

Key Facts

Product Registration Number:	MAPP 16123
Active Ingredient:	200 g/litre clopyralid + 200 g/litre triclopyr
Pack Size:	3.0 Litres
Formulation:	Solution Concentrate
Maximum Individual Dose:	1.0 L/ha
Maximum Total Dose:	1.0 L/ha (one application per year)
Latest Timing:	7 days before grazing
Water Volume:	200 – 400 L/ha
Spray Quality:	MEDIUM as defined by BCPC
LERAP:	B

Key Benefits

- Outstanding control of creeping thistle and spear thistle
- Has additional activity against common nettle, dandelion and additional broad-leaved weeds (see table on reverse)
- Suitable for use in silage fields, hay meadows and grazing pastures
- Grazing can resume 7 days after application
 - This may need to be longer if foliage of poisonous weeds is present
- Thistlex is translocated to the roots meaning long term control
- Rainfast in 2 hours with excellent grass safety

Best Use Advice

- Single application per year supported
 - Applications should only be made between 1st March and 31st October
- Should only be used on grassland that is > 12 months old
- For best results apply when thistles are actively growing and have reached the rosette stage:



Too early


 Just right
Rosette (up to 200 mm high)


Too late

- If the thistles are too big cut grass and apply 2-3 weeks later to the re-growth
- Apply Thistlex at a dose rate of 1.0 L/ha in 200 L/ha of water
 - Higher water rates should be used where weeds are large or where grass cover is dense
- Thistlex can be applied via a boom quad bike at a rate of 50 ml in 10 L water
 - 250 ml in 50 L water will cover an area of 2,500 m²
- The label prohibits the use of Thistlex via hand-held equipment
- Allow 2-3 weeks after cutting or grazing before applications of Thistlex are made to allow sufficient re-growth
- Clover can be stitched in 6 weeks after application. Grass seed can be stitched in 4 weeks after application.
- After application of Thistlex livestock should be excluded for at least 7 days and an interval of at least 3 weeks should be observed before cutting
- Thistlex should not be tank mixed with phenoxy herbicides e.g. MCPA, 2,4-D or CMPP – this may compromise translocation of Thistlex to the roots


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Where we have knowledge of how our grassland products might affect other grassland weeds we have detailed it in the following tables. These are not recommendations; just an indication of what effects might be achieved.

Control of Annual Weeds

	DoxstarPro	Envy 1.5 L	Forefront T	GrazonPro	Leystar 1.0 L	PAS-Tor 1L+1L	Thistlex
Black bindweed	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
Black nightshade	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Bristly ox-tongue	✓✓	-	✓✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	-
Charlock	✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓	-
Chickweed	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
Cleavers	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Corn chamomile	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Corn marigold	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Cranesbill	✓✓✓	x	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	x	✓✓✓	-
Dead-nettles	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	-
Fat-hen	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Field bindweed	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Fool's parsley	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-
Forget-me-not	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Fumitory	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	-
Groundsel	-	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Himalayan balsam	-	-	-	✓✓✓	-	✓✓✓	-
Hemp-nettle	-	✓✓✓	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Knotgrass	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	-
Mayweed	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Medick	✓✓✓	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-	-
Orache	-	✓✓	✓✓✓	-	✓✓	-	-
Pale persicaria	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-
Poppy	-	✓✓	✓✓✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	-
Redshank	-	✓✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	-
Scarlet pimpernel	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-
Shepherd's-purse	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Small nettle	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Speedwells	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Spurrey	-	✓✓	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓	-
Wild radish	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓	-
Yellow rattle	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓	-	-	-

- ✓✓✓ Label weed
- ✓✓✓ Good control
- ✓✓ Moderate control
- ✓ Some control
- x No control
- No information

Control of Perennial Weeds

	DoxstarPro	Envy 2.0 L	Forefront T	GrazonPro	Leystar 2.0 L	PAS-Tor 1L+1L	Thistlex
Bramble	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓
Broom	✓✓✓	x	✓✓	✓✓✓	x	✓✓✓	-
Burdock	✓✓	-	✓✓✓	-	-	-	-
Buttercup	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓	-
Cinquefoil	-	-	✓✓✓	-	-	-	-
Clover, trefoil	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Coltsfoot	✓✓	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-
Cow parsley	-	x	✓✓	✓✓	x	✓	-
Daisy	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Dandelion	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
Docks	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
Giant hogweed	✓	x	✓✓	✓✓✓	x	✓✓	-
Gorse	✓✓	x	-	✓✓✓	x	✓✓	-
Ground elder	✓✓	x	✓✓	✓✓✓	x	✓✓	-
Ground ivy	✓✓✓	-	-	-	-	✓✓✓	-
Hawthorn	✓✓	x	✓✓	✓✓✓	x	✓✓	-
Hemlock	-	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	-	-
Horsetail (<i>Equisetum</i>)	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
Japanese knotweed	x	x	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	x	x	x
Lesser celandine	✓✓	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	✓✓	-
Mallow	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-	-
Mugwort	✓✓✓	-	✓✓	✓✓✓	-	✓✓	-
Nettles	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
Old man's beard	-	-	✓✓✓	-	-	-	-
Ox-eye daisy	-	-	✓✓✓	-	✓	-	-
Plantain (greater)	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	-
Ragwort	x	x	✓✓✓	✓	x	x	x
Ribwort plantain	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-
Rosebay willowherb	✓✓✓	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	✓✓✓	-
Rushes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Self-heal	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-	-
Silverweed	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-	-
Sorrel, common	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-
Thistles	-	x	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Vetch, tare	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Yarrow	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-
Yellow/Flag Iris	-	-	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	-	-

PRIDE guidelines for spraying success

PRODUCT – select for weed spectrum and lasting control of your weeds

RATE – of water and label dose rates are key to getting good coverage and performance

INFORMATION – consider intended grass and manure use, grazing and harvest intervals and presence of ragwort

DENSITY – and numbers of weeds determine knapsack or overall spray and weed size drives spray timing

ENVIRONMENT – consider water courses, weather, weed health, presence of desirable plants e.g. clover.