Broadstrike®

HERBICIDE

Technical manual

For early post-emergence control of a wide range of weeds in clover and medic based pastures.

CORTEVA™ agriscience

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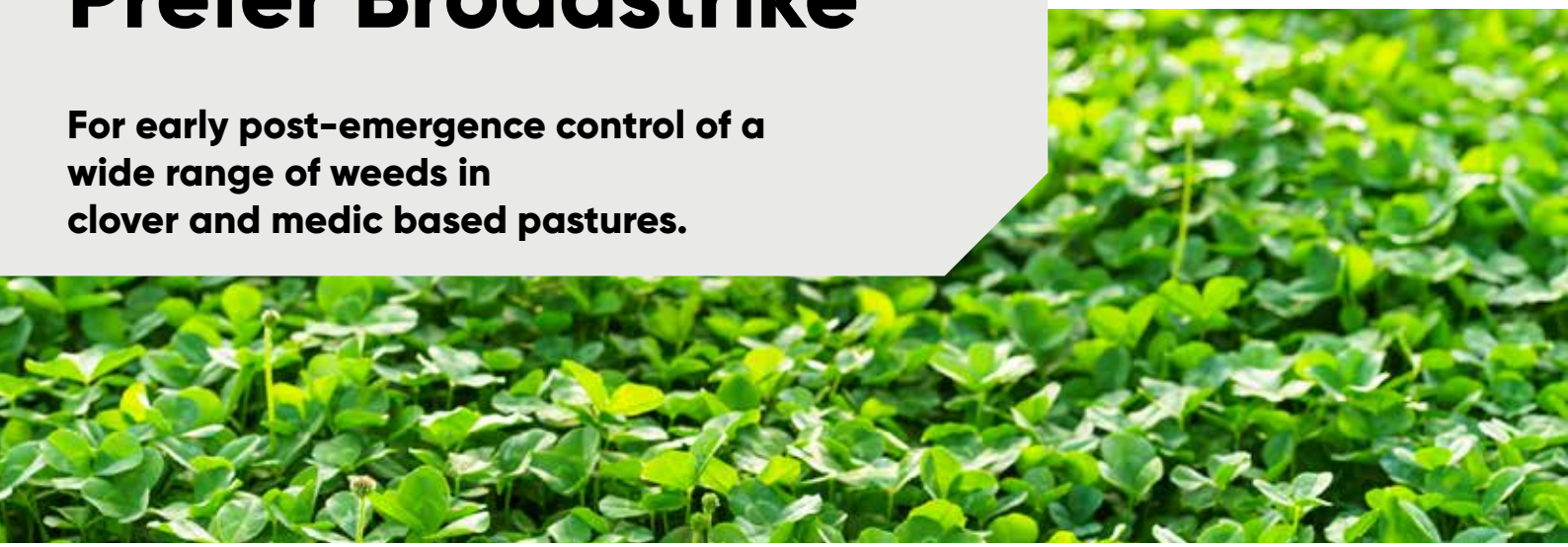
Perfect Pastures Prefer Broadstrike®

For early post-emergence control of a wide range of weeds in clover and medic based pastures.



Broadstrike® Herbicide was first registered in Australia in 1994 for post-emergent broadleaf weed control in field peas and winter cereals. Since then, usage has been extended to post-emergence and salvage control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereals (including those undersown with clover, lucerne or medics), clover, fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, medic, seradella and vetch (Popany only) seed crops and pastures, chickpeas, field peas, lentils, maize and peanuts. There is also a pre-emergence use pattern for maize, pigeon peas and soybeans.

Mode of action

Broadstrike is a Group B herbicide containing the active ingredient Flumetsulam which is a member of the Triazolopyrimidine (TPS) Sulfonamide chemical group which are ALS (Acetolactate Synthase) inhibitors.

Broadstrike is absorbed by foliage and roots of plants and translocated to the leaves. Within plastids (structures in the leaves), it inhibits production of acetolactate synthase (ALS), the enzyme essential for synthesis of the amino acids valine, leucine and isoleucine. Amino acids are the building blocks of protein and are essential for plant growth.

The relative susceptibility of plants to Broadstrike is primarily a function of the rate of metabolism of the chemical within the plant and, to a lesser degree, the time required for absorption and translocation. Susceptible plants (i.e. those unable to metabolise Broadstrike) very quickly stop growing and become non-competitive. Symptomology may appear slowly and total weed death may not occur until 6-8 weeks after application.

Plants may be unable to metabolise Broadstrike because they are either susceptible or stressed and not actively growing. The latter is often the case when unexpected crop damage is reported. Broadstrike, which would normally be metabolised, stays in the plant long enough to cause plant injury.

Typical symptoms of Broadstrike activity in weeds include cessation of growth and chlorotic yellowing, then reddening of the leaves of dying plants. Under normal winter conditions, 6-8 weeks will elapse before maximum effects of Broadstrike will be seen, although susceptible plants will have ceased growth immediately following application.

In summer, activity is much faster (2-4 weeks).

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Weed susceptibility

Amsinckia/Yellow burrweed	●
Ball mustard	●
Buchan weed	①● ●
Capeweed	②
Charlock	●
Deadnettle	●
Dwarf marigold (Poverty weed)	●
Fat hen (up to 15 cm)	●
Hedge mustard	●
Indian hedge mustard	●
Lupins	●
Marshmallow (up to 4 leaf)	●
Marshmallow (5-10 leaf)	● ●
New Zealand spinach	●
Paterson's curse	●
Peppercress (up to 10 cm)	●
Peppercress (11-15 cm)	● ●
Pheasant's eye	●
Shepherds purse	●
Spiny emex/Doublegee/ Three-cornered Jack	③④ ●
Stagger weed	●

Three-horned bedstraw	●
Turnip weed	●
Volunteer canola	●
Ward's weed	●
White ball mustard (Calepina)	●
Wild radish (up to 4 leaf to 5 cm)	●
Wild radish (up to 6 leaf to 15 cm)	●
Wild turnip	●
Wireweed	⑤

● *Controlled by Broadstrike alone*

● *Controlled by Broadstrike and partner*

● *Suppressed by Broadstrike alone*

● *Suppressed by Broadstrike and partner*

① *50 g/ha rate lucerne in NSW and Qld*

② *Diuron in WA only*

③ *Diuron at 100 mL/ha in SA, Vic and WA only*

④ *Bromoxynil, diuron or 2,4-DB in NSW and Qld only*

⑤ *Pasture and lucerne (spring and summer only)*

Soil behaviour and persistence

Broadstrike is metabolised (broken down) by soil micro-organisms into inactive components and carbon dioxide. It is not affected by hydrolysis (break down in water), photolysis (break down by sunlight) and does not volatilise.

Under soil conditions which favour microbial activity (i.e. warm >15°C and moist with high organic matter), the persistence of Broadstrike will be shortest, while in soils with low microbial activity (i.e. cool, dry and low in organic matter), the persistence will be longer.

The availability of Broadstrike in the soil solution is primarily dependent upon soil pH. As soil pH rises (alkaline soils), Broadstrike becomes more soluble in the soil solution and more available to the plant's root system.

pH indirectly affects persistence by acting on solubility, soil binding and affects microbial activity. It does not act directly (chemically) on persistence as in the case of sulfonylureas where acid hydrolysis is a major pathway for degradation.

Neutral soils (or thereabouts) are likely to have quickest breakdown as extremely acid or alkaline soil may limit the activity of microbes.

Safe recropping periods

The labelled safe recropping periods are based on historical research conducted by Corteva Agriscience in the major cropping regions of Australia. The recropping periods for NNSW and Qld refers to summer dominant rainfall areas, where crops are grown on deep black earth soils (vertisols), with no impermeable sub-horizon in the top 30 cm. SNSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA refers to winter dominant rainfall areas on soils with no impermeable sub-horizon in the top 30 cm. Also see the comments on rainfall and soil type below.

Crop	Rate (g/ha)	Region	
		NNSW and Qld	SNSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA
Cereal rye, medics, triticale, wheat, maize or soybeans	25 or 50	May be planted at any time after Broadstrike application	May be planted at any time after Broadstrike application
Barley, chickpeas, clover, field peas, lucerne, oats and peanuts	25	3 months	3 months
	50	6 months	9 months
Sorghum or sunflowers	25	6 months	-
	50	9 months	-
Cotton	25 or 50	24 months	-
Canola, faba beans, fenugreek, lathyrus, lentils, lupins, serradella or Popany vetch	25	6 months	9 months
	50	9 months	12 months

Rainfall – is required to maintain soil wetness for at least one week over the warm months to enable microbial degradation of Broadstrike residues to allow safe planting of sensitive crops.

For SNSW, Victoria, Tasmania, SA and WA a minimum of 25 mm and preferably 50 mm or more rain must have fallen over the warm months of the year. For NNSW and Qld a minimum of 50 mm and preferably 100 mm rain or more must have fallen over the warm months of the year.

Soil type – on shallow, duplex, low organic matter soils with an impermeable sub-horizon within the root zone (30 cm deep or less) and alkaline surface soil, sensitive crops should NOT be planted until 2 years after application of Broadstrike at either 25 or 50 g/ha.

(For crops grown in NNSW and Qld on soils other than vertisols, call Corteva Agriscience or your local reseller for more advice).

Broadstrike is broken down by microbial activitiy. Microbes are most active in aerobic, warm (>15°C), moist soils.

Resistance management

ANNUAL RYEGRASS AND WILD OATS

Unlike some other ALS inhibitor herbicides, Broadstrike (applied post-emergence at label use rates) has no effect on ryegrass or wild oats and therefore does not exert selection pressure against annual ryegrass (*Lolium rigidum*) or wild oats (*Avena* spp.).

Broadstrike is not totally selective to all members of the grass family and tolerance depends on species, growth stage, vigour and rate of herbicide.

Broadstrike will markedly affect barley and oats treated pre-emergence or early post-emergence but is more selective when applied at early tillering. Other grasses affected by Broadstrike include *Setaria* spp.

DO NOT use in sorghum.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

To minimise the risk of resistance developing Broadstrike should be used as follows:

Where an application of Broadstrike Herbicide follows another ALS inhibitor herbicide in the same situation, Broadstrike should be mixed with a broadleaf herbicide active on the same weed, but with a different mode of action.
Alternate Broadstrike with herbicides having a different mode of action (i.e. phenoxies such as MCPA and 2,4-D or diflufenican based products).

Crop safety

Broadstrike is unique in that it is extremely selective to medics, lucerne and clover and most forage legumes, annual and perennial grasses.

More importantly, it provides the ability for weeds to be controlled early, when the pasture is in the 2-3 trifoliate leaf stage without damage to the pasture species, which allows for maximum pasture growth and production.

Broadstrike withholding periods

HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, maize, peanuts and soybeans	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
Winter cereals (barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat):	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

GRAZING/STOCK FOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Winter cereals (barley, cereal rye, oats, triticale, wheat), chickpeas, field peas, lentils, peanuts, pigeon peas, soybeans and Popany vetch	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: This 4 week WHP covers the use of Broadstrike tank mixed with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) on cereals. Refer to label.
Maize	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, medic and serradella	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR HARVEST FOR SEED FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: when tank mixing Broadstrike with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) an 8 week grazing WHP is required.
Pastures (unless otherwise specified)	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: When tank mixing Broadstrike with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) a 2 week grazing WHP is required.

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, that the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 7 days:

After observing the withholding period for grazing or cutting for stock food, livestock that have been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 7 days prior toslaughter.

