

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

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. Pay attention to the risk indications and follow the safety precautions on the label.

Triple rinse containers and invert to dry at time of use.

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Marketing Company: Whelehan Crop Protection, Suite 11/12 Bunkilla Plaza, Bracetown Business Park, Clonee, Co. Meath, Ireland. Tel: 01 4688900 Email: cropprotection@tpwhelehan.ie

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Thistlex ® contains clopyralid and triclopyr. ®



Thistlex is a very effective translocated product giving excellent root kill of both creeping and spear thistle.

See product label for full details.



To download the Corteva Grassland App, visit your device App Store and search for "Corteva Grassland".

You need to register the app on each individual device.

The desktop version for Ireland is available at:

<https://grassland.farming.co.uk/#/mainMenu>



@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

* 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®

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.

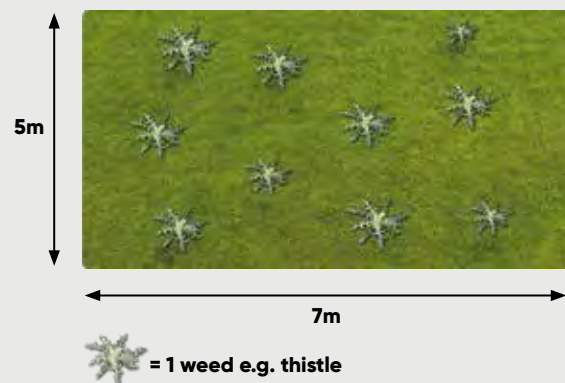
Thistles need controlling because:

- 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.



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

Perennial weeds

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

Weed control key

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