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# Kondor Forte, OD

oil dispersion

triflusulfuron-methyl 120g/L

A highly effective systemic herbicide in oil formulation intended to control a wide range of annual dicotyledonous weeds in sugar beet plantings.

## Advantages:

— Most effective oil formulation of the product compared with "dry" analogs

— Additional inclusion of surfactant is not required as the product contains a sufficient amount of adjuvants.

— Control of tough weeds (butterweed, red-root amaranth, etc.)

— High efficiency in any weather conditions

— Expanded spectrum of action and enhanced herbicidal activity of Betaren series products

— Decreased consumption rates for sugar beet herbicides when used timely

# Action

**Mode of action**

In dry conditions, the product is absorbed by leaves. In wet soil, the product is also absorbed by roots, which strengthens its effect. The product inhibits the acetolactate synthase enzyme driving the synthesis of leucine, isoleucine, and valine amino acids, stops cell division in sprout and root growing points.

**Protective effect period**

Until the second wave of weeds.

**Rate of exposure**

In several hours after treatment, the growth of sensitive weeds ceases. Visible signs, such as anthocyanin color, chlorosis, and necrosis, appear only several days after treatment with weed death in 10 to 15 days.

**Action spectrum**

Annual dicotyledonous weeds.

**Susceptible species:** green amaranth, common caseweed, sunweed, day-nettle (spp.), stinging nettle, common nipplewort, chamomile (spp.), houndsberry, burnet rose, wild radish, knotted pepper plant, common persicaria, rape drop, sunflower drop, yellowweed, field mustard, bird's-eye speedwell, field scorpion grass, hemp nettle, dish mustard, butterweed, sow thistle species (sprouts), catchweed, annual mercury, barnyard grass.

**Moderately susceptible species:** copper rose, maple-leaved goosefoot, field pansy, knotweed, common ragweed.

**Low susceptible species:** orach (spp.), Canadian thistle, pigweed, woundwort (spp.), common fumitory, chickweed, black bindweed, winterweed, sheepbine, prostrate amaranth.

# Usage regulations

| Crop | Harmful object | Consumption rate product, L/ha | Consumption rate working liquid, L/ha | Method, time, features of application | Safety interval, days (treatment frequency) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar beet | Annual dicotyledonous weeds | 0.125 | 200–300 | Spraying of crops at the seed leaf stage to the stage of two true leaves in weeds (on the first and second waves) | 10(2) |
| | | | | Spraying of crops at the seed leaf stage to the stage of two true leaves in weeds (on the first, second, and third waves) | 10(3) |

**For optimal results and the fastest possible herbicide action:**

— Treat weeds when they are in the seedling to two-leaf stage. Certain species, such as field mustard and sunflower volunteer plants, are fully controlled at the up to six-leaf stage. Treatment at later stages demonstrates reduced efficiency, and some species of weeds are rather suppressed than killed.

— Apply the product to crops during the growth stage from germination (70-90% emergence) until row closure.

— To broaden the spectrum of control, the product is commonly mixed with reduced doses of other herbicides for sugar beets.

— The ideal application temperature range is between 15 °C and 25 °C.

— At temperatures above 25 °C or below 10 °C for 3-5 hours, metabolism slows, which can cause temporary yellowish spotting on the leaves of treated crops. These symptoms do not appear on new leaves and typically disappear within 10 days, without impacting crop growth or yield.

— Do not apply the product if the crops are affected by diseases, pests, or unfavorable weather conditions such as drought or frost.

**Preparation technique. Procedure for the working liquid preparation**

The best result and quickest herbicide action of the product are achieved by:

• Treatment of weeds from the seed leaf stage to the stage of 2 leaves. Some species, such as field mustard and sunflower drop, are fully controlled at up to 6leaves stage. Treatment at later stages demonstrates reduced efficiency, and some species of weeds are rather suppressed than killed.

• Crop treatment during the emergence phase (70–90% of sprouts) to rig closing.

• To enhance the spectrum of action, the product is usually mixed in reduced doses with other herbicides for sugar beet.

**Compatibility with other pesticides**

The product is compatible and may be used in tank mixtures with the following herbicides:

• To enhance the spectrum of action against broad-leaved weeds: Betaren group (Betaren 22, Betaren Express AM, Betaren Super OD), clopyralid (Lornet), metamitron (Mitron) – in reduced doses.

• For postemergence control of grass weeds: quizalofop-P-ethyl (Forward), quizalofop-P-tefuryl.

# General information

**Chemical class**

sulfonylureas

**Hazard class**

hazard class 3, moderately hazardous substance

**Shelf life**

2 years

**Storage temperature range**

−10°C to +30°C

**Packing**

container 5L

**Registrant**

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia

**Manufacturer**

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia