

Panarex[®]



HERBICIDE

40 g/L (4.38% w/w) quizalofop-P-tefuryl and alcohols, C12-16, ethoxylated

A selective, systematic, foliar-applied graminicide for use on specified broad-leaved crops



- Excellent control of annual and perennial grass weeds including volunteer cereals
- Safe for a wide range of broad-leaved crops
- Flexible application timing and long-term weed control
- Quick uptake – Rainfast in 1 Hour
- Low application rates

 **Arysta**
LifeScience



Panarex is for post-emergence control of yield-damaging annual and perennial grass weeds, including volunteer cereals.

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 40g quizalofop-P-tefuryl/litre for use as a selective, systemic foliar graminicide for specified broad-leaved crops.

Panarex is absorbed into the leaves of grass weeds, moving rapidly and extensively in the target weed and accumulating in the growing point of the shoot, rhizome or stolon which are then killed. The first outward signs of the activity of Panarex appear 5 - 10 days after application, and can usually be observed as the yellowing of the youngest leaf. Treated target grasses will die within 14 – 30 days.

Key advantages of Panarex

- Panarex’s unique optimised formulation enhances the penetration and absorption of the active substance by plant tissues. Panarex is absorbed quickly, works fast and is rainfast within one hour.
- Panarex shows effective control of perennial grass re-growth from underground stolons or rhizomes.
- Panarex has a wide application window to target weeds, giving flexibility in timing leading to more effective management of on-farm workload.

Recommendations for rate of use and application timing

GRASS SPECIES	GROWTH STAGE (BBCH)	RATE (L/ha)
Volunteer wheat & barley	11 - 31	0.5 - 1.0
<i>Avena spp.</i>	12-31	0.75-1.25
<i>Elymus repens</i>	14-31	1.75-2.25
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	12-29	1-1.5
<i>Lolium perenne</i> (from seed)	14-31	1-1.5

Water volume and general conditions of application

Panarex should be applied with a water volume of 200 – 400 L/ha.

Only apply to actively growing weeds which will allow maximum movement of the product to the growing points. Do not treat crops and weeds growing under stress.



11 - first leaf unfolded 12 - 2 leaves unfolded 14 - 4 leaves unfolded 29 - main shoot and 9 or more tillers visible 31 - first node detectable

Key economically damaging target weeds

Volunteer Cereals (*Wheat, barley, rye etc*)

Volunteer cereals are highly competitive weeds in many economically important crops.

In particular, it is especially important to control volunteer cereals in autumn sown oilseed rape to prevent significant crop loss. Panarex should be applied during the early growth stages of the cereal volunteers at BBCH 11 - 14 (1 - 4 leaves) for optimum efficacy.

Wild Oats (*Avena fatua*)

Wild oat is an annual grass weed. Most wild oats germinate and emerge in early to mid-spring. Cool, moist conditions promote maximum emergence, so crops that are seeded early are usually the most heavily infested.

Efficacy in field has shown that Panarex gives excellent control of *Avena fatua* across an extensive range different crops at growth stages up to BBCH 65 (half of inflorescence emerged).



Avena fatua prior to treatment with Panarex



Avena fatua post treatment with Panarex



Avena fatua post treatment with Panarex

Couch Grass (*Elymus repens*)

A common perennial weed in any crop. This species can become a pernicious weed, spreading rapidly by underground white rhizomes, forming a dense mat of roots in the soil that strangles other plant growth. Even the smallest fragment of root is capable of regenerating into a new plant, thus making it important to eradicate.

Panarex gives excellent control of Couch grass, at the 2.25 L/ha rate it has provided a mean control of 98% in field trials at final assessment.



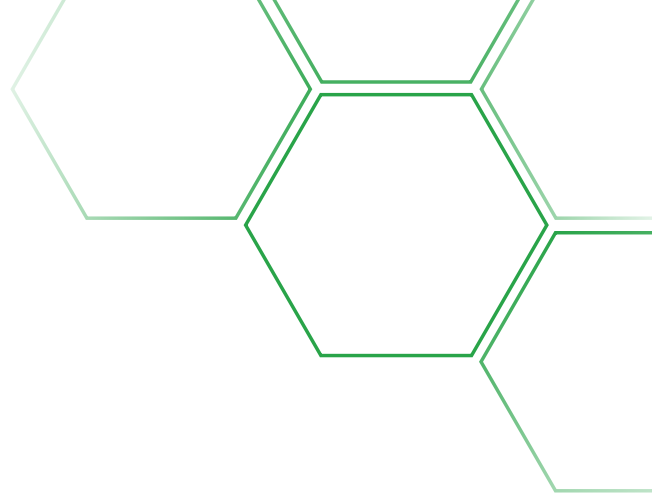
Agropyron repens prior to treatment with Panarex



Agropyron repens post treatment with Panarex



Agropyron repens post treatment with Panarex



Application Timings & Uses

For all crops, applications should be made before the crop canopy closes preventing adequate spray coverage of the weed. Applications should also be made before the weeds become significantly competitive and must allow a pre-harvest interval of 60 days.

Applications to cereal cover crops should be made as soon as the risk of wind blow has passed and before the cover crop causes serious competition to the main crop. If there is also a significant grass weed problem, the rate appropriate to the weed species should be applied if this is higher than the rate needed for the cover crop.

Autumn Sown Crops	
Oilseed rape	From fully expanded cotyledons until canopy prevents penetration
Linseed	From 2-3 unfolded leaves up to flower buds visible
Field bean	From 2-3 unfolded leaves up to flower buds visible (spring application only)
Spring Sown Crops	
Oilseed rape	From fully expanded cotyledons to before flower buds visible
Sugar & fodder beat	From 2 unfolded leaves until canopy prevents penetration
Potato	From 2 leaves until canopy prevents penetration
Combining pea	From 2-3 unfolding leaves until flowering
Linseed	From 2-3 unfolded leaves up to flower buds visible
Field bean	From 3-4 unfolded leaves up to flower buds visible

ABOUT ARYSTA LIFESCIENCE

Arysta LifeScience is a global agricultural company specialising in the marketing and distribution of innovative crop protection and life science brands. Arysta LifeScience has a fully integrated biological and chemical portfolio to provide complete solutions to growers including biosolutions; fungicides; herbicides; PGRs, insecticides; and seed treatments. For more information visit www.arystalifescience.co.uk



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Use plant protection products safely.

Always read the label and product information before use.