

Why use Ecopar as a knock down spike.

The rapid burn down properties of Ecopar[®] make it an ideal mixing partner with Glyphosate. Glyphosate alone is typically quite poor on some broadleaf weeds, the addition of Ecopar has shown to increase the weed spectrum of Glyphosate, increase the speed of brownout on many weeds and improve control of weeds such as Marshmallow, and Wild Radish. Treated weeds show visible symptoms sooner when compared to those treated with Glyphosate alone. Speed of burn down can be very important prior to seeding when a fast removal of green material increases the speed at which the seeding operation can commence.

Weed Spectrum

Ecopar controls a particularly broad spectrum of weeds when used for this purpose. Ecopar is very strong on brassica weeds but also shows activity on some of the harder to kill weeds such as Marshmallow, Prickly Lettuce, Milk Thistle and Geranium. Other products such as those containing oxyflurofen show activity on only a few specific weeds at the recommended rates.

Safe for use in restricted areas

Ecopar does not contain any phenoxy herbicide such as 2,4-D. Therefore Ecopar can be applied safely in areas where the use of 2,4-D and phenoxy products are prohibited. Ecopar has very low volatility and provided correct practices are followed it can be used quite safely around susceptible crops.

No plant back restrictions.

Ecopar has no residual activity. This means that there are no plant back restrictions for the planting of crops after applications of Ecopar. Unlike products containing oxyflurofen, 2,4-D, clopyralid, triclopyr, metsulfuron and other phenoxy herbicides, Ecopar can be used in as little as 1 hour prior to planting cereals, pulses and canola.

Spray Adjuvants

The recommended adjuvant for use with Ecopar is Hot-Up.[™] Hot-Up is a mixture of wetter, ammonium sulphate and mineral oil. For best results the addition of Hot-Up or similar product is recommended. If using a non-ionic surfactant only or in hot, dry or dusty conditions the addition of ammonium sulphate is likely to be advantageous.

Crop/ Situation	Weeds	Rate/Ha	Critical Comments
Prior to sowing broadacre crops or starting a fallow	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>) Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>) Storksbill (<i>Erodium</i> spp.) Veronica (<i>Veronica</i> sp.) Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) Wireweed/Hogweed (<i>Polygonum arviculare</i>) Tree hogweed (<i>Polygonum patulum</i>) Afghan Melon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>) Dwarf amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>)	100 - 200 mL plus recommended label rate of Raze, or other glyphosate product	Apply when weeds are actively growing and at the 2-6 leaf growth stage. The higher rate of Ecopar will provide the maximum speed of brownout and control. Visible symptoms of brownout may take from 2-7 days to develop. Addition of Hot-Up Spray Adjuvant at 0.5% v/v may be beneficial when applying Ecopar with a glyphosate herbicide. To ensure uptake of Ecopar, DO NOT sow crops for at least 1 hour after application. Always refer to the appropriate companion product label in case a longer re-crop sowing period is required.



Raze (510g/L Glyphosate) 500mls + 200mls Ecopar 21 DAT



Raze 500mls (i.e. Glyphosate alone) 21 DAT

Always read the entire label prior to use.

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