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Lintaplant, SL

soluble concentrate, soluble liquid

MCPA 500 g/l

Selective herbicide of systemic effect intended to control annual dicotyledonous weeds on cereal crop, potato, flax, pea and other plantings.

Advantages:

- Efficient protection of critical agricultural crops
- Controls a wide range of annual dicotyledonous weeds
- Highly selective
- Has a systemic effect

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, rye	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, oats	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.7-1.5	200-300	Planting spraying at crop tillering stage before evolving into tube -(3)	60(1)
Millet	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.7-1.2	200-300	Planting spraying at crop tillering stage before evolving into tube -(3)	60(1)
Sorgho	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.7-1.2	200-300	Spraying of plantings at 3-6 crop leaves stage -(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)

Potato	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	1.2	200-300	Soil treatment before crop emergence or as tops of potato reach 10-15 cm -(3)	50(1)
Common flax	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.8-1	200-300	Planting spraying at ‘herringbone’ stage with crop as high as 3-10 cm	-(1)
Hop clover and white clover	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.8-1.2	200-300	Planting spraying during the year of sowing after 1st crop trefoil leaf appears	-(1)
Hop clover (seed plantings)	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.8-1.2	200-300	Planting spraying during the year of seed sowing for 2 or 3 weeks from aftergrowing to embryotic stage of crop inflorescence. Straw may be used as cattle fodder not earlier than 45 days after treatment -(3)	-(1)
Hop clover under barley cover	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	0.8-1.2	200-300	Planting spraying at 1-2 trefoil leaves stage (during barley tillering) -(3)	-(1)
Timothy grass	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	1-1.5	200-300	Spraying of plantings at crop tillering stage -(3)	-(1)

Awnless brome, common foxtail, oat grass, meadow fescue	Annual dicotyledonous weeds	1-1.5	200-300	Weed treatment during the year of crop sowing starting from 1-2 leaves stage to crop evolving into tube. Cattle grazing not earlier than 45 days after treatment -(3)	-(1)
Grasslands and pastures	Harmful and poisonous dicotyledonous weeds	1-1.5	200-300	Treatment of vegetating weeds and unwanted greenery. Cattle grazing and mowing not earlier than 40 days after treatment -(3)	-(1)

Application technique. Mix preparation method

Prepare the mix immediately before use. Fill the sprayer tank with water to 1/3, 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 OPSh-15, OP-2001, or similar.

Phytotoxicity

Cereal crops are highly resistant to the preparation during the recommended growth phases (from tillering to evolving into tube), and their yield is sure to increase after treatment. When used in maximum doses on vegetating plants of some crops (flax, pea, potato), feeble adverse sings of herbicidal effect may be observed during the first days after application. For flax, for example, it may be manifested as a minor decrease in plant height and quality of flax straw. Thus, to reduce consumption rates, the preparation should be widely mixed with other herbicides.

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 5 C to plus 30 C. Stir before use.

Shelf life

2 years

Hazard class

Hazard class 2, dangerous compound

Packing

10 liter PE container

Registrant

Nufarm GmbH & Co KG, Austria

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia.

Produced under license and from raw material of Nufarm GmbH & Co KG, Austria.