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Reper Trio, OD

oil dispersion

clopyralid /2-ethylhexyl ether/ 267g/l + picloram 80g/l+ aminopyralid 17g/l

A highly effective three-component postemergence herbicide in oil formulation intended to control dicotyledonous weeds on rapeseed plantings.

Advantages:

- A wide spectrum of action due to three systemic herbicide components
- High herbicidal activity due to the highly effective oil formulation and synergism of active ingredients
- The fastest penetration into tissues of treated weeds and long-term retention of herbicidal properties regardless of weather conditions
- Highly effective against such hard-to-control weeds as cleavers, chamomile species, knotweed, amaranth, goosefoot, and other tough species
- Eradication of perennial weeds along with their root system
- Long-term protective period due to soil activity
- Wide range of application timing

Action

Mode of action

Active ingredients of the product have a systemic action, enter the weed plants through leaves, and easily move inside the plant to all growing points. The product interferes with the growth processes of meristem cells. The herbicide action is based on the auxin-type reaction.
Picloram and aminopyralid can be absorbed both by the leaves and roots of plants. Moreover, aminopyralid also has a long-term soil activity.

Protective effect period

Throughout the growing period.

Rate of exposure

Weeds stop competing with the crop in a few hours. First visible signs of exposure (twisting, leaf and stalk deformations) appear in 12 to 18 hours. The leaves of susceptible weeds become chlorotic in 1–3 weeks, then a growing point dies.

Action spectrum

Annual and perennial dicotyledonous weeds.
Susceptible species: Common ragweed, creeping thistle, yellow thistle, cornflower, vetch (common vetch), knotweed (spp.), lady's thumb, cocklebur (spp.), common fumitory, chickweed, calendula, clover (spp.), stinging nettle, common groundsel, blue lettuce, creeping crowfoot, goosefoot (spp.), sow thistle (spp.), black nightshade, shepherd's purse, cleavers, dogs' chamomile, wild radish, chamomile (spp.), black bindweed, sorrel (spp.), amaranth (spp.).
Moderately susceptible species: Littleflower quickweed, Tartary buckwheat, corn poppy, field scorpion grass, hemp nettle, field pansy, redroot amaranth, day-nettle (spp.).

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)
Winter rapeseed	Annual and perennial dicotyledonous weeds including cleavers, chamomile species, knotweed, knotweed, goosefoot, black bindweed, sow and plume thistle species	0.2-0.3	200-300	Spraying of vegetating plants starting from stage 3-6 of true leaves until rape flower buds. Observe restrictions on the crop rotation.	60(1)
Spring rapeseed				Spraying of vegetating plants starting from stage 3-6 of real leaves until rape flower bud. Observe restrictions on the crop rotation.	60(1)

Attention! Observe restrictions when reseeding

If reseeding is necessary in the season of the drug application, maize, sorghum, spring cereals and cereal grasses can be grown on the same field 1 month after the drug application. In this case, deep plowing should be carried out before sowing.

Attention should be paid to recommendations on crop rotation and the possibility of sowing subsequent crops.

Sequence of sowing crops after application of Reper Trio, MD herbicide:

— In case of reseeding in a month after the application of the drug it is possible to sow cereal crops, rapeseed, sorghum.

— In the fall after spring application of the preparation, winter cereals, winter rapeseed, cereal grasses can be sown.

— Spring cereal crops,spring rapeseed, maize, sorghum can be sown in the spring of the year following the application of the preparation.

— At least in 11 months after application of the preparation and 300 mm of precipitation can be sown: sunflower, potatoes, alfalfa, onions, sugar beet, lignum flax, cabbage.

— Not earlier than 14 months later all the above crops can be sown , as well as lentils, chickpeas, soybeans, fodder beans, peas, carrots, cotton, dill.

Crop residues should be left in the field and incorporated to a depth of at least 10 cm by plowing, cultivation, disking as soon as possible after harvest when the microbiological process necessary to achieve complete decomposition of crop residues is active; a minimum 4-month interval between incorporation and sowing of sensitive crops should be observed.

Compatibility with other preparations
The preparation may be used in mixes with herbicides and insecticides provided the registered usage regulations are met and their application times coincide.
However, in each specific case, the products to be mixed should be checked for physico-chemical compatibility.

General information

Chemical class
pyridinecarboxylic acids

Hazard class
Hazard class 2

Shelf life
2 years

Storage temperature
minus 15°C to plus 30°C

Packing

container 5L

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia