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Kupazh, WG

water dispersible granules

thifensulfuron-methyl 750 g/kg

A postemergent herbicide to control annual dicotyledonous weeds in soybean and maize. An ideal component of the tank mixtures to enhance the herbicidal effect

Advantages:

- Highly effective component of the tank mixture to enhance the herbicidal effect
- The elimination of most species of annual dicotyledonous weeds, including those resistant to 2,4-D and triazines
- Reliable control of tough weeds (species of the cruciferous family, amaranth, cocklebur, etc.)
- Without restrictions for crop rotation

Action

Mode of action

A systemic herbicide, which is mainly absorbed by the leaves of weeds and quickly moves to the root system and the stems, where it concentrates in the growing-points and exerts a herbicidal effect. At the biochemical level, the mechanism of action is to block the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme, which is involved in the biosynthesis of essential amino acids in the weed meristematic tissues. This causes cessation of protein synthesis and stops cell division, which leads to the death of weeds.

Period of protective effect

Depending on the species composition of weeds, the soil and climatic and weather conditions, the period of protective action is up to 8-10 weeks after the application of the herbicide.

Rate of exposure

The active growth of sensitive weeds and competition with the crop halt within a few hours after treatment. Visible symptoms, such as halt of growth, chlorosis, dying of growth points and necrosis, appear after 2-3 days. The death of sensitive weeds occurs in 10-20 days. Weeds that are in the late developmental stages during spraying stop their growth, which significantly weakens their potential to compete with the crop.

Action spectrum

Annual dicotyledonous weeds, including those resistant to 2,4-D and triazines

Susceptible species: ragweed, speedwell (species), knotweed (species), field mustard, black bindweed, hedge mustard, cocklebur (species), common fumitory, treacle mustard, chickweed, buttonweed, common arache, field poppy, lamb's quarters, field scorpion grass, hemp-nettle (species), cleavers, sunflower volunteers, common purslane, corn chamomile, wild radish, chamomile (species), common winter cress, violet (species), shepherd's purse, hedge-nettle betony, amaranth (species), corn spurry, field pennycress, dead-nettle (species), etc.

Moderately susceptible species: field bindweed, common dandelion, willow euphorbia.

Low susceptible species: cornflower, black nightshade, field vetch, kochia.

Usage regulations

Crop	Harmful object	Consumption rates of preparation, kg/ha	Consumption rates of working liquid, l/ha	Method, treatment time, and application features. Period of manual (mechanized) work	Safety intervals (treatment frequency)

Soybean	Annual dicotyledonous weed plants	0.006-0.008	200-300	Spraying of crops at the stage of 1-2 true leaves of the crop and the early stages of weed growth with the addition of 200 mL/ha of the Satellite, L surfactant -(3)	60(1)
Maize	Annual dicotyledonous weeds, including those resistant to 2,4-D and triazines	0.015	200-300	Spraying the crops at the stage of 3-5 leaves of the crop and early growth stages of weeds -(3)	60(1)
		0.01		Spraying of crops at the stage of 3-5 true leaves of the crop and the early stages of weed growth with an addition of 200 mL/ha of the Satellite, L surfactant -(3)	60(1)

Procedure for the working liquid preparation

Prepare the working solution immediately before use. Measure the required amount of the herbicide per sprayer fill. To prepare the stock solution, fill the container (bucket, tank) one-fourth full with water, add a measured amount of the herbicide, mix until a homogeneous liquid is obtained, and make up to 3/4 volume with water.

Next, fill the sprayer tank half full with water, pour in the prepared herbicide stock solution, add the surfactant to the working solution, and fill up the tank with water with constant stirring of the solution with hydraulic agitators. At the same time, flush several times the tank, in which the stock solution was prepared, with water. During spraying, the sprayer hydraulic agitator must be turned on. The final working solution should be used

immediately after preparation. After treatment with the herbicide, rinse the sprayer tank thoroughly with water and soda ash.
Prepare the working solution and refill the sprayer at designated places that are to be deactivated later.
For spraying, commercially available rod sprayers for the application of herbicides are used.

Recommendations for use

— The optimum result and the fastest herbicidal action of the product are achieved:

- Optimal choice of treatment time: At the early stages of the development of the annual dicotyledonous weeds (2-4 leaves) and with their outbreak
- Favorable weather conditions: spraying is carried out at optimum humidity and air temperature, in windless clear weather, providing full coverage of the treated surface with the working solution

— Do not use in crops that are under stress caused by frosts, a sharp decrease in temperature, drought, flooding, or other factors.

— The interval between treatment and possible atmospheric fallout should be at least 3-4 hours.

— To enhance the herbicidal activity and expand the action spectrum based on the species composition of weeds, it is recommended to use in tank mixtures with basic herbicides on soybean (Geyser, KKR, Hermes, MD, Concept, MD) and maize.

Phytotoxicity

The product is not phytotoxic at the recommended consumption rates and regulations for use.

Probability of resistance

No cases of weed resistance were reported. However, to prevent these, it is recommended to alternate in crop rotation the use of herbicides of different chemical groups differing in their mechanism of action.

Compatibility with other pesticides

The product is compatible with most herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, and mineral fertilizers used in soybean crops (for example, with herbicides Geyser, KKR, Hermes, MD, Concept, MD) and maize (with 2,4-D, Dicamba-based herbicides). In each case, especially when mixed with micronutrient fertilizers, a preliminary check of the components for the chemical compatibility is required.
Tifensulfuron-methyl is incompatible with organophosphate insecticides, which are used for soil, seed treatment, or spraying the leaves 14 days before or 14 days after applying the herbicide.

General information

Chemical class

sulfonylureas

Hazard class

hazard class 3, moderately hazardous substance

Guaranteed shelf life

5 years

Storage temperature range

-30 °C to +30 °C

Package

0.1 kg

Registrant

Schekovo Agrohim, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia