

Best practice: application advice

We recommend application with at least 75% drift reducing nozzles (DRN).

DRN is typically an air inclusion nozzle which creates larger droplets that contain small bubbles of air. This coarser droplet enables the spray to travel accurately from nozzle to target. On impact the bubble bursts leaving smaller droplets across the leaf for absorption. This means less drift and more deposit of product on to the target leaf. Travelling speed and water volume will determine the exact type of nozzle to use:

- Make the application in at least 200 litres water/hectare.
- Optimal travelling speed when spraying grassland is typically in the range of 8 to 10kph depending on field conditions.

Treat target weeds at optimal size.

If they are too big then top and spray regrowth. This photo shows the target weed at optimal size.



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

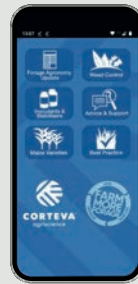
See product label for full details.



For use with a boom sprayer



Forage knowledge on the go.



Free and easy to use, the Corteva Forage App is packed with information and tools to help you maximise your grass and maize crops. Simply scan the QR code.

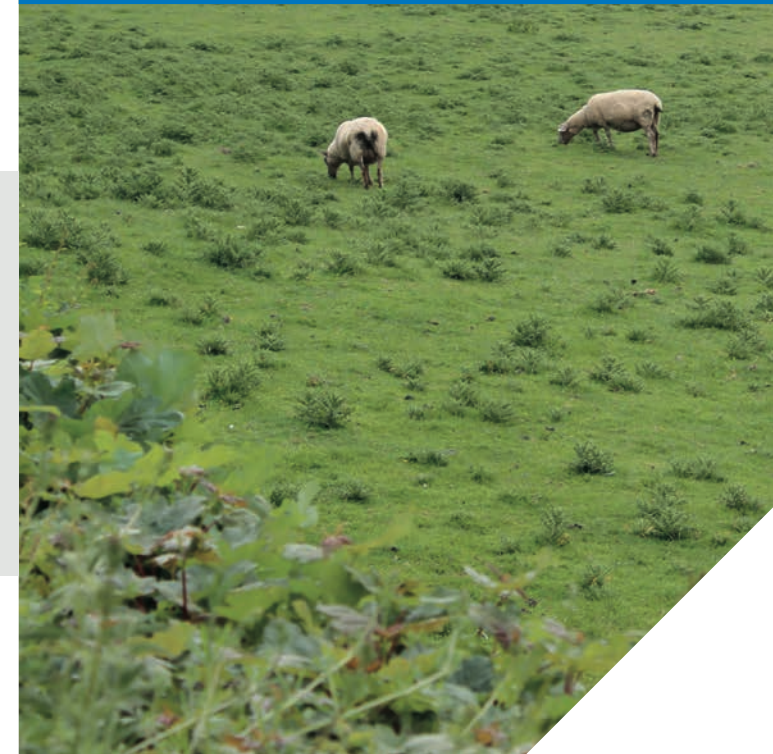


For grassland advice call Whelehan Crop Protection on: **01 574 2410** or visit: **www.corteva.ie/forage** or email: **CropProtection@tpwhelehan.ie**
Follow us: **X@CortevaForage** or **@CortevaIE**

Thistlex[®]

HERBICIDE

Get to the root of the problem



 **Whelehan**
CROP PROTECTION

 **CORTEVA**
agriscience

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. For further information including warning phrases and symbols refer to label. Triple rinse containers, puncture and invert to dry at time of use.

Authorisation Holder: Corteva Agriscience UK Limited, CPC2 Capital Park, Fulbourn, Cambridge CB21 5XE. Tel: +44 1462 457272. Marketing Company: Whelehan Crop Protection, Suite 11/12 Bunkilla Plaza, Bracatown Business Park, Clonee, Dublin 15, Co Dublin Ireland. Tel: 01 574 2410 Email: cropprotection@tpwhelehan.ie * , * Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies. Thistlex[®] contains clopyralid and triclopyr.
©2024 Corteva. Supercedes all previous editions of this leaflet.

 **CORTEVA**
agriscience

HERBICIDE

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







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

*Ragwort label guidance

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.



Key points:

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
Maximum total dose	1.0 L/ha per year
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
Treatment timing	Between 1st March and 31st October and on grass that is >1 year old
Weed size	 Ideally rosette stage, 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	Keep livestock out of treated areas for at least 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

* In the absence of Ragwort



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

Where we have knowledge of how our products 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)	Good control
Bristly ox-tongue	No control
Charlock	No control
Chickweed	Moderate control
Cleavers	No control
Corn chamomile	Good control
Corn marigold	Good control
Cranesbill	No control
Dead-nettles	No control
Fat-hen	Good control
Fool's parsley	No control
Forget-me-not	No control
Fumitory	No control
Groundsel	Good control
Hemp-nettle	No control
Himalayan balsam	No control
Knotgrass	No control
Mayweeds	Good control
Nettle (small)	No control
Nightshade (black)	No control
Orache	No control
Pale persicaria	No control
Poppy	No control
Redshank	No control
Scarlet pimpernel	No control
Shepherd's-purse	No control
Speedwells	No control
Spurrey	No control
Wild radish	No control
Yellow rattle	No control

Perennial weeds

Bindweed (field)	No control
Bracken	No control
Bramble	Some control
Broom	No control
Burdock	No control
Buttercups	No control
Cinquefoil (creeping)	No control
Clover, trefoil	Good control
Coltsfoot	No control
Cow parsley	No control
Daisy (common)	No control
Daisy (ox-eye)	No control
Dandelion	Some control
Docks	Some control
Gorse	No control
Ground elder	No control
Ground ivy	No control
Hawthorn	No control
Hemlock	No control
Hogweed	No control
Horsetail (<i>Equisetum</i>)	No control
Japanese knotweed	Moderate control
Knapweed (common)	Moderate control
Lesser celandine	No control
Mallow (common)	No control
Medick (black)	No control
Mugwort (common)	No control
Nettle (common)	Moderate control
Old man's beard	No control
Plantain (greater)	No control
Plantain (ribwort)	No control
Ragwort	Moderate control
Rosebay willowherb	No control
Rushes	Moderate control
Self-heal	No control
Silverweed	No control
Sorrel (common)	No control
Thistles	Good control
Vetch, tare	Good control
Yarrow	No control
Yellow/Flag Iris	No control

Weed control key

Good control
Moderate control
Some control
No control
No information
Anecdotal or limited information