

## Butroxydim 250 WG

Similar to: *Factor*<sup>®</sup>

<b>Active Constituent</b> Butroxydim 250 g/kg		<b>Formulation</b> WG	
<b>Typical Situations</b> Pulses, Medic Pastures, Canola, Cotton, Sunflowers, and other (see registrations section).			
<b>Chemical Group</b> A	<b>Mode of Action</b> Foliar uptake, slow upward translocation – inhibits fatty acid production and disrupts growth		
<b>Indicative Price ex GST</b> \$100.00/kg	<b>Typical Pack Size</b>		10kg
<b>Poison Schedule</b> 5	<b>Dangerous Goods Class</b> -	<b>UN</b> -	<b>Packing Code</b> -
<b>Withholding Period</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	Not required when used as directed.	
	<b>Grazing</b>	Do not graze cotton or cut for stock food, all others 14 days after application.	
<b>Plant Back</b> N/A			
<b>Application Method</b> Boom spray 50-100L/ha, aerial 20-30L/ha			<b>Rain fastness</b> 30min
<b>Efficacy</b> Do not apply to crops or weeds that are stressed. Use with adjuvants, higher water rates and small to medium droplets to maximise coverage and optimise efficacy. Application in low light or late afternoon will assist weed control as active ingredient is rapidly degraded by sunlight.			
<b>Adjuvants</b> Crop oil (e.g. Turbo Charge) at 1%, and Ammonium sulphate.			
<b>Compatibility</b> Atrazine, Bromoxynil, Clopyralid, Clethodim, Haloxyfop, Simazine, Fluazifop, Quizalofop, Propaquizafop and Flumetsulam herbicides. Dimethoate, Lambda-Cyhalothrin, Omethoate and Pirimicarb insecticides. Mancozeb and Procymidone fungicides.			
<b>Incompatibility</b> Chlorpyrifos, Diflufenican (reduces weed control) and Eclipse (increases crop effect).			
<b>Water Quality</b> Do not use alkaline water.			
<b>Time to Effects and Symptoms</b> 7-10 days – leaf bases yellow, followed by yellowing/reddening of plant and death.			
<b>4F Broadacre Registrations</b> Pulse, canola and certain legume pastures (extract listed).			
<b>4F Other Registrations</b> Cotton, sunflowers and others (see label).			
<b>Similar Product Registrations</b> As above.			
Situation	Target Weed/s	Rate/ha	Comments
Pulses	Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Wild Oats	80-180 g	2 leaf to early tillering (Zadocks 12-23). Lower rates for younger weeds, higher rates for early tillering or higher density. Large variations in levels of annual ryegrass resistance may result in lower levels of control.
	Annual ryegrass with Barley grass, Brome grass, Volunteer Cereals, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale and Wild oats	80-180 g	
Canola	Annual ryegrass, Annual phalaris, Barley grass, Brome grass, Wild oats and Volunteer Cereals – Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale	80 g an effective rate of a FOP (e.g. Haloxyfop)	2 leaf to early tillering (Zadocks 12-23). Canola can be sensitive to Butroxydim. Do not apply to any variety before 80% of the crop has reached true 4 leaf stage.
Cotton	Barnyard grass, Crab grass, Feather top Rhodes grass, Windmill grass, <i>Setaria</i> species, <i>Brachiaria</i> species and Volunteer crops (Maize and Sorghum)	120 g or 180 g	Lower rates for control of seedling grasses at pre-tillering growth stages under good conditions. Higher rate use to control grasses at early tillering.
	<i>Eragrostis</i> species	120g	
	Volunteer Cereals (Wheat and Barley), Coast button grass and Grader grass	180 g	
<b>Comments</b>			
<b>CARE:</b> To maximise Canola crop safety, apply between the true 4-leaf and stem elongation growth stages. Canola can be sensitive to 4Farmers Butroxydim 250 WG Herbicide. DO NOT use more than 80g/ha on Canola. Even at the recommended rates above many agronomists advise extreme caution. Butroxydim provides good control of barley grass and wild oats however will benefit from the addition of a FOP herbicide partner to assist with brome grass and volunteer cereal control.			