

Product Name: ECOPAR FORTE HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 65209/143529



Label Name:	ECOPAR FORTE HERBICIDE
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Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	40 g/L PYRAFLUFEN-ETHYL
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 14 HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of annual broadleaf weeds in winter cereals, faba beans, vetch, field peas and pastures; for improvement in the brownout of a range of broadleaf weeds and improved control of marshmallow and wild radish, when used in tank mixtures with Raze® or other glyphosate based herbicides as per the Directions For Use Table.
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Net Contents:	2.5 L - 110 L
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Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>GRAZING (CEREALS): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>GRAZING (FABA BEANS, VETCH, FIELD PEAS): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>GRAZING (PASTURES): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>GROUP 14 HERBICIDE</p> <p>Ecopar Forte Herbicide is a member of the phenylpyrazole group of herbicides. Its mode of action is through a process of membrane disruption, which is initiated by the inhibition of the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase. This inhibition interferes with the chlorophyll biosynthetic pathway. For weed resistance management, Ecopar Forte Herbicide is a Group 14 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Ecopar Forte Herbicide and other herbicides that inhibit the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population and increase if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Ecopar Forte Herbicide or other herbicides that inhibit the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Ecopar Forte Herbicide or other herbicides that inhibit the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON TARGET PLANTS</p> <p>Do NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause drift on to non-target vegetation, wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses. Ecopar Forte Herbicide does not provide residual activity, therefore no crop rotational restrictions apply. However, when tank-mixing with other products, including metsulfuron-methyl (600g/kg) or with Sylon® 750 SG Herbicide, observe warnings and recommendations on the labels of such products.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</p> <p>Certain plants such as Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse and Variegated Thistle may be naturally toxic to stock when eaten in large quantities under certain conditions. Where plants are known to be toxic, grazing should be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred. Do not graze horses or pigs on Paterson's Curse.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Very toxic to aquatic life. Do NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used container.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and</p>
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	<p>return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>Refillable containers</p> <p>Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>May irritate the skin. Avoid contact with skin. When opening the container and preparing and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT tank mix Ecopar Forte Herbicide with any adjuvant, wetting agent, crop oil, insecticide, fungicide, trace element, fertiliser or other herbicide unless specified in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** and **Crop Safety & Pasture Safety** sections of the label.

DO NOT apply by aircraft.

DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours of application.

DO NOT apply to weeds suffering from stress caused by conditions such as frost, drought or soil water logging.

DO NOT apply where the slope exceeds 4%.

DO NOT apply the tank mix of ECOPAR Forte plus Stacato 750 to light sandy soils, i.e. sandy loams to loamy sands.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a Medium spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section) are observed.

MANDATORY BUFFER ZONES

DO NOT apply if there are sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat downwind from the application area and within the **mandatory buffer zones** shown in the table below.

DO NOT apply if there are aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers downwind from the application area and within the **mandatory buffer zones** shown in the table below.

For ground application		
Use situation	Mandatory downwind buffer zone	
	Aquatic environment	Terrestrial environment
Wheat, barley, oats, triticale, faba beans, vetch, pastures, fallow	60 metres	5 metres
Field pea: Ecopar Forte plus Stacato® 750	40 metres	100 metres
Field pea: Ecopar Forte plus Aspect® Options	300 metres	120 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table 1 Wheat, barley, oats, triticale

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Wheat, barley, oats, triticale	Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	150 to 400 mL plus 330mL Agroxone® 750 (750g/L amine formulation of MCPA)	<p>Apply as a post-emergence treatment to actively growing weeds up to the 6 leaf stage and when the crop is between 2 leaves and stem elongation (Zadoks 12 to 29). Do not apply after Zadoks 29 (end of tillering). Use the higher rates on larger weeds or dense infestations. The 200 mL/ha Ecopar Forte plus 330 mL/ha Agroxone 750 rate is the maximum rate when applied at the 2 leaf stage of the crop. As the crop grows, higher rates of Ecopar Forte plus Agroxone 750 can be used. Refer to Agroxone 750 label for higher recommended rates of MCPA amine in cereals.</p> <p>Under favourable growing conditions some weed regrowth may occur. A follow up application of a suitable herbicide e.g., 2,4-D amine, may be required as part of a good weed management strategy.</p>
	Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Long storks bill (<i>Erodium botrys</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Volunteer lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> sp), Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	200 to 400 mL plus 330mL Agroxone® 750 (750g/L amine formulation of MCPA)	
Wheat, barley, triticale	Any of the above weeds plus any of the following: Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Clover Subterraneum (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Common sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Dead nettle (<i>Lamium amplexicale</i>), Dense flower fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>), Medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp), Patterson's curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Smallflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetocella</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-capre</i>), Spiny emex (<i>Emex australis</i>), Stagger weed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>), Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Volunteer faba beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>), Volunteer chickpeas (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>), Wireweed (<i>Polygonum arviculare</i>)	200mL plus 330mL Agroxone® 750 (750g/L amine formulation of MCPA) plus 5g metsulfuron methyl (600g/kg).	As above plus: Do NOT add a surfactant to this tank-mix. Wireweed: apply before the 4-leaf stage. Do NOT use if undersown legumes are present. CAUTION: Observe minimum re-cropping intervals on labels of metsulfuron methyl (600g/kg). This 3-way tank mix is not required if these weeds only are present.

Table 2 Faba beans, vetch and field peas

Crop	Weeds Controlled/Suppressed	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Faba beans, vetch. Refer to the CROP SAFETY section of the label for information on specific varieties	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Suppression of: Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>) Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>) Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) Milk thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	400mL + 200mL/100L Non-Ionic Surfactant eg BS1000* containing 1000g/L alcohol alkoxyate	IMPORTANT: Refer to CROP SAFETY section of the label before use. Apply as a post-emergence treatment to actively growing crop and weeds. WEEDS: 2 to 4 leaf stage and not more than 6 cm in diameter. CROP: when the crop is between 3-5 leaf stage (BBCH 13-15). Avoid spray overlap and spraying-out headlands.
Field peas . Refer to the CROP SAFETY section of the label for information on specific varieties		200mL + 200mL ASPECT OPTIONS (500g/L diflufenican) or 200mL + 200g STACATO 750 (750 g/kg metribuzin) – for medium to heavy soils only – See Restraints.	IMPORTANT: Refer to CROP SAFETY section of the label before use. Apply as a post-emergence treatment to actively growing crop and weeds. WEEDS: 2 to 4 leaf stage and not more than 6 cm in diameter. CROP: when the crop is between 2-5 nodes (BBCH 32-35). Avoid spray overlap and spraying-out headlands.

Table 3 Pastures – including:

- various legume pasture species (newly sown, self sown or established);
- pasture legume species under-sown in cereal crops;
- mixed grass/legume pastures (newly sown, self sown or established)

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Pastures Arrowleaf, Balansa, Gland, Persian, Red and White clovers, Subterranean clovers, Barrel, Gamma and Burr medics. Refer to the Pasture Safety section of the label for information on specific varieties.	Bedstraw (<i>Galium tricornutum</i>), Bifora (<i>Bifora testiculata</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Common storksbill (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Long storks bill (<i>Erodium botrys</i>), Musky storksbill (<i>Erodium moschatum</i>), Prickly lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>), Shepherd's purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>) Volunteer canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>), Volunteer lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> sp), Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) Wild turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	200 to 250 mL plus 330 mL Agroxone 750 (750g/L amine formulation of MCPA)	<p>Apply to actively growing weeds up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 8 cm in diameter. Typically less than 8 weeks old or 8 weeks from the autumn break.</p> <p>Use the higher rates on larger weeds or dense infestations. The 200 mL/ha Ecopar Forte plus 330 mL/ha Agroxone 750 rate is the maximum rate when applied at the 3 trifoliate leaf stage of seedling pasture species. As the pasture grows, higher rates of Ecopar Forte plus Agroxone 750 can be used. Refer to the spray-graze section of the Agroxone 750 label for higher recommended rates of MCPA amine in pastures.</p> <p>Efficacy on larger weeds will be improved by grazing with normal levels of stock after the 7 day withholding period. Refer to 'Protection of Livestock' for grazing precautions.</p>

Table 4 Prior to Sowing or Starting a Fallow

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 arivulare</i>) Tree hogweed (<i>Polygonum patulum</i>) Afghan Melon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>) Dwarf amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>)	50 - 100 mL plus recommended label rate of Raze (510 g/L glyphosate present as the isopropylamine salt), or other glyphosate product	<p>Apply as a tank mix with Raze or other glyphosate product.</p> <p>Apply when weeds are actively growing and at the 2-6 leaf growth stage.</p> <p>The higher rate of Ecopar Forte will provide the maximum speed of brownout and control.</p> <p>Visible symptoms of brownout may take from 2-7 days to develop.</p> <p>Addition of Hot-Up Spray Adjuvant at 0.5% v/v may be beneficial when applying Ecopar Forte with a glyphosate herbicide.</p> <p>To ensure uptake of Ecopar Forte, 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.</p>

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL
UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Ecopar Forte Herbicide is an early post-emergence contact herbicide with rapid foliar uptake. Herbicide effects on susceptible weeds can occur within 1 to 7 days of application. Subsequent germinations will not be controlled.

In wheat, barley, oat, triticale and pastures, Ecopar Forte Herbicide should always be tank mixed with Agrozone 750 or similar 750 g/L MCPA amine formulation. The addition of wetters, spray oils or oil/surfactant blends will greatly increase crop/pasture injury without any significant improvement in weed control. When applied prior to sowing broadacre crops or starting a fallow, ECOPAR Forte should always be mixed with Raze or other glyphosate product to improve weed control.

The addition of Ecopar Forte to Raze or other glyphosate products increases the rate of brownout and final control of certain weeds when compared to the use of the glyphosate products alone. Refer to the product label for Raze or other glyphosate product and select a rate suitable for the conditions and weed size in fallow situations. When applied to faba beans and vetch, add only a non-ionic surfactant to Ecopar Forte. For field peas, mix only with the recommended rate of ASPECT OPTIONS (500 g/L diflufenican) or STACATO 750 (750 g/kg metribuzin). Refer to the Crop Safety section below.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category.

DO NOT tank mix Ecopar Forte Herbicide with any adjuvant, wetting agent, crop oil, insecticide, fungicide, trace element, fertiliser or other herbicide unless specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE and Crop Safety & Pasture Safety sections of the label. Prior to applying Ecopar Forte Herbicide, clean the spray tank to remove any other chemical, wetters or adjuvants remaining from previous spray operations otherwise crop injury may result.

Apply as a broadcast application. Use conventional boom sprayers with either mechanical or bypass agitation. Spray equipment should be properly calibrated to ensure correct application. Use a spray volume of 70 to 150 litres per hectare. This is particularly important on hard-to-control weeds. Use the higher volume if weed infestation is heavy or the crop cover is dense. The best application conditions are when soil is moist, weather fine and rain unlikely within 6 hours.

With Glyphosate:

Apply by ground application only. Half fill the spray tank with good quality water and begin agitation. While agitating, add the required volume of Ecopar Forte then the required volume of Raze or other glyphosate product, then Hotup* if required, followed by the remaining water. Prepare only enough spray solution for immediate use, and do not stand overnight. If tank mixtures are prepared, maintain good agitation and use promptly.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Observe minimum re-cropping intervals on metsulfuron methyl (600g/kg) label when using tank-mixes with this product. Also observe re-cropping intervals when mixing with any compatible products.

CROP SAFETY

DO NOT tank mix Ecopar Forte Herbicide with any adjuvant, wetting agent, crop oil, insecticide, fungicide, trace element, fertiliser or other herbicide unless specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE and Crop Safety & Pasture Safety sections of the label. **DO NOT** mix Ecopar Forte Herbicide mixtures with selective grass herbicides as grass weed control will be significantly reduced and excessive crop or pasture injury may occur. Instead, allow a 10 to 14 day interval between spraying Ecopar Forte Herbicide mixtures and grass herbicide applications.

Cereals

Some herbicidal symptoms may appear on wheat, barley or triticale in the form of leaf spotting due to environmental conditions. However, the crop recovers quickly usually within 2-3 weeks of treatment.

In cereals, Ecopar Forte plus Agrozone 750 is compatible with 600 g/kg metsulfuron-methyl, Sipgran® (750 g/kg triasulfuron), Sylon® 750 SG (750 g/kg clopyralid), Volley® SG (700 g/kg dicamba) and certain trace elements. Ecopar Forte mixtures may be mixed in the spray tank with one of the following insecticides or fungicides at label rates: Rover (400 g/L dimethoate), Alphasip Duo 100 (100 g/L alpha-cypermethrin), Le-mat (290 g/L omethoate), Slipstream (250 g/L propiconazole), Laguna (430 g/L tebuconazole) or Overture® (125 g/L epoxiconazole). For pasture species undersown in cereal crops, observe the same recommendations as for pastures. Do not apply metsulfuron methyl tank mixes on oats.

Faba beans

The application of Ecopar Forte plus Non-Ionic Surfactant (1000 g/L alcohol ethoxylate e.g. BS 1000) will cause severe desiccation (blackening) of faba beans within 7 days. However, the growth of new leaves will continue and yields are normally unaffected. Stress conditions after application (e.g. frost, drought, nutrient deficiency, disease) may lengthen the time needed for the crop to recover. In seasons where a dry spring occurs, flowering may be delayed and yields may be suppressed. Avoid spray overlap and spraying-out headlands. Under normal growing conditions, the following varieties have shown acceptable levels of tolerance- Farah, Fiesta, Fjord, Nura, Rana and Samira. Varieties not listed should be tested before using over large areas. Consult Sipcam for current information.

Vetch

The application of Ecopar Forte plus Non-Ionic Surfactant (1000 g/L alcohol ethoxylate e.g. BS 1000) will cause severe desiccation of vetch within 7 days. However, the growth of new leaves will continue and yields are normally unaffected. Stress conditions after application (e.g. frost, drought, nutrient deficiency, disease) may lengthen the time needed for the crop to recover. In seasons where a dry spring occurs, flowering may be delayed and yields may be suppressed. Avoid spray overlap and spraying-out headlands.

Under normal growing conditions, the following varieties have shown acceptable levels of tolerance- Grain vetch (*Vicia sativa*) varieties Blanchefleur, Morava, Rana and Rasina; Forage vetches (*Vicia villosa subsp. banghalensis*) variety Popany. Varieties not listed should be tested before using Ecopar Forte mixtures over large areas. Consult Sipcam for current information.

Field peas

The application of Ecopar Forte plus Aspect Options® (500 g/L diflufenican) or Stacato® (750 g/kg metribuzin) will cause minor phytotoxicity (spots and reddening) of field peas within 7 days. However, the growth of new leaves will continue and yields are normally unaffected. Stress conditions after application (e.g. frost, drought, nutrient deficiency, disease) may lengthen the time needed for the crop to recover. In seasons where a dry spring occurs, flowering may be delayed and yields may be suppressed. Avoid spray overlap and spraying-out headlands. Under normal growing conditions, the following varieties have shown acceptable levels of tolerance- Coogie, Gunyah, Kasper, Maki, Oura, Parafield, Percy, Twilight and Wharton. Varieties not listed should be tested before using Ecopar Forte mixtures over large areas. Consult Sipcam for current information.

PASTURE SAFETY

DO NOT tank mix Ecopar Forte Herbicide with any adjuvant, wetting agent, crop oil, insecticide, fungicide, trace element, fertiliser or other herbicide unless specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE and Crop Safety & Pasture Safety sections of the label. Ecopar Forte mixed with Agroxone 750 can be used to control broadleaf weeds in newly sown pastures, self-sown pastures and established pastures. The tolerance of clover and certain other pasture species to Ecopar Forte mixtures can vary with variety, soil type, disease, stage of growth and degree of moisture and temperature stress. The pasture should be at least 3 trifoliate leaf stage at spraying, growing well with adequate fertiliser and mite/insect control. Do not apply any later than the early flowering stage of desired pasture species. Ecopar Forte mixtures may result in transient spots, red colouring and suppression of growth, particularly in areas of double spray. Plants will recover given good conditions for spring growth. Pasture yields of more sensitive varieties may be suppressed if there is a dry spring. Frost soon after application may result in higher levels of pasture damage. Ecopar Forte mixtures will not harm seedling or established grasses in pastures. Do NOT mix Ecopar Forte Herbicide mixtures with selective grass herbicides as grass weed control will be significantly reduced and excessive crop or pasture injury may occur. Instead, allow a 10 to 14 day interval between spraying Ecopar Forte Herbicide mixtures and grass herbicide applications. Do not apply any other broadleaf herbicide to pastures in the same season as the Ecopar Forte mixture. For pasture species undersown in cereal crops, observe the same recommendations as for pastures.

Under normal growing conditions, the following varieties have shown acceptable levels of tolerance to Ecopar Forte plus Agroxone 750 applied at label rates.

Safety to pasture	Pasture	Varieties
Good	Arrowleaf clover (<i>Trifolium vesiculosum</i>) Balansa clover (<i>Trifolium michelianum</i>) Barrell medic (<i>Medicago trunculata</i>) Burr medic (<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>) Gland clover (<i>Trifolium glanduliferum</i>) Gama medic (<i>Medicago rugosa</i>) Persian clover (<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>) Persian clover (<i>Trifolium resupinatum var majus</i>); Red clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>) Subterranean clovers (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	Zulumax, Zulu; Bolta, Paradana; Caliph, Mogul; Cavalier; Prima; Paraponto; SARDI, Nitro, Turbo, Shaftal; Astred, NZ red; Coolamon, Dalkeith, Dalsa, Gosse, Leura, Napier, Riverina, Siera, Trikkala, Urana.
Intermediate	White clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	Victorian.
Not recommended	French serradella (<i>Ornithopus sativus</i>); Snail medic (<i>Medicago scutallata</i>)	N/A Silver snail.

Tolerance Definitions

Good	Varieties have shown good tolerance to Ecopar Forte mixtures. Poor growing conditions may result in transient spots, red colouring and suppression of growth, particularly in areas of double spray. Plants will recover given good conditions for spring growth.
Intermediate	Ecopar Forte mixtures will result in transient spots, red colouring and suppression of growth, particularly in areas of double spray. Pasture yields may be suppressed if there is a dry spring.
Not recommended	Trials conducted showed relatively low tolerance to the Ecopar Forte mixture on the variety(s) tested.

Pasture varieties not listed should be tested before using Ecopar Forte mixtures over large areas. Consult Sipcam for current information.

SPRAYER CLEAN-OUT

Do not allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Applicators must ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with Ecopar Forte Herbicide as provided on the other product label(s). Immediately following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. Should residues of Ecopar Forte Herbicide remain in inadequately cleaned equipment, they may be released in subsequent applications and cause injury to crops.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses and spray boom and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.
2. Fill the tank with clean water, add an alkaline detergent or boom cleaner (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips and screens.