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Glok, WG

New

water dispersible granules

Florasulam 150 g/kg +Iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium 60 g/kg + mefenpyr- diethyl antidote 60 g/kg

Systemic herbicide for control of dicotyledonous weeds in cereal crops

Advantages:

— Wide spectrum of suppressed dicotyledonous weeds

— Elimination of bromegrass and other problematic weeds

— Low application rates: cost-effective treatment of 1 ha and optimized logistics costs

— High efficiency at low temperatures of +5 °C and lower

Action

Mode of action

Iodosulfuron-methyl sodium from the sulfonylurea class is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor that acts on sensitive plants. It targets dicotyledonous weeds.

Florasulam from the triazolpyrimidine class also provides systemic action. They are mainly absorbed by the leaves of weeds and quickly move to the root system and stems, where they accumulate in growth points and exert a herbicidal effect. It inhibits acetolactate synthase (ALS), an enzyme involved in the biosynthesis of essential amino acids in the meristematic tissues of weeds.

Protective effect period

Against annual weeds — at least 25–30 days before the appearance of a new wave of seedlings. Against perennial weeds — throughout the entire growing season.

Rate of impact

Active growth of sensitive weeds stops within several hours after spraying the crops with the product. Yellowing of leaves of susceptible plants is noted for the first 3–5 days, after 7–14 days chlorotic spots are formed and growing points die off. Although the herbicide quickly penetrates into the leaves and roots of plants, complete die-off of weeds is noted 2–3 weeks after treatment of crops.

The most rapid herbicidal effect can be achieved by spraying weeds during early growth phases, as well as under favorable growth conditions (optimal humidity and temperature).

Action spectrum

Both annual and perennial dicotyledonous weeds, including stork's-bill, cornflower blue, veronica species, field gromwell, guasca, knotweed species, mustard species, Tatar buckwheat, black bindweed, flixweed, treacle mustard, chickweed, common cocklebur, Tatar lettuce, field poppy, white lamb's quarters, field scorpion grass, common dandelion, common sow thistle, field milk thistle, shepherd's purse, common hemp-nettle, cleavers, common sunflower, broomcorn millet, corn chamomile, fallow rapeseed, wild radish, non-scented chamomile, red-root amaranth, field pennycress, etc.

Usage regulations

Crop	Harmful object	Application rate of product, kg/ha	Working liquid consumption rate, L/ha	Method, application time and features.	Waiting time (number of applications)

Spring and winter wheat, spring and winter barley, winter rye, winter triticale	Annual and perennial dicotyledonous weeds, including those resistant to 2.4□D and MCPA	0.03-0.04 0.03-0.04 (A)	100-300 25-50 (A)	Spraying of crops in spring from the tillering phase to the phase of formation of the second internode of the crop (including) and early growth phases (2–4 leaves) of weeds	60(1)
		0.03-0.04	100-300	Spraying of crops in spring from tillering phase to the phase of formation of the second internode of the crop (inclusive) and early growth phases (2-4 leaves) of weeds with the addition of 200 ml/ha of surfactant Satellite, L	
		0.03-0.04(A)	25-50(A)	Spraying of crops in fall from 2-3 leaf phase and early growth phases (2-4 leaves) of weeds with the addition of 200 ml/ha of surfactant Satellite, L (0.1% of the working liquid volume).	

Winter wheat, winter barley	Annual and perennial dicotyledonous weeds, including those resistant to 2.4-D and MCPA	0.03-0.04	100-300	Spraying of crops in fall from 2-3 leaf phase and early growth phases (2-4 leaves) of weeds with the addition of 200 ml/ha of surfactant Satellite, L	

Product application features

The product application is safe for spring and winter wheat, spring and winter barley, as well as winter rye and triticale. NB: herbicide application on oat crops caused phytotoxic effects, which further resulted in yield reduction.

The most rapid herbicidal effect can be achieved by spraying weeds during early growth phases, as well as under favorable growth conditions (optimal humidity and temperature). The product is safe for use on spring and winter wheat, spring and winter barley, as well as winter rye and triticale.

Caution: Application on oats has caused phytotoxic effects, leading to reduced yields.

Compatibility with other pesticides

Compatible with most herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and foliar applications. However, in each specific case, a preliminary check for chemical compatibility of the components to be mixed is necessary

General information

Chemical class

triazolopyrimidine,
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 30 C to plus 30 C. Stir before use.

Shelf life

2 years

Hazard class

Hazard class 3, moderate hazard

Packing

0,4 kg

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia