

HERBICIDE

FLUAZIFOP-P-BUTYL

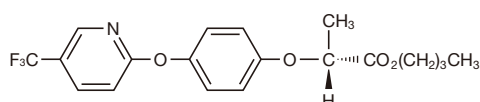
Systemic grass herbicide

Fluazifop-p-butyl was developed and commercialized by ISK in the 1980's and has been widely used in 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 (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.

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.

Toxicology & Ecotoxicology

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

Rat LD₅₀ (dermal) : > 2,076 mg/kg (m/f)

Rat LC₅₀ (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.



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Visual Effect of Herbicidal Activity



2 days after application



7 days after application



21 days after application
Weed: *Digitaria ciliaris*

Characteristics

- 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)
<i>Setaria viridis</i> <i>Eleusine indica</i> <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> <i>Echinochloa</i> sp.	up to 6 leaf-stage	131 – 175
<i>Bromus catharticus</i> <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> <i>Paspalum thunbergii</i>	up to 20 cm	175 – 263
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> <i>Lolium perenne</i>	up to 30 cm	263
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	up to 100 cm	263

