



Hermes Forte, OD

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oil dispersion

imazamox 30 g/L + quizalofop-P-ethyl 20 g/L + imazapyr 12 g/L

Post-emergence herbicide with improved soil screen for the protection of sunflower IMI and IMI+ hybrids

Advantages:

- Maximum herbicidal effect after a single application provided by a combination of active ingredients and oil formulation
- Increased activity against dicotyledonous and grass weeds, as well as all broomrape races
- Long-term control of repeated weed infestations
- Maximum yield

Action

Mode of action

Hermes Forte, OD is a systemic herbicide with flexible application periods that offers a unique opportunity to eliminate a wide range of weeds in imidazolinone-resistant sunflower crops by post-emergence application.

Imazamox and imazapyr are from the chemical class of imidazolinones. They are absorbed by leaves and roots of dicotyledonous and grass weeds, move through the xylem and phloem, and accumulate in meristematic tissues.

The mechanism of action of imazamox is based on acetohydroxyacid synthase synthesis inhibition. Acetohydroxy acid synthase is an enzyme involved in the biosynthesis of branched-chain amino acids (valine, leucine, and isoleucine), resulting in impaired protein and nucleic acid synthesis, which halts the growth and development of weeds.

Imazapyr disrupts the synthesis of aliphatic amino acids, reducing the synthesis of DNA, RNA, and soluble protein, which arrests cell division and growth of weeds.

Quizalofop-P-ethyl is from the chemical class of aryloxyphenoxypropionates. It is active against annual and perennial grass weeds and increases the effect against grass weeds. It is rapidly absorbed and easily transported within a plant, accumulating in nodes and underground rhizomes of weeds and completely destroying meristematic tissues. Its mechanism of action is based on acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibition and disruption of lipid synthesis.

Hermes Forte, OD herbicide has an innovative oil formulation that provides maximum effect of active ingredients regardless of weather conditions.

Protective effect period

Effective against dicotyledonous and grass weeds throughout the growing period. Effective against weeds that have already emerged or are emerging during treatment.

Rate of exposure

The action of the product starts within one hour after treatment. Visible signs of damage appear after 5–7 days, in the form of discoloration and brown staining of growth points, followed by chlorosis and complete elimination of weeds.

Weeds completely die 2–3 weeks after treatment. The time to growth retardation depends on weather conditions during treatment (humidity, temperature), weed species, and development phase. Young weeds are more sensitive to the herbicide. Leaves of sensitive weeds become affected by chlorosis 1–3 weeks after treatment, and the growth point dies.

Spectrum of action

Annual and some perennial grass and dicotyledonous weeds, as well as all broomrape races

Sensitive species: common stork's-bill, common ragweed, field thistle, Persian speedwell, speedwell, field bindweed, knotweed (sp.), mustard (sp.), black bindweed, common fumitory, chickweed, cockspur grass, orache (sp.), foxtail grass, field poppy, lamb's quarters, bent grass, sun spurge,

annual bluegrass, scorpion grass, wild oat, field sow thistle, red chickweed, black nightshade, shepherd's purse, hemp-nettle (sp.), Swiss ryegrass, switchgrass, broomcorn millet, couch grass, wild radish, chamomile (sp.), purple crabgrass, Bermuda grass, Aleppo grass, field pansy, foxtail (sp.), amaranth (sp.), field pennycress, common henbit, etc.

Usage regulations

Crop	Weed	Product consumption rate, L/ha	Working liquid consumption rate, L/ha	Method, time, features of application	Waiting time, days (number of applications)
Sunflower (imidazolinone-resistant hybrids*)	Annual and some perennial grass and dicotyledonous weeds	1.0–1.5	200-300	Spraying of crops during early phases of weed growth (2–4 leaves) and the 4–5 true leaves stage in the crop. Observe restrictions on the crop rotation.	60(1)

* Imidazolinone-resistant hybrids (IMI); Imidazolinone-resistant varieties and hybrids plus (IMI+)

Warning! Observe restrictions on the crop rotation:

- at the year of application, winter wheat and rye, as well as winter rapeseed (imidazolinone-resistant) can be sown;
- 9 months after application, spring cereal crops, soybean, peas, alfalfa, legumes, maize, sorghum, lupine, and sunflower (imidazolinone-resistant) can be sown;

- 19 months after application, sunflower (including conventional varieties and hybrids), cucumbers, tomatoes, carrots, potatoes, onions, and millet can be sown;
- 26 months after application, sugar beet, table beet, and rapeseed (including conventional varieties and hybrids) can be sown.

Phytotoxicity

Short-term phytotoxicity is possible, in the form of growth arrest, as well as light discoloration and crimping of sunflower leaves. These symptoms may last for 1–2 weeks after treatment and then disappear, with little influence on yield.

General information

Chemical class

aryloxyphenoxypropionates,
imidazolinones

Storage conditions

Keep the preparation in a room dedicated for pesticide storage. Storage temperature range – minus 10 °C to plus 35 °C. Stir before use.

Shelf life

2 years.

Hazard class

Hazard Class 3, moderately hazardous substance

Packing

10 liter PE container

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohimp, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohimp, Russia