HERBICIDE

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL

Systemic grass herbicide

Fluazifop-p-butyl was developed and commercialized by ISK in the 1980's and has been widely used numerous countries. Fluazifop-p-butyl is highly effective against annual and perennial grasses and is non-toxic to broadleaf crops such as soybean, peanut, cotton, oil palm, citrus, and vegetable, etc.



Physico-Chemical Properties

Chemical structure

Class: aryloxyphenoxypropionate

 $IUPAC\ name:\ butyl\ (\textit{R})-2-\{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-$

2-pyridyloxy]phenoxy}propionate

Molecular weight: 383.4

Molecular formula: C₁₉H₂₀F₃NO₄

Vapour pressure: 4.14x10⁻⁴ Pa (25°C) Water solubility: 1.75 mg/L (25°C)

Form: Pale yellow liquid

Development code: SL-118

Application

Uses Fluazifop-p-butyl is a post-emergence product and provides excellent control of annual and perennial grasses, including wild oat and volunteer cereals. Fluazifop-p-butyl is non-toxic to broadleaf plants and is therefore registered for use in a variety of broadleaf crops, such as soybean, oilseed rape, sugar beet, fodder beet, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, pome fruit, stone fruit, bush fruit, citrus fruit, vines, pineapples, bananas, strawberries, sunflowers, alfalfa, ornamentals, and other broadleaf crops. Application rate ranges from 125-375 g ai/ha.

Toxicology & Ecotoxicology

Rat LD₅₀ (oral) : > 3,680 mg/kg (m), 2,451 mg/kg (f)

Rat LD $_{50}$ (dermal) : > 2,076 mg/kg (m/f) Rat LC $_{50}$ (inhalation) : > 5.24 mg/L (m/f)

Skin irritation: slight irritant (rabbit)
Eye irritation: slight irritant (rabbit)
Skin sensitization: not a sensitizer (guinea pig)

Fish LC50 : 6.83 mg/L (trout, 96 h)

Bees LD₅₀ (oral): > 50 μg/bee Bees LD₅₀ (contact): > 100 μg/bee Daphnia magna EC₅₀: 11.1 mg/L (48h)

Mode of Action

Plant Uptake Fluazifop-P-butyl is quickly absorbed into the leaf surface, hydrolysed to fluazifop-P and translocated through the phloem and xylem, accumulating in the rhizomes and stolons of perennial grasses and the meristems of annual and perennial grasses.

Symptoms Weeds treated with fluazifop-p-butyl stop growing within a few hours, show gradual discoloration on newer growth in 3 to 4 days, and eventually necrosis, desiccation, and plant death occurs within 2 to 3 weeks.

Selectivity Fluazifop-p-butyl inhibits acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase), which is an essential plant enzyme that acts in fatty acid synthesis, and selectivity due to the difference of the enzyme sensitivity between gramineae and non-gramineae plants.

Product

Trade Names	ONECIDE, NEW ONECIDE, HACHE UNO SUPER, 新萬帥, ワンサイドP, etc.		
Formulations	15%EC, 17.5%EC		
Registered Countries	Asia	Cambodia, China, Japan, South Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, etc.	
	Americas	Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, etc.	



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Systemic grass herbicide

Visual Effect of Herbicidal Activity







7days after application

21days after application Weed: *Digitaria ciliaris*













Characterisitics

Simple and convenient use instructions
Selective and systemic post-emergent herbicide
Controls annual and perennial weeds
Non-toxic to broadleaf crops

Resistant to wash-off by rain, due to systemic activity Safe to birds, fish, bees, and other beneficial insects

Weed Spectrum

Fluazifop-P-butyl has excellent efficacy against annual and perennial grass weeds.

Application rate and timing by each weed species

Weed Species	Application Timing (Post-emergence)	Rate (g a.i./ha)
Setaria virids Eleusine indica Digitaria ciliaris Echinochloa sp.	up to 6 leaf-stage	131–175
Bromus catharticus Cynodon dactylon Paspalum thunbergii	up to 20 cm	175–263
Imperata cylindrica Miscanthus sinensis Lolium perenne	up to 30 cm	263
Phragmites australis	up to 100 cm	263

