



ECOPAR Forté

HERBICIDE

Twice the power!

Ecopar Forte herbicide is a new, double-strength formulation of Ecopar, one of the most versatile herbicides registered in Australia. Ecopar is registered for the post-emergent control of certain broadleaf weeds in cereals, pulses and legume-based pastures. It is also registered for application before planting or starting a fallow when mixed with glyphosate.

Ecopar stands out as the benchmark herbicide for broadleaf weed control in legume-based pastures. Ecopar Forte contains 40 g/L pyraflufen-ethyl, twice the concentration of active ingredient contained in Ecopar. With the exception of application rates, Ecopar Forte has same registered uses and label directions as Ecopar.

Table 1: Use in cereal crops

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat Barley, Oats Triticale	Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphan-istrum</i>)	150 to 400 mL plus 330 mL Agroxone® 750 (750 g/L amine formulation of MCPA)	Apply as a post-emergence treatment to actively growing weeds up to the 6-leaf stage and when the crop is between 2 leaves and stem elongation (Zadoks 12 to 29). Do not apply after Zadoks 29 (end of tillering). Use the higher rates on larger weeds or dense infestations. The 200 mL/ha Ecopar Forte plus 330 mL/ha Agroxone 750 rate is the maximum rate when applied at the 2-leaf stage of the crop. As the crop grows, higher rates of Ecopar Forte plus Agroxone 750 can be used. Refer to Agroxone 750 label for higher recommended rates of MCPA amine in cereals. Under favourable growing conditions some weed regrowth may occur. A follow up application of a suitable herbicide (e.g. 2,4-D amine) may be required as part of a good weed management strategy.
	Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Capeweed <i>Arctotheca calandula</i> , Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Long storks bill (<i>Erodium botrys</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Volunteer lupin (<i>Lupinus sp.</i>), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	200 to 400 mL plus 330mL Agroxone® 750 (750 g/L amine formulation of MCPA)	
Wheat Barley Triticale	Any of the above weeds plus any of the following: Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Clover Subterraneum (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Common sowthis-tle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicale</i>), Dense flower fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>), Medic (<i>Medicago spp.</i>), Patterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Smallflower fumi-tory (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetocella</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-capre</i>), Spiny emex (<i>Emex australis</i>), Stagger weed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Volunteer faba beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>), Volunteer chickpeas (<i>Cicer arietum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum arviculare</i>)	200 mL plus 330 mL Agroxone® 750 (750 g/L amine formulation of MCPA) plus 5 g metsulfuron methyl (600 g/kg).	As above plus: Do NOT add a surfactant to this tank-mix. Wireweed: apply before the 4-leaf stage. Do NOT use if undersown legumes are present. CAUTION: Observe minimum re-cropping intervals on labels of metsulfuron methyl (600 g/kg). This three-way tank mix is not required if these weeds only are present.

Table 2: Pulse crops

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Faba beans Vetch	Control of: Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) Suppression of: Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>), Milk thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	400mL + 200 mL/100 L non-ionic surfactant containing 1000 g/L alcohol alkoxyolate (e.g. BS1000*)	Apply as a post-emergence treatment to actively growing crop and weeds. WEEDS: 2 to 4-leaf stage and not more than 6 cm in diameter. CROP: when the crop is between 3 to 5-leaf stage (BBCH 13-15). Avoid spray overlap and spraying-out headlands.
Field peas [^]		200 mL + 200 mL Aspect Options® (500 g/L diflufenican) or 200 mL + 200 g Stacato® 750 (750 g/kg metribuzin) on medium to heavy soils only. See Restraints.	Apply as a post-emergence treatment to actively growing crop and weeds. WEEDS: 2 to 4 leaf stage and not more than 6 cm in diameter. CROP: when the crop is between 2 to 5 nodes (BBCH 32-35). Avoid spray overlap and spraying-out headlands.

[^]Refer to the CROP SAFETY section of the label for information on specific varieties.

Table 3: Legume or legume based pastures (including undersown, newly-sown, self-sown and established pastures)

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Arrowleaf, Balansa, Gland, Persian, Red and White clovers; Subterranean clovers; Barrel, Gamma and Burr medics [^]	Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Common storksbill (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Long storks bill (<i>Erodium botrys</i>), Musky storksbill (<i>Erodium moschatum</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>), Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Volunteer lupin (<i>Lupinus sp.</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	200 to 250 mL plus 330 mL Agroxone 750 (750 g/L amine formulation of MCPA)	Apply to actively growing weeds up to the 6- leaf stage and not more than 8 cm in diameter. Typically less than 8 weeks old or 8 weeks from the autumn break. Use the higher rates on larger weeds or dense infestations. The 200 mL/ha Ecopar Forte plus 330 mL/ha Agroxone 750 rate is the maximum rate when applied at the 3 trifo-liate leaf stage of seedling pasture species. As the pasture grows, higher rates of Ecopar Forte plus Agroxone 750 can be used. Refer to the spray-graze section of the Agroxone 750 label for higher recommended rates of MCPA amine in pastures. Efficacy on larger weeds will be im-proved by grazing with normal levels of stock after the 7-day withholding period. Refer to the Protection of Livestock section of the label for grazing precautions.

[^]Refer to the Pasture Safety section of the label for information on specific varieties.

Table 4: Before sowing or starting a fallow crop

SITUATION	WEEDS	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Prior to sowing broadacre crops or starting a fallow	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Storksbill (<i>Erodium spp.</i>), Veronica (<i>Veronica sp.</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wireweed/Hogweed (<i>Polygonum arviculare</i>), Tree hogweed (<i>Polygonum patulum</i>), Afghan Melon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>), Dwarf amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>)	50–100 mL plus recommended label rate of Raze® (510 g/L glyphosate present as the isopropylamine salt), or other glyphosate product	Apply as a tank mix with Raze or other glyphosate product. Apply when weeds are actively growing and at the 2 to 6-leaf growth stage. The higher rate of Ecopar Forte will provide the maximum speed of brownout and control. Visible symptoms of brownout may take from 2–7 days to develop. Addition of Hot-Up* Spray Adjuvant at 0.5% v/v may be beneficial when applying Ecopar Forte with a glyphosate herbicide. To ensure uptake of Ecopar Forte, DO NOT sow crops for at least one hour after application. Always refer to the appropriate companion product label in case a longer re-crop sowing period is required.



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