

Butroxydim 250 WG

Similar to: Factor®

Active constituent	Butroxydim 250g/kg	Formulation	WG
Typical situations	Pulses, medic pastures, canola, cotton, sunflowers, and other (see registrations section).		
Chemical group	1 (A)		
Mode of action	Foliar uptake, slow upward translocation—inhibits fatty acid production and disrupts growth.		
Typical pack size	5kg		
Poison schedule 5	Dangerous goods class –	UN –	Packing code –
Withholding period	Harvest Not required when used as directed.		
	Grazing Do not graze cotton or cut for stock food, all others 14 days after application.		
Plant back	N/A		
Application method	Boom spray 50–100L/ha, aerial 20–30L/ha.	Rain fastness	30 min
Efficacy	<p>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 results.</p> <p>Application in low light or late afternoon will assist weed control as active ingredient is rapidly degraded by sunlight.</p>		
Adjuvants	Crop oil (e.g. Turbo Charge) at 1%, and ammonium sulphate.		
Compatibility	Atrazine, Bromoxynil, Clopyralid, Clethodim, Haloxyfop, Simazine, Fluazifop, Quizalofop, Propaquizafop and Flumetsulam herbicides. Dimethoate, Lambda-Cyhalothrin, Omethoate and Pirimicarb insecticides. Mancozeb and Procymidone fungicides.		
Incompatibility	Chlorpyrifos, Diflufenican (reduces weed control) and Eclipse (increases crop damage).		
Water quality	Do not use alkaline water.		
Time to effects and symptoms	7–10 days—leaf bases yellow, followed by yellowing/reddening of plant and death.		
4F Broadacre registrations	Pulse, canola, and certain legume pastures (extract listed).		
4F Other registrations	Cotton, sunflowers, and others (see label).		
Similar product registrations	As above.		

Situation	Target Weed/s	Rate/ha	Comments
Pulses (2-leaf to early tillering Z12–Z23)	Annual ryegrass, barley grass, wild oats	80–180g	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	80–180g	
Canola (2-leaf to early tillering Z12–Z23)	Annual ryegrass, annual phalaris, barley grass, brome grass, wild oats, and volunteer cereals—wheat, barley, oats, and triticale	80g an effective rate of a FOP (e.g. Haloxyfop)	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>Bracharia</i> species and volunteer crops (maize and sorghum)	120g or 180g	Lower rates for control of seedling grasses at pre-tillering growth stages under good conditions. Higher rates to control grasses at early tillering.
	<i>Eragrostis</i> species	120g	
	Volunteer cereals (wheat and barley), coast button grass and grader grass	180g	

Comments

- 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 stated 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.

