



Kronverk, SL

New

soluble concentrate, soluble liquid

MCPA 500 g/l

It is a systemic post-emergence herbicide for the control of dicotyledonous weeds in a wide range of crops.

Advantages:

- It is highly effective against a wide range of annual dicotyledonous weeds
- It is one of the best products to combat horsetail
- It provides suppression of certain types of perennial dicotyledonous weeds (field bindweed, willow euphorbia, etc.)
- Rapid manifestation of the herbicidal effect
- It does not impose restrictions on crop rotation

Action

Mode of action

It penetrates plants through aboveground organs, mainly leaves, and moves along the plant towards growing points, that is why MCPA is often referred to as a herbicide of growth-affecting action.

Protective period

The preparation protects plantings from the treatment moment until 2nd wave of weeds.

Speed of action

First signs of herbicidal effect, such as withering, drying, and twisting of sensitive weeds, appear in 3 to 7 days with their death in two or three weeks after treatment depending on current weather conditions. The fastest herbicidal effect is achieved by treatment at earlier growth stages of annual dicotyledonous seeds and at rosette stage of perennial creeping-rooted weeds, and during favorable weather conditions: optimal humidity and temperature. In arid weather, the herbicidal effect may weaken, as penetration of the active ingredient into the plant becomes slower due to general reduction of assimilate outflow from leaves.

Range of inhibited weeds

Annual dicotyledonous weeds, and harmful and poisonous dicotyledonous weeds.

Sensitive species: ragweed, bluebottle, charlock, tansy mustard, sheep bur, spring groundsel, common orach, copper rose (species), field scorpion grass, dandelion (species), caseweed, hemp nettle (species), wild radish, sandweed, amaranth (species), day-nettle, dish mustard, clubroot, water plantain.

Moderately sensitive species: Canadian thistle, speedwell (species), vetch, sheepbine, pepper plant (species), common fumitory, velvetleaf, milkweed, sow thistle (species), field chamomile, mayweed, bladder campion.

Feebly sensitive species: satin flower, houndsberry, catch weed, green ginger, green pansy.

Compatibility

To enhance the spectrum of action on dicotyledonous weeds, it is feasible to combine the preparation with sulfonylureas. It may also be combined with insecticides, fungicides and fertilizers provided their application periods coincide. Before use, check for physical and chemical compatibility of preparations to be commingled.

Usage regulations

Crop / object of treatment	Harmful plants	Preparation consumption rate, l/ha	Mix consumption rate, l/ha	Method, time and conditions of application. Application time for manual (machinery assisted) operations	Wait time (application frequency)
Winter wheat, barley	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	1-1.5	200-300	Planting spraying at crop tillering stage before evolving into tube in spring -(3)	60(1)
Spring wheat, barley	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.7-1.5	200-300	Planting spraying at crop tillering stage before evolving into tube -(3)	60(1)
Pea for grain	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.5-0.8	200-300	Planting spraying at 3-5 true crop leaves stage (with pea plants as high as 10-15 cm). Do not treat the crop during blossom time -(3)	47(1)
Flax	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.8-1	200-300	Planting spraying at 'herringbone' stage with crop as high as 3-10 cm	60(1)

Rice	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	1.5	200-300	Planting spraying during the year of sowing after 1st crop trefoil leaf appears	60(1)
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Application technique. Mix preparation method

Prepare the mix immediately before use. Fill the sprayer tank with water to 1/2, add the full preparation dose, and then top up with remaining water and stir. Prepare the mix and fill the sprayer on dedicated sites that are disinfected afterwards. Use ground-based boom sprayers.

Recommendations on protection of valuable flora and fauna objects

The preparation is of low hazard to bees and fish – Hazard Class 3.

Basic provisions of the 'Guidelines for preventing bee poisoning with pesticides' and following environmental regulations:

plant treatment in the morning and evening at wind speed of max. 4-5 m/sec;

protection boundary zone for bees – min. 2-3 km;

bee's flight time limitation – 3-4 hours.

Warn apiary owners 4 or 5 days before treatment.

The preparation may be used within the sanitary zone of fishery water bodies.

Potential for resistance

No cases of weed resistance to the preparation are recorded.

General information

Chemical class

aryloxyalkanecarboxylic acids

Transport and storage conditions

Comply with all conventional rules of toxic and explosive substance transport. Keep the preparation in a dry room intended for pesticides at minus 15 °C to plus 30 °C. Stir before use.

Shelf life

3 years

Hazard class

Hazard class 2, dangerous compound

Packing

10 liter PE container

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia.