



Hermes, OD

oil dispersion

quizalofop-P-ethyl 50 g/l + imazamox 38 g/l

Postemergence selective herbicide of systemic effect intended to control annual dicotyledonous weeds, and annual and perennial grass weeds on sunflower, pea and soybean plantings.

Advantages:

- Highly effective at reduced concentration of the active ingredient due to innovative formulation OD
- Highly efficient combination of two active ingredients from various classes
- Reliable protection of annual dicotyledonous weeds, and annual and perennial grass weeds
- Resistance to washing-off by precipitation
- Efficient against all agrotypes of broomrape

Action

Mode of action

Imazamox is absorbed by leaves and root system of weeds and inhibits synthesis of series of amino acids. Quizalofop-P-ethyl is absorbed by leaves and other aboveground parts of weeds, transferred to sprout and rootstock growing points, and inhibits synthesis of lipids, which caused weed death.

Protective period

The preparation penetrates plants via their aboveground organs and moves to the root system. Thus, the preparation affects weeds present among plantings during preparation application. The herbicide does not penetrate through soil and affect weeds that appear after treatment. Preparation efficiency is generally maintained throughout the entire vegetation period.

Rate of exposure

Weed growth is halted within one hour after treatment. Visible signs of damage appear 5–7 days later, manifesting as discoloration and browning of the growth points, followed by chlorosis and complete weed death.

Full weed die-off is observed 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.

Speed of action

The herbicide starts acting in 7 to 10 days after treatment at ambient temperatures of 25-35 °C and humidity of 40-100%.

Range of inhibited weeds

Annual and some perennial dicotyledonous and grass weeds

Susceptible species: common stork's-bill, bird's-eye speedwell, corn speedwell, lady's thumb, knotweed, black mustard, Aleppo grass, drug fumitory, chickweed, common arache, foxtail grass, field poppy, goosefoot (species), bent grass, sun spurge, annual bluegrass, field scorpion grass, wild oat, field milk thistle, scarlet pimpernel, black nightshade, shepherd's purse, hemp-nettle (species), Swiss ryegrass, forked panic grass, switchgrass, barnyard grass, couch grass, broomcorn millet, wild radish, chamomile (species), large crabgrass, dogtooth grass, sorghum, field pansy, foxtail (species), Henbit dead-nettle, field pennycress, amaranth (species), etc.

Moderately susceptible species: ragweed, creeping thistle, cornflower, flixweed, common cocklebur, buttonweed, blue lettuce, cleavers, common purslane, corn pansy, black bindweed, common dandelion, etc.

Compatibility with other pesticides

Check physical compatibility of components in the prepared mix before used.

Product application features

The product is nonphytotoxic to peas, soybeans, and sunflowers resistant to imidazolinones when application guidelines are followed. However, in some cases, the maximum herbicide dose may cause short-term discoloration of pea and soybean leaves, which does not negatively affect yield. It is not recommended to treat crops under stress from weather conditions, nutrient deficiencies, diseases, or pests.

Usage regulations

Crop / object of treatment	Harmful plants	Preparation consumption rate, l/ha	Mix consumption rate, l/ha	Method, time and conditions of application	Wait time (application frequency)
Sunflower (sorts and hybrids resistant to imidazolinones)	Annual dicotyledonous weeds, and annual and perennial grass weeds	0.9-1.0 0.9-1.0 (A)	200-300 25-50	Planting spraying at earlier stages of weed growth (2-4 leaves) and at 4-5 true crop leaves stage. Comply with crop rotation limitations. All crops may be sowed the next year, except beet (safe interval between herbicide application and beet sowing – 16 months)	52 (1)
Pea		0.7-0.9 0.7-0.9 (A)	200-300 25-50	Planting spraying at earlier stages of weed growth (1-3 true leaves) and at 1-3 real crop leaves stage.	60 (1)

Soybeans	0.7-0.9	200-300	Planting spraying at earlier stages of weed growth (1- 4 leaves) and at 1-3 true crop leaves stage. Comply with crop rotation limitations. All crops may be sowed the next year, except beet (safe interval between herbicide application and beet sowing – 16 months)
	0.7-0.9 (A)	25-50	

(A) - aviation spraying

Application technique. Mix preparation method

Prepare the mix immediately before use. Fill the sprayer tank with water to 3/4 of its volume, slowly add the entire preparation dose while stirring, and rinse preparation remainders several times with water. Pour water after rinsing the preparation vessel to the sprayer tank and top up with water until full while continuously stirring. Prepare the mix and fill the sprayer on dedicated sites that are disinfected afterwards.

Use ground-based beam sprayers Amazone, OPSh-15-01, OPSh-3-24, ON-400, OP-2000-2-01, or similar.

Phytotoxicity

Crop leaves may discolor for a short time under unfavorable weather conditions before and after preparation application, which ends quickly and does not pose any adverse effect on further growth, development and crop size.

Potential for resistance

No facts of resistance to preparation were revealed. To avoid resistance of cereal weeds to the preparation, alternate the preparation with herbicides of other chemical groups.

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 III, moderate hazard.

Packing

5 liter PE container

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia