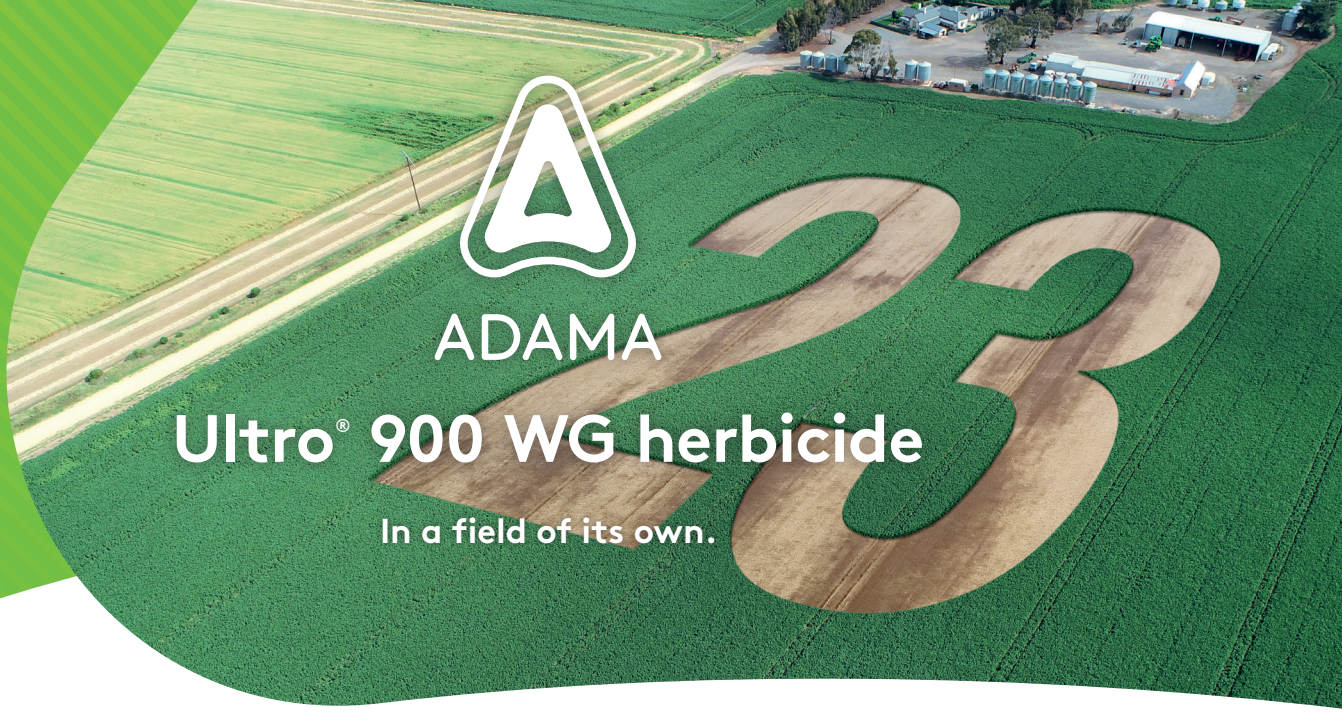


ADAMA

Ultro® 900 WG herbicide

In a field of its own.

Product overview

Ultro® 900 WG herbicide from ADAMA introduces a novel Group 23 mode of action for proven, industry-leading pre-emergent control of annual grass weeds in winter pulses. Ultro 900 WG targets annual ryegrass, barley grass, brome grass, silver grass, wild oats, paradoxa grass (phalaris), volunteer cereals and wireweed. Ultro 900 WG provides flexibility, with application either incorporated by sowing (IBS), or split IBS followed by post-sowing pre-emergent (PSPE).

Registered crops

Ultro is registered for application in broad beans, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins and vetch. Additionally, Ultro is registered for application in winter fallow.

Mode of action

GROUP	23	HERBICIDE

Ultro 900 WG contains 900 g/kg carbetamide in a water dispersible granule formulation. Carbetamide is a carbamate herbicide, which inhibits mitosis and microtubule polymerisation in target weeds. Ultro is applied pre-emergent prior to the germination of target weeds. Uptake of carbetamide occurs primarily via the roots. In susceptible grass weeds, growth is affected shortly after germination, although visual symptoms may not develop for a few weeks. Chlorosis first appears in the growing points of susceptible plants before slowly spreading throughout the plant leading to plant death over a number of weeks. Surviving grass weeds will often appear stunted and dark green as the herbicide is preventing vegetative growth. Root growth on affected plants will be severely pruned. Many of these affected plants do not survive to produce panicles.

At a glance

Strong performance on problem grass weeds	Ultro delivers proven, industry-leading pre-emergent control of annual grass weeds, with extended residual.
High water solubility	Ultro requires less rainfall or soil moisture for incorporation, activation and weed control
Registered in all winter pulses and fallow	Ultro is registered in broad beans, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins and vetch. Additionally, Ultro can be applied in winter fallow.
Novel mode of action	Ultro provides a novel mode of action (Group 23) to help manage herbicide resistance
Flexible use patterns	Ultro may be applied IBS, or as a split IBS/PSPE application for improved grass weed control within the furrow.
Compatible formulation	Ultro can be tank-mixed with a range of pre-emergent herbicides to utilise a number of different modes of action to control key annual grass weeds and/or broaden weed spectrum.

HERBICIDE

Ultro® 900 WG herbicide

IBS application

Ultro may be applied IBS at 1.1–2.3 kg/ha, with the recommended rate varying according to the pulse crop type (Table 1), soil texture and weed pressure. In situations of high grass weed pressure, apply the higher rate of Ultro or apply in a tank-mix with another mode of action for broader spectrum control and resistance management.

In situations with lighter soil texture, Ultro may be applied at a lower rate depending on grass weed pressure.

Ultro can also be applied as a post-sowing pre-emergent (PSPE) treatment in chickpeas within two days of sowing.

Table 1: IBS Application rate and timing

Crop	Timing	Application rate
Chickpeas	IBS or PSPE	1.1 kg/ha
Broad beans, faba beans, field peas, lentils or vetch	IBS	1.1–1.7 kg/ha
Lupins	IBS	1.1–2.3 kg/ha
Winter fallow	Before weed emergence	1.1–2.3 kg/ha

Annual ryegrass

For more than decade, Australian trials have shown Ultro provides superior control of Annual ryegrass when compared to industry standards. These trials were conducted under a range of soil types, soil moisture and rainfall conditions. Figure 1 shows the excellent weed control provided by Ultro in field peas when applied IBS.

Figures 2 and 3 demonstrate Ultro provides superior pre-emergent and extended residual control compared with propyzamide. Figure 4 shows Ultro significantly reduces panicle counts in any surviving plants compared with propyzamide, thereby reducing the weed seed bank.



Figure 1: Ultro applied at 1.7 kg/ha IBS in field peas (left) compared with UTC (right) (Kadina, SA).

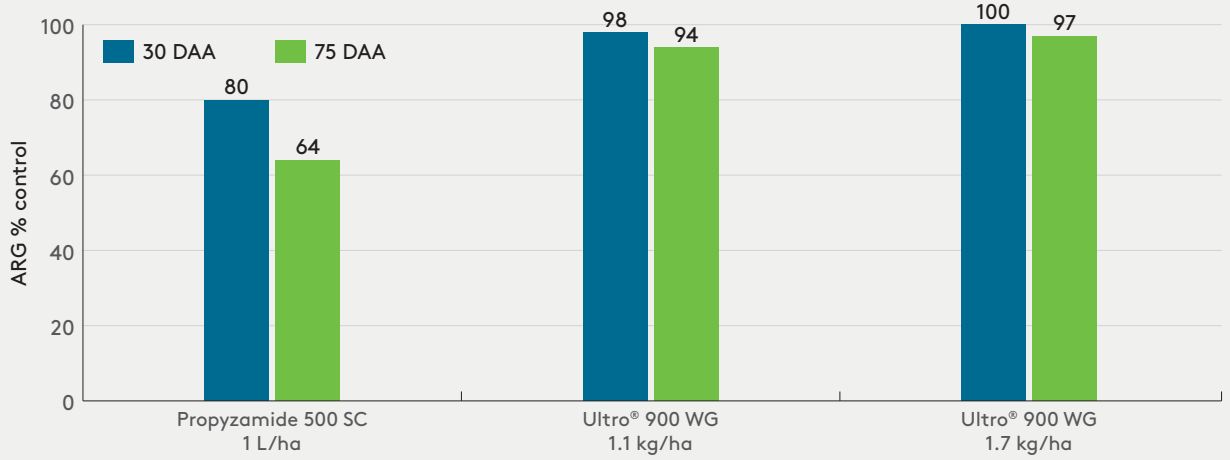


Figure 2: Efficacy and residual control of Ultro IBS application vs propyzamide in lupins
(AD-AU-23-H11-16, Mingenew, WA, 2023).

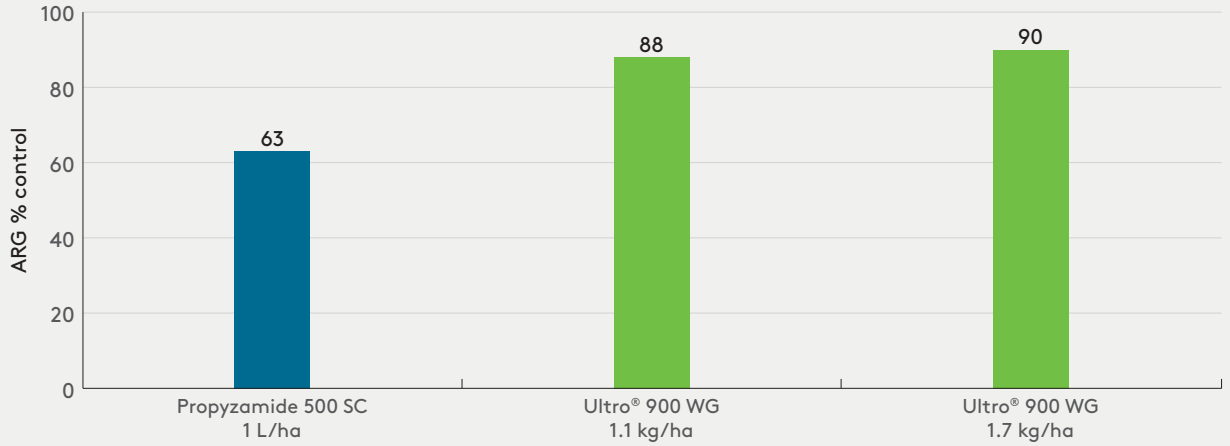


Figure 3: Efficacy of Ultro IBS application vs propyzamide in lentils (55 DAA)
(AD-AU-22-H05-2, Roseworthy, SA, 2022).

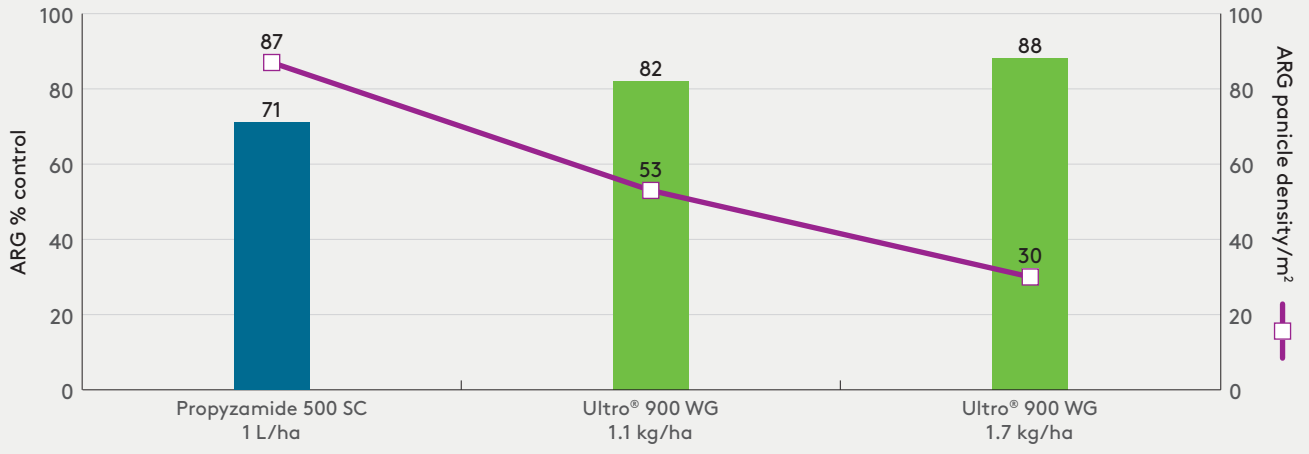


Figure 4: Annual ryegrass control and panicle reduction in lupins
(AD-AU-22-H05-09, Cascades, WA, 2022).

Ultro® 900 WG herbicide

Brome grass

Fifteen trials conducted between 2014 to 2020 have shown that Ultro provided equivalent or superior control of brome grass when compared with propyzamide (Figure 5). The application of Ultro at higher rates improved the level of control.

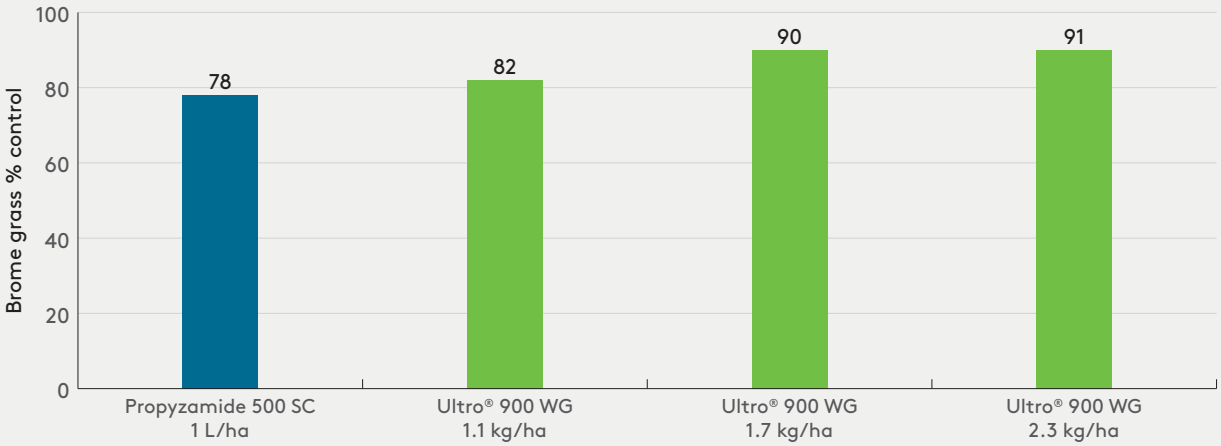


Figure 5: Ultro efficacy on brome grass in lupins
(Average 15 trials conducted in Australia, 2014–2020).

Barley grass

Two trials conducted in 2016 found that Ultro provided equivalent or superior control of barley grass in winter pulses as propyzamide (Figure 6). Increasing the application rate improved control.

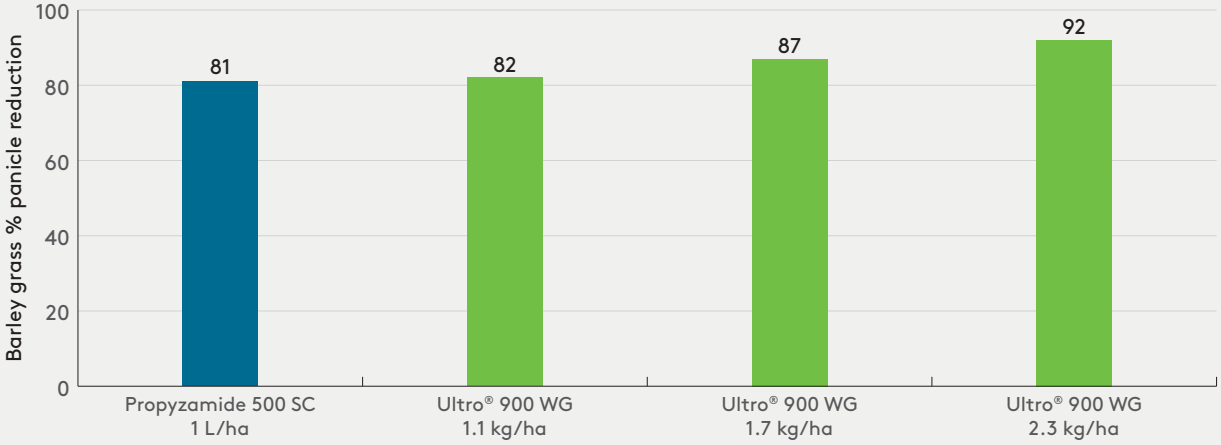


Figure 6: Barley grass panicle reduction in lupins
(Average 2 trials, 2016).

Split IBS/PSPE application

Alternatively, Ultro may be applied as a split IBS/PSPE application (Table 2), improving grass weed control within the furrow. The PSPE application should occur within 2 days of sowing.

Efficacy results

Ultro split application has resulted in superior control of Annual ryegrass compared with IBS treatments alone, with significantly reduced plants/m^2 and panicle counts (Figure 7–10). The IBS/PSPE application strategy is highly effective at improving weed control within the furrow, whilst reduced populations with low panicle counts reduces the seed bank for the following season, resulting in Ultro becoming an invaluable tool within whole farm weed management and cropping rotation plans.

Table 2: Split IBS/PSPE Application rate and timing

Crop	Timing	Application rate
Chickpeas	IBS/PSPE	800 g/ha followed by 300 g/ha
Broad beans, faba beans, field peas, lentils or vetch	IBS/PSPE	800 g/ha followed by 300 g/ha or 1.1 kg/ha followed by 600 g/ha

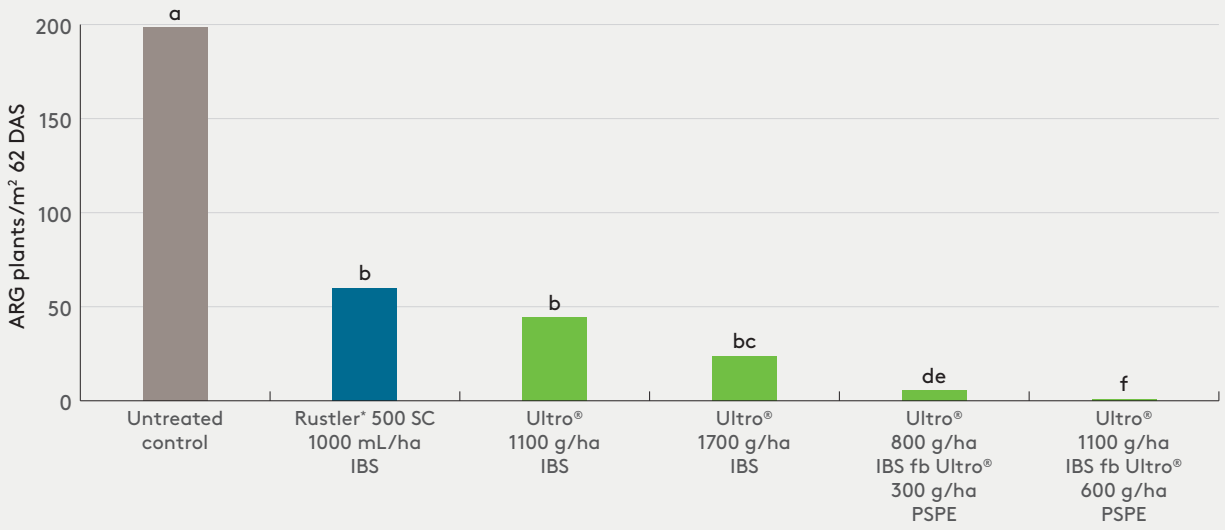


Figure 7: Annual ryegrass density following application with Ultro® in lupins (62 DAS)
(AD-AU-24-H01-05, Temora, NSW,2024).

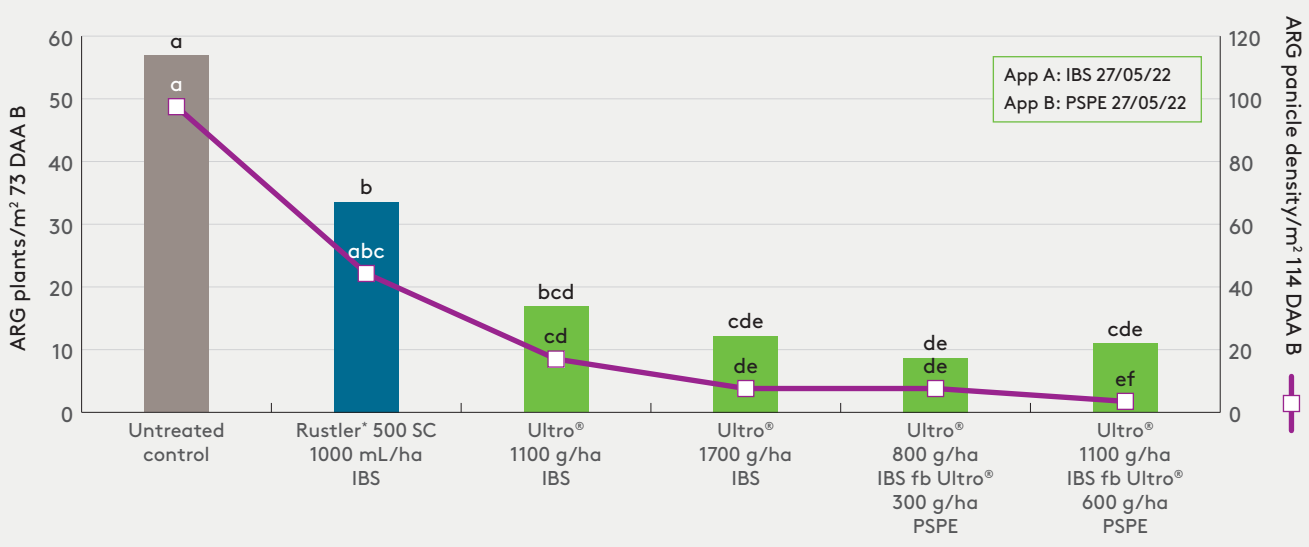
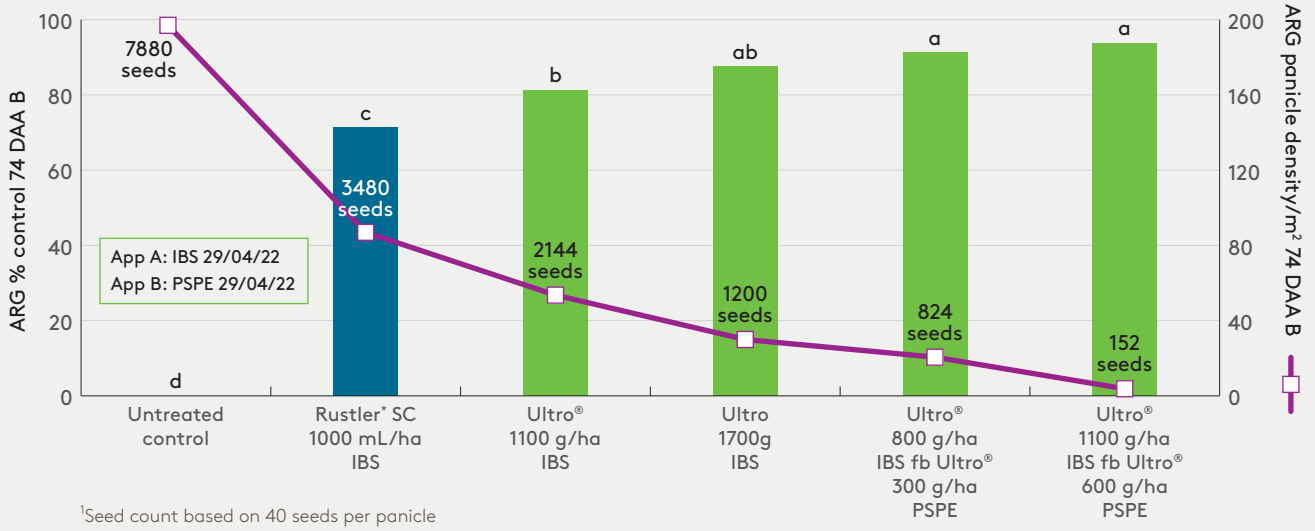


Figure 8: Annual ryegrass density (73 DAA B) and panicle density (114 DAA B) in lupins
(AD-AU-22-H05-4a, Casuarinas, WA, 2022).

Ultro® 900 WG herbicide



[1]Seed count based on 40 seeds per panicle

Figure 9: Annual ryegrass control, remaining panicles/m² and seed count[1] in lupins (74 DAA B)
(AD-AU-22-H05-9, Cascades, WA, 2022).

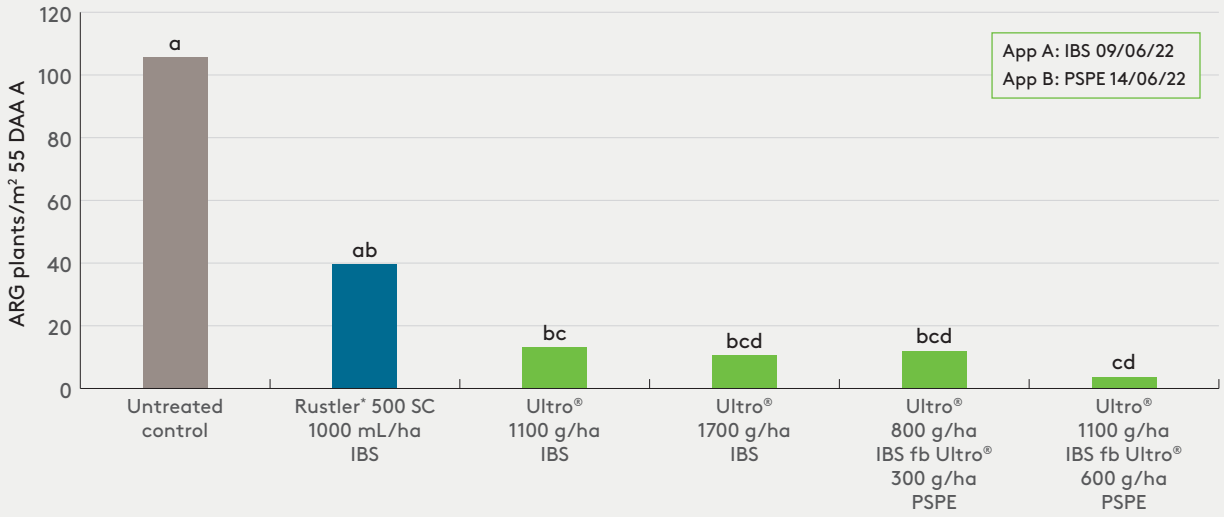


Figure 10: Annual ryegrass density in lentils (55 DAA A)
(AD-AU-22-H05-2, Roseworthy, SA, 2022).

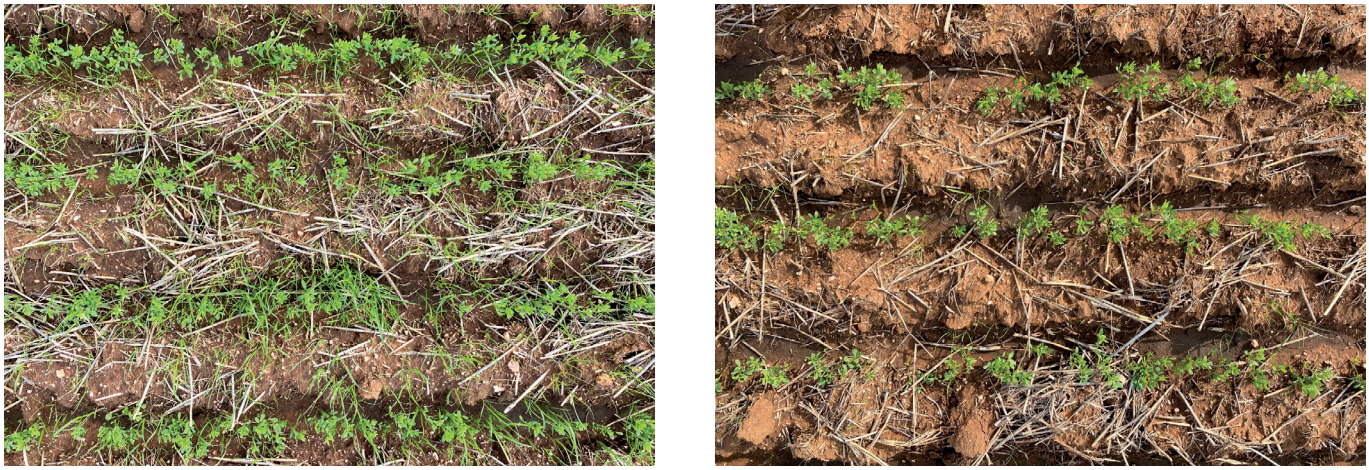


Figure 11: Untreated control (left) and Ultro (1100 g/ha) IBS fb Ultro (600 g/ha) PSPE (right)
(AD-AU-22-H05-2, Roseworthy, SA, 2022).

Application window

Ultro may be applied up to seven days prior to incorporation by sowing (IBS). Rainfall within 2–3 weeks is required to incorporate and activate the herbicide.

Application volume

Ground application: Apply in an application volume of 80–150 L water per hectare.

Aerial application: Apply in a minimum application volume of 30 L water per hectare.

Compatibility

Ultro is compatible with a range of herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants applied around the time of planting winter pulses. Due to inherent differences between glyphosate formulations, Ultro is not compatible will all glyphosate products. For control of emerged weeds prior to planting, ONLY apply with glyphosate products which have confirmed compatibility, or alternative knockdown herbicides such as Spraytop® 250 or Spraytop® 330. Refer to the Ultro physical compatibility guide at adama.com for a full list of compatible products. Always follow best practice tank mixing procedure.

Withholding periods

Harvest: Not required when used as directed.

Grazing: DO NOT graze or cut for stockfood for 12 weeks after application.

Solubility and movement in soil

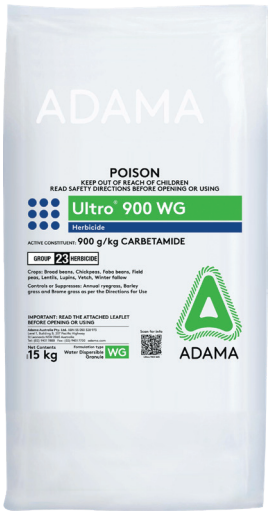
Ultro is moderately mobile in soil due to its water solubility and low adsorption to organic matter. After incorporation, carbetamide will move into the soil solution and is absorbed by the roots of susceptible grass weeds. Compared with other registered pulse herbicides, Ultro requires less rainfall or soil moisture for incorporation, activation and weed control. Ultro does not strongly bind to stubble, however a thick layer of stubble may affect coverage, and the ease/uniformity of soil incorporation. Delaying application to burnt stubble until a rainfall event has dispersed the ash to improve soil contact is recommended.

Crop rotation

Ultro is degraded in soil by microbial activity. Under conditions that do not favor breakdown, such as low soil moisture or low soil microbial activity, carry-over residues can affect susceptible following crops. The re-cropping intervals commence after sufficient rainfall occurs to wet the soil to a depth of 5 cm (Table 3).

Table 3: Re-cropping interval

Crop to be sown	Minimum re-cropping interval	Minimum interim rainfall
Barley, oats, wheat, soybeans, sunflowers	9 months	250 mm
Canola	6 months	200 mm
Corn, cotton, mungbeans, sorghum	7 months	
Legume pastures, including clovers, lucerne, medics	4 months	
All other crops	12 months	300 mm



Scan here for more information

ADAMA

Updated November 2026

®Registered trademarks of an ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Ltd Company. *Registered trademarks.
Please note: This information is not intended to replace the product label.
Always read the complete product label appearing on the container before opening or using products. ADA26369.

HERBICIDE

ADAMA.COM 1800 4 ADAMA