EXPORT ANIMAL FEED INTERVAL (EAFI) – 28 days

(Fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, pasture and serradella only). A minimum period of 28 days must elapse between the application of Broadstrike Herbicide and grazing or cutting the treated pasture as stockfeed for livestock intended for export.

Getting the best from Broadstrike

Broadstrike application requires attention to detail when making recommendations on crop and pasture growth stage, weed growth stage and in particular use of adjuvants and mixing partners to widen the weed spectrum if necessary. The following points should be taken into consideration:

WATER RATES

Use higher water rates (e.g. 100 L/ha). 75 L/ha is better than 50 L/ha and generally the higher the water rate the better.

WARM CONDITIONS

Warm conditions greatly improve the activity of Broadstrike and consequently best results will be achieved either early or later in the season when temperatures are milder (at least 10°C and preferably >15°C if possible). This is particularly important for hard to kill weeds such as wild radish.

RAINFASTNESS

Broadstrike, like most herbicides, requires a minimum of 4 hours and preferably 6 hours of fine weather after spraying to ensure plant uptake.

SUNLIGHT

For harder to kill weeds, better results in winter are achieved by spraying on a sunny day compared to an overcast day. If spraying in winter, stop by mid afternoon (3 pm) to allow time for absorption of the chemical into the weed.

WEED SIZE

Weed size (growth stage) is most often described on herbicide labels by either the number of fully emerged true leaves (excluding the cotyledons – the first small leaves that appear just as the plant emerges) e.g. 2-4 leaf, 8 leaf, or the weed diameter or height.

Broadstrike application rate varies according to the size of the weed and therefore careful attention to the label directions is required. To determine weed size, simply sample a reasonable cross section of the paddock, counting the number of leaves on each of the young weed species present. The label specifies the maximum size that can be reliably treated and applications beyond this stage may result in unsatisfactory control.

WEED GROWTH STAGE

Broadstrike performs best when weeds are young, fresh and actively growing in good soil moisture.

Controlling weeds that are advanced is generally more difficult, more expensive and less reliable. Furthermore, controlling weeds early with Broadstrike is desirable because:

- It reduces weed competition earlier allowing more time for crop or pasture recovery.
- Lower herbicide application rates can be used more reliably.
- Removing weeds early allow maximum benefit from the pasture or crop.

ADJUVANTS

Application of Broadstrike with an adjuvant improves uptake and transport within the target plant resulting in higher levels of weed control. Uptake® Spraying Oil is the recommended adjuvant. Uptake Spraying Oil is a thoroughly researched and commercially tested crop oil concentrate which ensures that when mixed with herbicides such as Broadstrike, it delivers superior weed control over other commercially available crop oils. When Uptake Spraying Oil cannot be used with Broadstrike tank mix partners or over crops like barley and oats, then it is recommended to use a 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant like BS-1000® at 200 mL/100 L of water (0.2% v/v).

TANK MIXES

Tank mixing compatibility

When required, Broadstrike is highly compatible with a wide range of herbicides and insecticides.

Broadstrike is compatible with the following:

Adjuvants – Uptake Spraying Oil, Hasten® Spray Adjuvant, BS-1000.

Herbicides – Atrazine, Diuron (liquid or wettable granule), Lontrel® Advanced Herbicide, Lontrel 750 SG Herbicide, MCPA amine, Starane® Advanced Herbicide, Bromoxynil, Stomp® 440E Herbicide, 2,4-DB, MCPA sodium salt, MCPA LVE, Spinnaker® Herbicide, Terbutryn, Jaguar® Herbicide, Basagran® Herbicide, Metsulfuron, Trifluralin, Diflufenican (lentils and field peas only), Clethodim, Simazine, Paraquat, clodinafop, Verdict® 520 Herbicide.

Insecticides – Dimethoate, esfenvalerate (lentils only), Lorsban® Insecticides, omethoate.

Fungicides (lentils only) – Carbendazim, chlorothalonil, Dithane® Rainshield® Neo Tec.

Foliar fertilisers – Broadacre zinc (lentils only).

Application

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply Broadstrike in 50 to 150 litres of water per hectare through a calibrated sprayer that delivers at least medium quality spray as defined by the American Society of Biological Engineers Standard S572.

Tanking mixing

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MIXING

Broadstrike granules readily disperse in water and will do so once added to fast moving water. Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying. Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.

MIXING

Spray rigs with premix hoppers

For spray rigs that have a drop down chemical induction hopper, three-quarter fill this hopper with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add the Broadstrike granules and when they are dissolved and the granules are dispersed, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.

Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation

When Broadstrike is added to the spray tank for spray rigs that have limited bypass agitation, pre-disperse the Broadstrike in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add Broadstrike while stirring until the granules have dispersed.

Tank mixing – this order should be followed:

1	Quarter fill the spray tank and agitate
2	Add Broadstrike using the mixing procedure above
3	Add Verdict 520 if to be used
4	Half fill the spray tank
5	Add wettable powders, dry flowables, suspension concentrates, soluble liquids and/or emulsifiable concentrates
6	Add Uptake Spraying Oil when half full
7	Other adjuvants add according to their label
8	Add water to fill the spray tank

Tank cleaning recommendations

Broadstrike becomes much more soluble in alkaline solutions. Alkaline detergents are recommended for sprayer decontamination.

Broadstrike is a highly active herbicide and it is important to effectively decontaminate the spray equipment after use, especially if the next crop to be treated is susceptible to Broadstrike (e.g. lupins, canola, cotton or sunflowers).

As Broadstrike is relatively selective to many crops (e.g. winter cereals, field peas, chickpeas, vetch, clovers, medics and lucerne), trace residues will not affect these crops and a thorough rinsing of the entire system will be sufficient prior to spraying these crops.

To decontaminate the spray tank after using Broadstrike, drain the system and flush it with clean water immediately after spraying.
Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent at 500 mL/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes.
Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain.
Chlorine based cleaners are not recommended.
Nufarm Tank and Equipment Cleaner is not recommended.

Tank decontamination following Broadstrike use is therefore a matter of removing all traces of the active from the spraying system. By increasing the pH of the solution with laundry detergent, Broadstrike is solubilised and at the same time, lifted off the surfaces of the tank, hose linings and fittings.

Before using Broadstrike, the spray tank should be thoroughly decontaminated to remove any traces of previously used pesticides which might affect the performance of Broadstrike or cause crop injury. Refer to the label of the previously used product for information on how to decontaminate the spray equipment, or call the local representative from the company that manufactures that product.

Stability in the spray tank

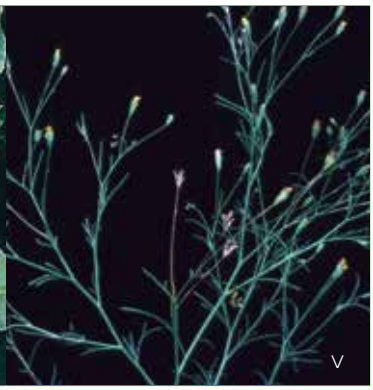
Corteva Agriscience would recommend that Broadstrike is not stored for more than 24 hours after mixing.

Weed reference table control guide

Amsinckia (Yellow burrweed)	Ball mustard	Calepina (White ball mustard)	Capeweed
Weed Growth Stage Up to 10 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 6 leaf or up to 5 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 4 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake + bromoxynil (200 g/L) 700 mL/ha or 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 100 mL/ha

WEED SEEDLING Pictures above courtesy of Broadleaf Weed Seedlings (a field guide) by JJ Dellow, Orange Agricultural Institute, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

MATURE WEED Pictures above courtesy of Weeds by B.A. Auld and R.W. Medd, Orange Agricultural Institute, NSW Department of Primary Industries.
v Photo courtesy NSW Department of Industry & Investment.
 # Photos courtesy of Qld Department of Primary Industries.

Charlock	Cotula (WA only)	Doublegee (Spiny emex)	Dwarf marigold (Poverty weed)
Weed Growth Stage Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 4 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 4 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 100 mL/ha **Weed Growth Stage** Up to 6 leaf or up to 15 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake + bromoxynil (200 g/L) 700 mL/ha or 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 10 leaf or up to 15 cm high **Application Rate** 15 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake
			
			

Weed reference table control guide (continued)

Fat hen	Fumitory	Hedge mustard
Weed Growth Stage Up to 15 leaf or up to 20 cm high **Application Rate** (Spring and summer pasture and lucerne only) 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake For **grazing lucerne only** use the 50 g/ha rate and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onward. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 6 leaf or up to 8 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + terbutryn (500 g/L) 300 mL/ha	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake

WEED SEEDLING Pictures above courtesy of Broadleaf Weed Seedlings (a field guide) by JJ Dellow, Orange Agricultural Institute, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

MATURE WEED Pictures above courtesy of Weeds by B.A. Auld and R.W. Medd, Orange Agricultural Institute, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Indian hedge mustard	Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) seedlings	Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)
Weed Growth Stage Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 4 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake **Weed Growth Stage** Up to 10 leaf or up to 20 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha For **grazing lucerne only** use the 50 g/ha rate and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onward. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake + bromoxynil (200 g/L) 700 mL/ha or 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + terbutryn (500 g/L) 300 mL/ha or 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 1L/ha - **for Mature lucerne only**
		
		

Weed reference table control guide (continued)

Peppercress	Pheasant's eye	Shepherd's purse
Weed Growth Stage Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake **Weed Growth Stage** Up to 10 leaf or up to 15 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike+ wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 7 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake

WEED SEEDLING Pictures above courtesy of Broadleaf Weed Seedlings (a field guide) by JJ Dellow, Orange Agricultural Institute, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

MATURE WEED Pictures above courtesy of Weeds by B.A. Auld and R.W. Medd, Orange Agricultural Institute, NSW Department of Primary Industries.
v Photo courtesy of Primary Industries South Australia and Agriculture Victoria.

Three-horned bedstraw	Turnip weed	Ward's weed
Weed Growth Stage Up to 6 whorls or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 8 leaf or up to 5 cm diameter **Application Rate** 15 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake **Weed Growth Stage** Up to 12 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 8 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake
		
		

Weed reference table control guide (continued)

Wild radish	Wild turnip	Wireweed
Weed Growth Stage Up to 6 leaf or up to 15 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake + bromoxynil (200 g/L) 700 mL/ha or 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + MCPA amine (500 g/L) 500 mL/ha (Clover only) or 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + diuron (500 g/L) 1 L/ha **for Mature lucerne only**	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 10 leaf or up to 10 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + Uptake	**Weed Growth Stage** Up to 10 leaf or up to 15 cm diameter **Application Rate** 25 g/ha Broadstrike + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha

MATURE SEEDLING Pictures above courtesy of Broadleaf Weed Seedlings (a field guide) by JJ Dellow, Orange Agricultural Institute, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

MATURE WEED Pictures above courtesy of Weeds by B.A. Auld and R.W. Medd, Orange Agricultural Institute, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Perfect Pastures Prefer Broadstrike

For early post-emergence control of a wide range of weeds in clover and medic based pastures.

Selectivity

Broadstrike is highly selective to medics, lucerne, clover and most forage legumes, annual and perennial grasses.

Flexibility

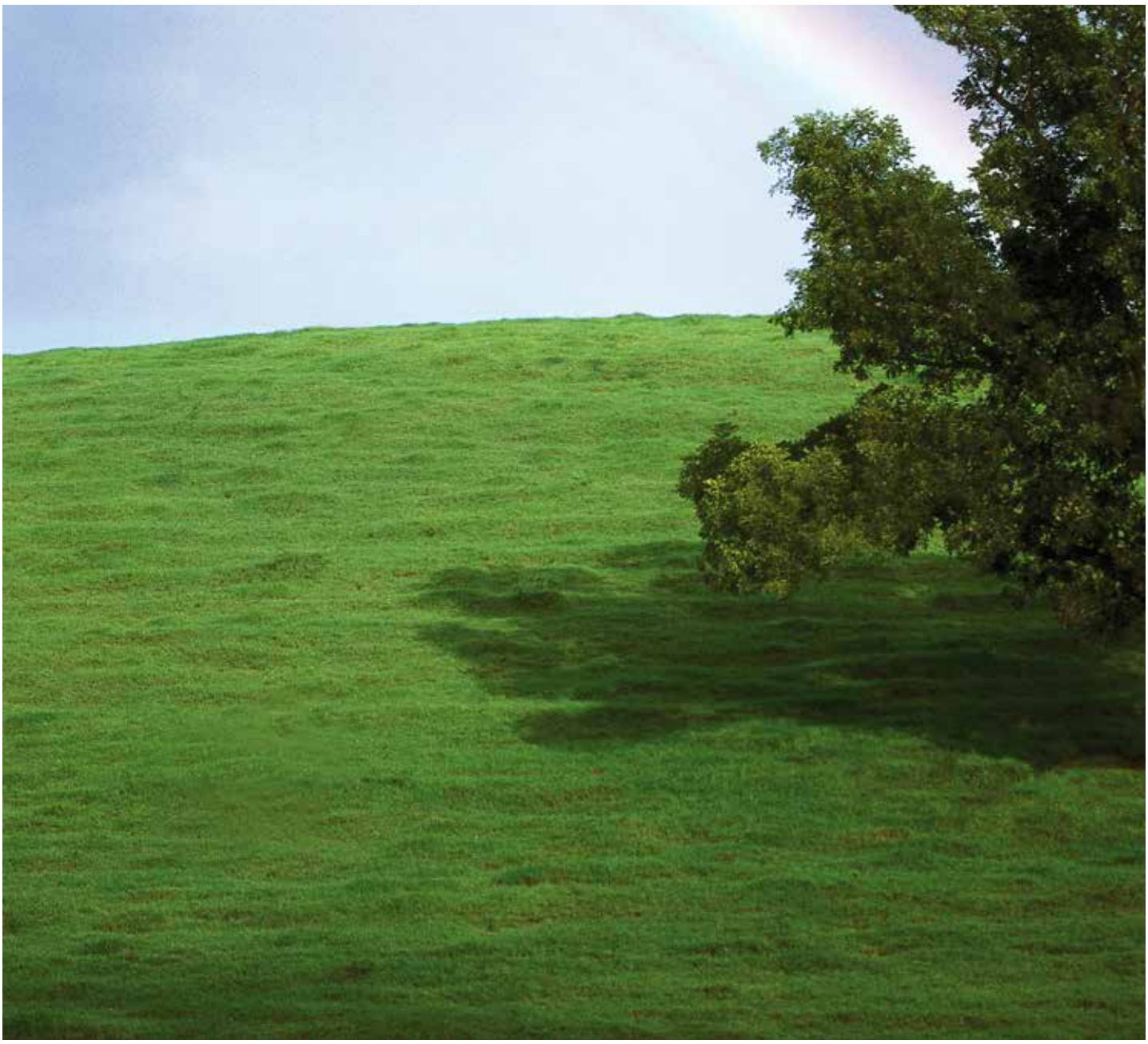
Allows weeds to be controlled early when pasture is in the 2-3 trifoliate leaf stage without damage to pasture species.

Compatibility

Broadstrike is highly compatible with a wide range of herbicides and insecticides.

Maximise Performance

For best results always use with Uptake® Spraying Oil.



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