

Breakthrough in Pasture Weed Control.

Weed control in pastures has generally been a compromise between damage to the pasture legume and controlling the weed. Good weed control has generally only been achieved at the expense of significant damage to the pasture or vice versa, herbicides that don't damage the pasture have given poor weed control.

Ecopar is the latest herbicide registered for use in legume based pastures but has been registered for broadleaf weed control in cereal crops for several years.

Ecopar is a proven weed killer on weeds such as Wild Radish, Erodium, Wild Turnip and Capeweed. Unlike many other herbicides registered in pasture though, not only does it control weeds but it is very soft on a range of pasture legumes such as sub clovers.



Mogul medic 14 days after an application of Ecopar + MCPA amine. Some slight reddening and spotting is not uncommon but the growth of the medic is largely unaffected under good growing conditions.

Ecopar acts extremely quickly, and when combined with MCPA amine (eg Agroxone[®] 750), provides excellent control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in pastures.

Rapid Weed Control

Ecopar acts very quickly, stopping weeds from competing with delicate pasture seedlings. Rapid early weed control can be a major factor in optimal pasture establishment.

Application

Ecopar controls broadleaf weeds by desiccating or burning the leaf tissue that it contacts. Because Ecopar is essentially a contact herbicide, it should be applied in at least 70L per hectare of water.

For heavy infestations of weeds (75 plant per square metre) and dense pastures, use up to 150 L/ha of water. In addition, it should be applied as a fine to medium spray to ensure good coverage of the weeds. The number of droplets landing on the leaf surface should be 30 to 40 droplets per square centimetre.

Adjuvants and Additives

There is no need to add ammonium sulphate or crop oils to get good results with Ecopar. To ensure crop safety, do not apply any other herbicide, spraying oil, surfactant or adjuvant with Ecopar except as detailed on the label. Allow a 10 to 14 day interval between spraying Ecopar and grass herbicides.

Safety to Pasture Species

Ecopar mixed with Agroxone 750 can be used to control broadleaf weeds in newly sown pastures, self-sown pastures and established pastures. The tolerance of clover and certain other pasture species to Ecopar mixtures can vary with variety, soil type, disease, stage of growth and degree of moisture and temperature stress.



Trikkala sub clover 14 days after application of Ecopar + MCPA amine. Sub clover is very tolerant of Ecopar and growth is normally unaffected under good growing conditions.



The pasture should be at least 3 trifoliate leaf stage at spraying, growing well with adequate fertiliser and mite/insect control. Do not apply any later than the early flowering stage of desired pasture species. Ecopar mixtures may result in transient spots, red colouring and suppression of growth, particularly in areas of double spray. Plants will recover given good conditions for

spring growth. Pasture yields of more sensitive varieties may be suppressed if there is a dry spring. Frost soon after application may result in higher levels of pasture damage. Ecopar mixtures will not harm seedling or established grasses in pastures. Do not apply any other broadleaf herbicide to pastures in the same season as the Ecopar mixture.

The following table shows the tolerance to Ecopar + MCPA Amine by various commonly grown pasture species.

Safety to Pasture	Pasture	Varieties
Good	Arrowleaf clover (<i>Trifolium vesiculosum</i>) Balansa clover (<i>Trifolium michelianum</i>) Barrell medic (<i>Medicago trunculata</i>) Burr medic (<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> var <i>brevispina</i>) Gland clover (<i>Trifolium glanduliferum</i>) Gama medic (<i>Medicago rugosa</i>) Persian clover (<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>) Red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>) Subterranean clovers (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	Zulumax, Zulu Bolta, Paradana Caliph, Mogul Cavalier Prima Paraponto SARDI, Nitro, var majus Turbo, "shaftal" Astred, NZ red Coolamon, Dalkeith, Dalsa, Gosse, Leura, Napier, Riverina, Siera, Trikkala, Urana
Intermediate	White clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	Victorian
Not Recommended	French serradella (<i>Ornithopus sativus</i>) Snail medic (<i>Medicago scutallata</i>)	N/A Silver snail

Tolerance Definitions

Good	Varieties have shown good tolerance to Ecopar mixtures. Poor growing conditions may result in transient spots, red colouring and suppression of growth, particularly in areas of double spray. Plants will recover given good conditions for spring growth.
Intermediate	Ecopar mixtures will result in transient spots, red colouring and suppression of growth, particularly in areas of double spray. Pasture yields may be suppressed if there is a dry spring.
Not Recommended	Trials conducted showed relatively low tolerance to the Ecopar mixture on the variety(s) tested.

Weeds Controlled

For a full list of weeds controlled please refer to the Ecopar label (which can also be downloaded from www.sipcam.com.au). 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. Efficacy on larger weeds will be improved by grazing with normal levels of stock after the 7 day withholding period.

Always read the entire label prior to use.

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For further information please call Sipcam or visit our website: sipcam.com.au

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