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Primadonna Super, CSC

colloid solution concentrate

2,4-D acid /2-ethylhexyl ether/ 200 g/l + florasulam 5.0 g/l

Selective postemergence herbicide of systemic effect intended to control annual and perennial dicotyledonous weeds on cereal crop and maize plantings.

Advantages:

— Unique formulation contributing to rapid penetration into plants and arrival at growth points

— Highly efficient two-component herbicide for a wide range of dicotyledonous weeds, including difficult-to-eradicate (sow thistle, catch weed, thistle, etc.)

— Ideal combination of active ingredients ensuring powerful herbicidal actions

— Wide range of application

— No crop rotation limitations

— Excellent compatibility in mixes with other herbicides

Action

Mode of action

The combined herbicide containing two active ingredients (florasulam and 2,4-D), each having a specific mechanism of action. Florasulam inhibits acetolactate synthase, which is the key enzyme in biosynthesis of branched amino acids, such as leucine, isoleucine and valine.

2,4-D is an auxin type phenoxy-compound simulating the action of auxin - natural growth hormone - and inhibiting growth of weed cells.

It affects weeds only that already emerged before treatment.

Protective period

Virtually throughout the vegetation period (depending on weather conditions and until the next wave of weeds).

Speed of action

Weeds on plantings treated with PRIMADONNA SUPER, CSC stop growing in a day after treatment. First signs of exposure become visible as early as in 3 or 4 days. Depending on weed kind and weather conditions, total extinction of weeds takes place in 2 or 3 weeks after treatment.

The duration of herbicidal effect depends on preparation dose, weather conditions, species sensitivity and weed age. The best result is achieved when treating 5-10 cm annual bilobate weeds and perennial weeds at rosette stage.

The best result of treatment is achieved at 8 C to 25 C.

Range of inhibited weeds

Chamomile (species), satin flower (species), field sow thistle, rough sow thistle, Canadian thistle, yellow thistle, charlock, common caseweed, dish mustard, wild radish. pigweed, amaranth (species), copper rose, pepper plant (species), knotweed, speedwell (species), ragweed, bankweed, tansy mustard, common fumitory, yellow cress, Tartarian lettuce, common dandelion, day-nettle (species), catch weed.

Compatibility with other pesticides

The herbicide may be used in mixes with sulfonylurea, dicamba, carfentrazone-ethyl, and isoproturon preparations, as well as with fungicides, and insecticides.

Usage regulations

Crop / object of treatment	Harmful object	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)
Spring and winter wheat, spring and winter barley, oats, winter triticale	Annual dicotyledonous weeds, including 2,4-D and MCPA resistant weeds, and some perennial dicotyledonous weeds	0.4-0.75	200-300	Planting spraying at crop tillering stage and earlier stages of weed growth. Winter crops are to be treated in spring.	60(1)
		0.6-0.75		Planting spraying at tube stage (1-2 internodes) and earlier stages of weed growth (considering sensitivity of sorts) where catch weed prevails, unless weather conditions dictated earlier treatment. Winter crops are to be treated in spring.	

Maize	Annual dicotyledonous weeds, including 2,4-D resistant weeds, and some perennial dicotyledonous weeds	0.4-0.75	Planting spraying at 2-4 leaves stage and earlier stages of weed growth
		0.6-0.75	Planting spraying at 3-5 leaves stage and earlier stages of weed growth

Product application features

The duration of herbicidal effect depends on preparation dose, weather conditions, species sensitivity and weed age.

The best result is achieved when treating 5-10 cm annual dicotyledonous weeds and perennial weeds at rosette stage.

The best result of treatment is achieved at 8 C to 25 C.

Application technique. Mix preparation method

Prepare the mix immediately before use. Dose the preparation for a single fill of the sprayer. Then prepare the mix as follows. Fill the preparation directly into the sprayer tank provided there is a hydraulic agitator in efficient operation. The sprayer tank shall be filled with water to at least 1/2. Then rinse several times the vessel where the herbicide was held. Prepare the herbicide mix and fill the sprayer on dedicated sites that are disinfected afterwards.

Use commercially available ground-based boom sprayers provided with slit-type nozzles for herbicide application.

Phytotoxicity

Sensitive to the herbicide are broad-leaved (bilobate) plants. Experiments did not show any damage to cereal crops.

General information

Chemical class

phenoxy-carboxylates, triazolpyrimidines

Storage conditions

Keep the preparation in a room dedicated for pesticide storage. Storage temperature range - minus 15 C to plus 35 C. Stir before use

Shelf life

3 years

Hazard class

Hazard class 2, highly hazardous substance

Packing

10 liter PE container

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia