

Chlorsulfuron 750 WDG

Similar to: *Glean*[®]

Active constituent	Chlorsulfuron 750g/L			Formulation	WG
Typical situations	Wheat, barley, oats, triticale & cereal rye (IBS and post-emergent—see label).				
Chemical group	2 (B)				
Mode of action	Foliar and root uptake, rapid upward translocation—inhibits cell division and disrupts growth.				
Typical pack size	1 kg				
Poison schedule	5	Dangerous goods class	-	UN	-
Withholding period	Harvest N/A				
	Grazing N/A				
Plant back	Up to 9 months for cereals and 2–3 years for legumes (dependent on soil pH—see label).				
Application method	Boom spray greater than 30L/ha, aerial greater than 20L/ha.			Rain fastness	4 hrs
Efficacy	Post-emergent application response and crop safety are maximised in conditions where weeds and crops are actively growing.				
Adjuvants	Wetter is required when applied post-emergent, except when mixed with a product containing an adjuvant.				
Compatibility	Knockdown herbicides, trace elements, most fungicides, and insecticides.				
Incompatibility	Grass selectives (antagonisms) and SU's (synergisms cause crop damage).				
Water quality	Highly acidic and highly alkaline water can reduce efficacy.				
Time to effects and symptoms	10–20 days—stunted growth, purpling leaves, shortening of internodes.				
4F Broadacre registrations	Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, and cereal rye (extract listed—see label for application timing).				
4F Other registrations	-				
Similar product registrations	As above.				

Situation	Target Weed/s	Rate/ha	Comments
Wheat and triticale. (pre-sowing)	Annual ryegrass, brome grass	20 g	Incorporate into soil within 4 hours of application. Best application just before seeding, incorporate by seeding.
Wheat and triticale. (pre-sowing)	Amsinckia, Cape tulip, capeweed, docks, fumitory, Guilford grass, Paterson's curse, doublegee, wireweed, wild turnip	15–20 g	Use higher rate if higher populations in previous year.
Wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye. (post-emergent)	Amsinckia, annual ryegrass, Cape tulip, docks, fumitory, Guilford grass, mustards, Paterson's curse, wild radish, wireweed	20 g	Weed stage: Apply up from cotyledon to 4-leaf stage (broadleaf) and not more than 3 leaves for ryegrass (suppression only after these stages). Crop stage: Wheat triticale and cereal rye—emergence to early tillering, barley and oats—2-leaf to early tillering (Z12–Z22).

Comments

- Chlorsulfuron soil residual breakdown is highly pH dependent; if pH is above 7.6, double the cereal plant back time.
- Don't apply to Milling or Cranbrook wheat varieties, or Stirling barley.
- If applied prior to or during difficult growing conditions (e.g. cold, dry, or frosty conditions), crop damage and poor weed control may occur.
- Group 2 (B) herbicides may provide an indication of soil trace element deficiencies by inducing trace element deficiency symptoms in crops as a result of their root pruning activity.

