Palmero[®] herbicide

DAMA

Product overview

Palmero[®] is a pre-emergent soil residual herbicide that provides control and suppression of key weeds in Chickpeas. It is applied to the soil surface after planting but before crop emergence (PSPE). The active ingredient is activated by moisture. It remains stable on the soil surface, even in the presence of sunlight or prolonged dry conditions, ready for reactivation after rainfall. Palmero is compatible with a wide range of other pre-emergence and knockdown herbicides applied PSPE.

At a glance

Taken up by roots and shoots	Palmero is taken up by the roots and shoots for greater reliability.
Excellent residual weed control	Palmero provides residual control and suppression of key weeds in Chickpeas.
Minimal UV breakdown	Palmero remains stable on the soil surface, despite intense sunlight and/or dry, hot conditions, ready for re-activation following rainfall.
Group 27 herbicide	Palmero is ideal for incorporation into herbicide resistance management programs.

Mode of action



Palmero contains 750 g/kg isoxaflutole in a water dispersible granule formulation. Upon contact with moisture, isoxaflutole is converted into a diketonitrile that provides herbicidal activity. Isoxaflutole inhibits the 4-hydroxyphenyl pyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) enzyme in weeds, thereby interfering with photosynthesis and causing plant death. Rainfall is required to move the active ingredient into the root zone. The active component is primarily taken up through the roots, although some shoot uptake can also occur. Symptoms include bleaching and sudden death. Some weeds are controlled before emergence. Palmero is very stable on the soil surface. The active ingredient does not degrade under high sunlight intensity or hot, dry conditions. Once rainfall occurs, the active ingredient is re-activated and washed into the root zone.



Many weeds will die before emerging.



Palmero works through both root and shoot uptake. Rainfall is required to move Palmero into the root zone and activate the active ingredient.



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Application rate

Control of Capeweed, Crassula, Indian Hedge Mustard, Medic, Prickly Lettuce, Sow Thistle, Turnip Weed and Wild Radish; and suppression of Deadnettle and Slender Celery: **100 g/ha**

Control of Capeweed, Crassula, Deadnettle, Indian Hedge Mustard, Medic, Prickly Lettuce, Silvergrass, Slender Celery, Sow Thistle, Spear Thistle, Turnip Weed and Wild Radish; and suppression of Saffron Thistle, Spiny Emex and Wireweed: **100 g/ha + 1.5 L/ha simazine (500 g/L)**

Application

Palmero should be applied to Chickpeas as soon as possible after sowing but before the emergence of the crop and weeds. If applied during planting, the planting furrow must be firmly closed to reduce the risk of seed contact with the herbicide. DO NOT tank-mix Palmero with trifluralin.

Re-cropping intervals

Minimum re-cropping intervals and rainfall requirements apply for all crops following the application of Palmero.



Сгор	Minimum re-cropping interval	Minimum rainfall requirement [#]
Wheat, Barley, Oats	10 weeks^	100 mm
Canola	9 months	350 mm
Faba Beans, Field Peas	9 months	250 mm
Lentils, Clover	21 months	500 mm
Lucerne	9 months	350 mm
Medic	21 months	500 mm
Maize	10 weeks^	100 mm
Mung Beans, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflowers	7 months	250 mm
Cotton	7 months	350 mm

#Minimum total rainfall from application of Palmero 750 WG until planting of the subsequent crop. DO NOT include flood or furrow irrigation in the minimum rainfall requirement. ^If Palmero 750 WG has been tank-mixed with simazine, observe the re-cropping interval for simazine for Wheat, Barley, Oats and Maize.



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