-carboxylates, sulfonylureas

Transport and storage conditions

Comply with all conventional rules of toxic substance transport. Keep the preparation in a room dedicated for pesticide storage. Storage temperature range - minus 15 °C to plus 30 °C. Stir before use.

Shelf life

2 years

Hazard class

Hazard class 2, highly hazardous substance

Packing

5 liter PE container

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia