



ARUM LILY BLITZ

Instructions for arum lily control using chlorsulfuron



Instructions for use of chlorsulfuron for arum lily control (use no more than 1 gram/10 litres water: 1 g = ¼ teaspoon)

- Mix herbicide with 1 litre of water in a small bottle (e.g. milk bottle) by capping and shaking vigorously.
- Partially fill the spray unit with water and add the mixed herbicide solution. Top up with water to the required volume.
- Add a wetting agent (usually 1-2 mL/litre, follow label directions), close the unit and shake gently to mix. (It is most effective to use a wetting/penetrant agent such as Pulse, Sprinta or Brushwet but if not add a generous dollop of dishwashing detergent.)
- Spray arum lily leaves to the point of runoff.
- The chemical is rainfast within 4 hours of spraying.
- After mixing in the spray unit, use spray within a maximum of 24 hrs to ensure the herbicide is still effective. If left to stand for an extended period re-agitation of the mix will be required.
- **Chlorsulfuron is a very slow acting chemical. You may not notice the plants dying off until the end of the season. Chlorsulfuron should have a kill rate of 90% if applied correctly. Regrowth of surviving plants will occur 2 years after the initial spraying. Follow up spraying two years after the initial spray is essential to success.**

Note:

- Always wear appropriate clothing when using herbicide (long pants and sleeves, boots and gloves).
- Spray when at least 50-70% of flowers are present, this usually coincides with most of the leaves being unfurled.
- If treatment is not possible at this time due to wet conditions good control will still be possible up to late flowering (late Oct – mid Nov) but will depend on the season.
- Do not spray into a waterway, make sure you are only spraying the plant.
- Take some photos before spraying so you can see your success the following year.
- Please keep a record of the amount of time you spend spraying and the litres of spray mix applied. This data will help us measure how much work is being done across the region and support future applications for funding.
- Please tell others about the Arum Lily Blitz and let them know that free herbicide and technical assistance is available from Nature Conservation. Encouraging others to be involved will build on the work that you and many others in the region are doing.

Thanks for helping us to control arum lily in the Margaret River region

Nature Conservation Margaret River Region

Phone: 9757 2202 info@natureconservation.org.au www.natureconservation.org.au

John Moore from the Department of Agriculture and Food WA, Albany provided the following information about Chlorsulfuron:

- Chlorsulfuron is 100 times more active than traditional herbicides so very low rates are used in the field. It is a selective and translocated herbicide that is absorbed through the leaves and roots.
- At a soil pH of less than 7 chlorsulfuron is broken down reasonably quickly by hydrolysis and microbial degradation, persisting in the soil for a couple of weeks.
- In alkaline soils chlorsulfuron persists in the soil for longer, up to 12 months. It may affect seed germination in this time.
- The risk of surface and groundwater contamination is low as the herbicide will move less than 10 metres in the soil and also breaks down in water. It is not expected to cause ground water contamination problems due to its relatively rapid degradation in plants and soils, low use rates and low toxicity.
- It may kill off-target species so it is important to apply the herbicide carefully to the plant only.
- It has a low toxicity to mammals, birds, fish and invertebrates.
- Some crops should not be planted for many months after chlorsulfuron application. This is because they are sensitive to extremely low levels of chlorsulfuron and not because of high levels of persistence of the herbicide in the soil. Lentils, Medic, sugar beet and onions are very sensitive to Chlorsulfuron. Canola, Setaria Millet, Lucerne, sunflower, potatoes, mustard corn and flax are sensitive. Peas, Beans, Mung Beans, Pearl Millet, Ryegrass, Sorghum, Cotton, Soybeans, Safflower, Bluegrass and Guar are moderately sensitive and Wheat, Triticale, Rye, Barley, Oats and Black Nightshade are tolerant.
- It is rainfast within 4 hours of spraying.
- Chlorsulfuron should have a kill rate of 90% if applied correctly. Regrowth of surviving plants will occur 2 years after the initial spraying.
- It takes approximately 24 hours for the herbicide to translocate to the tuber. Disturbance to the plant such as fire or slashing after that time won't impact on the kill rate.
- Information on Chlorsulfuron can be found on the Herbiguide website at <http://www.herbiguide.com.au/InformationHerbicides.aspx>