About Corteva Agriscience™

- A global leader in seed and crop protection created from the former agricultural businesses of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont and Pioneer

- A strong portfolio comprising grassland & maize crop protection, silage inoculants and maize seed

- Corteva's significant investment in innovative science to find and develop new solutions is helping livestock farmers achieve their grassland and forage crop potential

* Ragwort label guidance
Where ragwort is present users should consult the Code of Practice on How to Prevent the Spread of Ragwort. Ragwort plants sprayed with this herbicide are more palatable and contain higher levels of toxins. Animals should be excluded from treated areas until any ragwort has completely recovered or died and there is no visible sign of the dead weed. Do not include treated ragwort in hay or silage crops.

Thistlex is a very effective translocated product giving excellent root kill of both creeping and spear thistle.
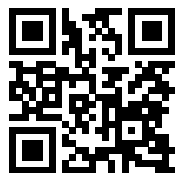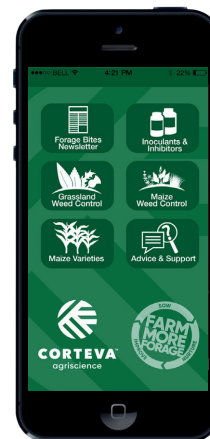
See product label for full details.

Corteva Agriscience Forage Apps

The 'Corteva Forage Farmer App' is packed with new features and resources to help farmers and advisors maximise home-grown forage, including:

- Decision tree tools to help you find the best Corteva and Pioneer product solutions

- Access to newsletters

- Product information

- 'How to' sections and much more.

For more information and for links to download the FREE Corteva Forage Apps, visit corteva.ie/forage or simply scan the QR code.

@TPWCrop

www.whelehancropprotection.com

For grassland advice call Whelehan Crop Protection on: 01 4688900 or visit: www.corteva.ie/grassland or email: cropprotection@tpwhelehan.ie

grow great grass

TPW-2022

Thistlex®

HERBICIDE

Get to the root of the problem.

grow great grass

Thistlex®

HERBICIDE

For use with a boom sprayer

A very effective translocated product for both creeping and spear thistle. It is very safe to grass.

Thistles need controlling because:

- They compete with grass for space, light, nutrients and water
- They are unpalatable to stock
- They lead to greater incidence of Orf
- Reduce the available grazing.

Choose Thistlex because it:

- Delivers outstanding control of creeping thistle and spear thistle, up to 85% control 12 months after application
- Also has activity on common nettle and dandelion
- Is very safe to grass.

Thistle population can be calculated by counting the number of thistles in a 5 x 7m block. One weed will represent 1% weed infestation.

5m

7m

= 1 weed e.g. thistle

SAC – trials data from the Scottish Agricultural College shows 10% weed infestation causes 10% YIELD LOSS

Key points:

Product	Thistlex
Active ingredients	200 g/L clopyralid + 200 g/L triclopyr
Weeds controlled	Creeping thistle, spear thistle. Good activity on common nettle
Application rate	1.0 L/ha
Water volume	200 L/ha but up to 400 L/ha for high weed numbers or dense grass swards
Mixing	Do not tank mix with phenoxy herbicides e.g. MCPA, 2,4-D or dicamba as this can affect movement into the roots
Maximum total dose	1.0 L/ha per year
Treatment timing	Between 1st March and 31st October and on grass that is >1 year old
Weed size	Ideally rosette stage up to 200mm across or high
Weed health	Weeds must be actively growing; free from disease or insect damage; not suffering from drought, waterlogging or nutrient deficiency
Stock exclusion	7 days*
Cutting interval	Minimum 21 days, ideally 28 days
Rainfastness	2 hours when applied to a dry leaf
Clover	Will be damaged; re-introduce after 6 weeks

Creeping Thistle *(Cirsium arvense)*: a perennial that grows from seed or from root sections in the soil. Once established, the root mass can be greater than the plant above ground, competing effectively with the grass

Spear Thistle *(Cirsium vulgare)*: a biennial that grows from seed, and in the first year often goes unnoticed, since it produces only a small rosette. In the second year the plant can grow to over a metre in diameter before flowering, posing a serious economic threat.

Weeds controlled by Thistlex

Where we have knowledge of how Thistlex might affect other grassland weeds we have detailed it in the following tables. These are not recommendations; just an indication of what control might be achieved. ◤ indicates information based on anecdotal or limited data, and as such the user bears the risk in respect of failures concerning efficacy and phytotoxicity.

Annual weeds

Bindweed (black)	Fool's parsley	Orache
Bristly ox-tongue	Forget-me-not	Pale persicaria
Charlock	Fumitory	Poppy
Chickweed	Groundsel	Redshank
Cleavers	Hemp-nettle	Scarlet pimpernel
Corn chamomile	Himalayan balsam	Shepherd's-purse
Corn marigold	Knotgrass (4TL)	Speedwells
Cranesbill	Mayweeds	Spurrey
Dead-nettles	Nettle (small)	Wild radish
Fat-hen (2TL)	Nightshade (black)	Yellow rattle

Perennial weeds

Bindweed (field)	Gorse	Old man's beard
Bracken	Ground elder	Plantain (greater)
Bramble	Ground ivy	Plantain (ribwort)
Broom	Hawthorn	Ragwort
Burdock	Hemlock	Rosebay willowherb
Buttercups	Hogweed (giant)	Rushes
Cinquefoil	Horsetail *(Equisetum)*	Self-heal
Clover, trefoil	Japanese knotweed	Silverweed
Coltsfoot	Knapweed (common)	Sorrel (common)
Cow parsley	Lesser celandine	Thistles
Daisy (common)	Mallow	Vetch, tare
Daisy (ox-eye)	Medick	Yarrow
Dandelion	Mugwort	Yellow/Flag Iris
Docks	Nettle (common)	

Weed control key		
	Good control	No control
	Moderate control	No information
	Some control	Anecdotal or limited information
		TL = true leaves