



Octava, OD

oil dispersion

nicosulfuron 60 g/l + florasulam 3.6 g/l

Two-component herbicide to control annual and perennial grass, dicotyledonous weeds on maize plantings.

Advantages:

- Maximum herbicidal effect is achieved due to original combination of two active ingredients from various chemical classes
- Formulation of oil dispersion deeply penetrates weeds and arrest their further growth and development
- Protective period lasts throughout the vegetation period; 'soil screen" is produced
- Applied to protect against grass and dicotyledonous weeds, including amaranth, bindweed, and sow thistle
- Adjuvants contained in the preparation enhance herbicidal effect

Action

Mode of action

Nicosulfuron inhibits cell division by blocking acetolactate synthase enzyme, one of the main enzymes for biosynthesis of indispensable amino acids of the plant. ALS inhibition results in arrest of cell division and therefore termination of plant growth processes. Within several days, the plants exposed see the signs of chlorosis to appear, which evolves into necrosis and then into death in 2 to 4 weeks.

The active ingredient is absorbed mainly through the leaf surface. The herbicide moves along phloem and xylem into meristematic tissue of the weed.

Florasulam inhibits acetolactate synthase, which is the key enzyme in biosynthesis of branched amino acids, such as leucine, isoleucine and valine.

Protective period

Depending on species composition of weeds, soil, climatic, and weather conditions, the protective period lasts for 8 to 100 weeks after herbicide application.

Range of inhibited weeds

The herbicide is intended for maize plantings. It ravages annual grass, perennial grass weeds, and annual and some perennial dicotyledonous weeds. The following species are sensitive to the preparation: barn grass, (barnyard grass), yellow-foxtail grass, green foxtail grass, witchgrass, blood-red crabgrass, Aleppo grass (green valley grass), quack grass, catch weed, red root pigweed, prostrate amaranth, charlock, bifora, bluebottle, jimsonweed, common groundsel, prickly (wild) lettuce, copper rose, wild radish, chamomile (species), rape (drop), satin flower, common caseweed, weed sunflower (lens-shaped), field chamomile, golden chamomile, dog's chamomile, winter cress, velvetleaf, common purslane, Chamomilla recutita, pigweed, dish mustard, thistle (species).

Selectivity

The herbicide exterminates annual and perennial cereal weeds, and bilobate (broad-leaved) weeds. The preparation has no toxic effect on maize plants when used in recommended doses.

Speed of action

Depending on weather conditions, the herbicide starts affecting the growth of weeds as soon as in 4 to 6 hours after treatment. Weeds stop growing and change their color within a week (grow brown). Total extinction is observed in 2 to 4 weeks after preparation application.

Usage regulations

Crop	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)
Maize	Annual and perennial dicotyledonous and grass weeds	0.8-1.0	100-200	Planting spraying at earlier stages of weed growth and at 3-6 crop leaves stage	60(1)

Application technique

Mix preparation method

Prepare the mix immediately before use. Fill 10-20 l of water into an auxiliary vessel (drum, tank), add the required preparation dose to achieve auxiliary solution concentration of 30-40%, and stir manually for 1-2 min. Pour the resulting mix in the sprayer tank already filled with water to 3/4. Rinse the empty auxiliary vessel several times with water that shall be poured into the sprayer together with remaining water. Stir the mix thoroughly.

Prepare the herbicide mix and fill the sprayer on dedicated refilling sites that are disinfected afterwards.

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

Compatibility with other pesticides

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

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. Some sorts and hybrids may be sensitive to the herbicide, which shall be taken into account during application.

General information

Chemical class

sulfonylureas, triazolpyrimidines

Hazard class

Hazard class 3, moderate hazard

Storage conditions

Keep the preparation in a room dedicated for pesticide storage.

Storage temperature range - minus 15 °C to plus 30 °C

Shelf life

2 years

Packing

10 liter PE container

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia