

Vega®

A selective post-emergence herbicide for annual and perennial grass control in broadleaf crops and forestry.



Active Ingredient: 240g/litre clethodim

Chemical Group: Cyclohexanedione

Formulation: Emulsifiable concentrate

Pack Size: 5 and 20 litre

About Vega®:

Vega® is the proven grass weed herbicide that you can rely on. It is highly effective on a wide range of grass species, including wild oats, poa annua and ryegrasses. It is also highly systemic and rapidly rainfast.

BEWARE. APPLY THIS PRODUCT CAREFULLY. SPRAY DRIFT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO OTHER DESIRABLE PLANTS.

Directions for use:

Apply an emulsifiable crop mineral oil at label rates with all Vega herbicide treatments. For best results apply to young actively growing grass weeds. Do not apply to plants under stress from drought or waterlogging.

Use the lower rate on seedling grass weeds (2-5 leaf) or actively regenerating rhizomes and the higher rate on tillering plants or hardy rhizomatous grasses. On established sod-bound rhizomatous grasses in non-cultivated crops, suppression only may be obtained.

Vega herbicide is considered to be rainfast if applied at least one hour before rainfall.

- ✓ Safe on broadleaf crops.
- ✓ Controls a broad spectrum of problem grass weeds.
- ✓ Rainfastness within 1 hour in conjunction with spraying oil.
- ✓ Short soil life / minimal risk of carryover residues.
- ✓ Highly systemic.

White Clover Seed Crops: Annual and perennial ryegrass. Apply 0.5 litres/ha plus 1 litre/ha crop oil after closing up. After removing stock allow sufficient time for grasses to freshen up (5-10cm new growth) before applying Vega herbicide.

Peas, Lentils, Oilseed Rape: Wild Oats. Apply 0.25 litres/ha plus 1 litre/ha crop oil when the majority of wild oats are in the 2-5 leaf growth stage. A temporary effect on leaf colour and sheen may occur in peas. This has no adverse effect on crop vigour or yield.

Orchard Crops: Treat actively growing grass weeds as directed in the table. Apply as a directed spray to the base of the trees to avoid fruit contact.

Directions for use cont...

Vegetable Crops: Treat actively growing grass weeds as recommended in the table. Do not apply more than 1 litre/ha on vegetable crops. Where no previous experience is available on a particular crop, treat a small area before applying widely.

NB: ASPARAGUS – do not apply during the cutting period.

Forestry: (Radiata pine, Macrocarpa, Douglas fir). Treat actively growing grass seedlings as directed in the table but do not exceed 1 litre Vega herbicide per hectare. Tree Release: Spot Treatment: Use 3.5 ml Vega herbicide plus 10 ml emulsifiable crop mineral oil per litre of water. Apply 20 ml spray solution per square metre. To control broadleaf weeds and for residual weed control, apply in combination with a terbuthylazine herbicide at recommended label rates.

Grasses controlled and recommended use rates	
Grass Species	Rate litres/ha
Wild oats, annual and perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, barnyard grass, summer-grass, floating sweet grass, canary grass, bristle grass, volunteer cereals	0.25 - 0.5
Annual poa, smooth witchgrass, soft brome, phalaris, tall fescue, prairie grass, rippgut brome, brown top, barley grass N.B. Chewings fescue, Yorkshire fog and hairgrass will be suppressed but not controlled at these rates	0.5 - 1.0
Couch, paspalum, Indian doab	2.0 - 3.0

Withholding Periods: Vegetable crops – 5 weeks; White clover – 9 weeks; Legume crops – 3 weeks
NB: ASPARAGUS – do not apply during the cutting period.

Compatibility: Compatible in tank mixes with terbuthylazine and clopyralid. Otherwise do not apply in combination with other herbicides as efficacy may be reduced.

Application: Apply with conventional spraying equipment using 100-400 litres water per hectare. Use nozzles and pressures that produce a droplet size of 150-300 micrometers VMD. Refer to the manufacturers recommendations for the appropriate nozzle and pressure combinations. Use the higher water rate for dense grass infestations.

Resistant Weeds Warning: Naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to aryloxyphenoxypropionates (DIMS) herbicides can become more prevalent after many years of continuous use. To delay the onset of, or control resistant weeds, use in rotation with herbicides of a different mode of action. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use Adria New Zealand Limited accepts no liability for losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.