Telar®

Product
information sheet

// BEST USES
Telar® is a broad-spectrum selective herbicide that keeps invasive weeds out and promotes desirable plants.

// KEY STRENGTHS
Telar controls susceptible annual weeds by both foliar and root uptake. Telar can be used on railroads, utility, airports, fence lines and highway rights-of-way, amongst many more. In addition Telar can be used for selective weed control in rough turf in Eastern Canada.

// ATTRIBUTES

Efficacy
- Controls susceptible annual weeds by both foliar and root uptake
- Effects can be seen within 1-3 weeks
- Rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds
- Only for selective weed control in rough turf in Eastern Canada only

Length of Control
- Residual control of weeds germinating after spray application is achieved when Telar herbicide is carried into the root zone by rainfall
- Best control of annual, biennial and perennial weeds is obtained when weeds are actively growing, under 10 cm
- Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Telar herbicide

Usage
- Dry flowable granules within a water-soluble film that readily dissolves
- Convenient and easy to use packaging

Sustainability
- Low use rates reduce the chemical load on treated acres without compromising weed control

// RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Telar offers proven control to a variety of weed species and can be used in combination to control tough weeds. For best results apply to young actively growing weeds. For resistance management, Telar herbicide is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Telar herbicide and other Group 2 herbicides.

*Refer to the Telar Herbicide Label for more Resistant Management Strategies

// Active Ingredients	// Mode of Action	// Group	// Formulation	// Packaging
chlorsulfuron 75%	ALS inhibitor	2	dry flowable	case = 10 x 500 g

Weeds Controlled

at 15 g/ha +2,4-D	at 30 g/ha	at 40 g/ha plus	at 70 g/ha plus	at 120 g/ha plus
Redroot pigweed	Redroot pigweed	Wild Carrot	Russian thistle	Canada thistle
Russian pigweed	Prickly lettuce		Canada thistle†	Narrow-leaved hawk's beard
Shepherd's-purse	Shepherd's-purse		Wild strawberry†	Wild strawberry
Russian thistle	Scentless chamomile		Kochia	Sow thistle†
Lamb's-quarters	Lamb's-quarters		Perennial sow thistle	Dandelion
Volunteer rapeseed	Volunteer rapeseed		Dandelion†	Horsetail
Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard (spring seedlings)	Stork's bill		Horsetail	Wild rose†
Stork's bill	Wild mustard		Wild rose†	Wild buckwheat
Common ragweed	Hemp nettle		Common croundsel	Willow†
Kochia	Lady's-thumb		Sweet clover	Golden rod†
Prickly lettuce	Green smartweed		Golden rod†	
Wild mustard	Flixweed			
Ball mustard	Cow cockle			
Hemp nettle	Common groundsel			
Plantin	Corn spurry			
Lady's-thumb	Common chickweed			
Green smartweed	Stinkweed			
Flixweed				
Cow cockle				
Stinkweed				
Annual sunflower				
Sweet clover				

Broadleaf Weed Control in Non-Crop Land (where vegetation is not desirable).

†Suppression Only

Environmental Fate

Volatility	Half-Life in Soil (Days)	Half-Life in Water (Days)	Mode of Action: ALS Inhibitor
Non-Volatile	Chlorsulfuron: 14-320	Chlorsulfuron: 89-201	Chlorsulfuron stops cell division in plant roots and shoots which in turn causes the plant to stop growing.

Wildlife Safety Assessment

Based on acute contact studies, chlorsulfuron is classified as practically non-toxic to honey bees; direct risk to insects is minimal.

Human Safety Assessment

Acute Oral Toxicity	Acute Dermal Toxicity	Eye Irritation	Skin Irritation
LD_{50} (rat): 4,286 mg/kg	LD_{50} (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg	Slight irritation (rabbit)	Slight irritation (rabbit)

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