Frequently Asked Questions

FAQs

Herbicide: Chlorsulfuron (750 WDG) when used for Arum Lily control



Why is chlorsulfuron recommended for controlling Arum Lily?

Chlorsulfuron is a slow-acting, selective herbicide that has proven effective in controlling Arum Lily when applied correctly and at the appropriate time. **It is absorbed through the plant's leaves and roots, targeting its growth processes and helping to control the underground tubers** from which Arum Lilies can regrow.

Chlorsulfuron is a broadleaf selective herbicide **that controls Arum Lily without killing surrounding grasses**, making it particularly useful where maintaining groundcover is important. However, it can also affect other desirable plants, so careful, targeted application is essential. LBG promotes the responsible use of chlorsulfuron as part of an ongoing approach to Arum Lily management.

Is it dangerous to people?

Chlorsulfuron products can be used safely when handled and applied according to their registered label instructions.

The product described is not classified as hazardous to human health under Safe Work Australia criteria. It is classified as a Schedule 5 poison, the lowest scheduling category, which also covers many household cleaners. Chlorsulfuron products can be used safely when handled and applied according to their registered label instructions. Chlorsulfuron is not classified as a known human carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Available assessments also do not identify it as meeting classification criteria for skin sensitisation, reproductive toxicity or genetic damage.

However, the granules or spray may cause irritation to the eyes, skin or respiratory tract. Always follow the label's instructions for protective clothing and equipment, particularly when mixing and applying the herbicide.

Can my stock graze treated areas?

Yes. The label has no withholding period for stock when the product is used as directed. For best weed control, keep stock off for 24 hours after spraying so the plants can absorb the herbicide.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL OF THE SPECIFIC PRODUCT BEING USED.

Need advice? *LBG is happy to provide practical guidance on best practice use of chlorsulfuron for Arum Lily control, including application techniques, timing and precautions relevant to your property.*

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Leschenault BIOSECURITY GROUP INC.

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Will it affect my pasture or what I plant next?

Chlorsulfuron stays active in the soil for a while, which is part of why it works so well on Arum lily. It breaks down faster in acidic soils, like many in our area. **This is why we spot-spray Arum lily rather than blanket-spraying paddocks.**

Keep it away from veggie gardens and plants you want to keep. Avoid spraying near vegetable gardens, sensitive plants or areas intended for future planting without first checking the relevant label restrictions.

In WA, the label says clover, medics and lucerne can be re-sown in treated spots 12 months after spraying on acidic soils (pH 6.5 or less), or 22 months on neutral soils. Wheat and triticale can be sown straight away.

What about waterways?

Protecting waterways is particularly important. Chlorsulfuron is highly toxic to aquatic plants and may harm aquatic ecosystems if it enters waterways. However, the recommended rate of 1g of this herbicide per 10 litres of water means the dilution rate minimises off target expenses.

To minimise risks:

- Never spray directly over water or allow spray drift into creeks, drains, dams or wetlands.
- Avoid spraying when windy conditions or expected rainfall could cause herbicide movement into waterways.
- Never mix herbicide or rinse spraying equipment near waterways or vegetation.
- Use careful, targeted application to minimise spray drift and runoff.

Will one application get rid of my Arum Lilies?

Yes & No. **Chlorsulfuron is highly effective on the parent plant when applied correctly and at the right time as they are easy to kill.** However, new germinant's (pups) are often missed sheltering under the parent leaves which need to be mopped up in the same year or next control window. Seed viability in the soil bank is only for one year meaning short term control is achievable with vigilance.

Persistence is key to successful control management. **Monitor treated areas for regrowth and be prepared to undertake follow-up treatments over subsequent growing seasons**. Preventing plants from flowering and setting seed will also help reduce future infestations.

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