

Within the Chicosem chicory variety range there are a few varieties with a sulfonylurea-resistance (SU-resistance). There are some active substances that belong to this group such as triflurosulfuron-methyl, rimsulfuron and penoxsulam. The use of these herbicides offers major benefits, since these are broad-spectrum herbicides.

Herbicides from this Sulfonylurea-group (SU-group) primarily control weeds in the composite and cruciferous families of weeds, and achieve excellent results with common weed species such as wild chamomile, Galinsoga parviflora (gallant soldier), groundsel, redshank, catchweed, shepherd's purse, and black nightshade. In addition, there are good results with problem weeds including common sow-thistle, mercury, fool's parsley, common amaranth, and trifid bur-marigold. There are differences between the active ingredients in the SU-group. So always check the herbicide's spectrum of activity.



HERBICIDE: SAFARI (50% triflurosulfuron methyl)

Safari (50% triflurosulfuron methyl) is a systemic leaf herbicide used to control dicotyledonous weeds. The herbicide is primarily assimilated by the leaves, as well as via the roots. This enhances the contact effect, and retards the germination of new weeds. Safari is transported to the growing points, and then stops cell division within just a few hours. The weeds die within a few days to a few weeks, depending on the growth conditions, weed species, and growth stage.

Using Safari with varieties with a sulfonylurea resistance:

- Apply to extremely young weeds in the seed-leaf stage.
- Can be applied irrespective of the stage of development of the chicory
- Chicosem recommends a dose of 20 grams/hectare Safari (50% triflurosulfuron-methyl) for each application, as required in combination with Legurame and/or Kerb
- Repeat the application after 5-7 days and, if so required, after 10-14 days (both 20 grams/hectare).
- Safari increases the reliability of weed control, since with Safari-tolerant varieties the full dose can be applied even during the emergence and seed-leaf phase.
- Note: the use of these doses with other varieties can cause severe retardation of growth and even the death of plants!

Do not apply the agent when the crop has been damaged by aphids or hail, or when the plants have been stressed for some other reason. Do not use Safari if night frost is forecast. When daytime temperatures are high (above 25 °C) preference is given to spraying the plants in the evening or morning. A period of 4 hours' dry weather is required for the appropriate assimilation of the agent. Spray density: 150-400 l/hectare. A maximum of 60 grams/hectare Safari may be applied per season.