REJUVRA®

# Frequently asked questions about Rejuvra® herbicide

## What is Rejuvra and how does it work?

Rejuvra® herbicide (indaziflam) is a Group 29 herbicide that works as a preemergence, preventing seedling emergence by inhibiting root growth and cellulose formation in newly germinated weeds.

## How to use Rejuvra

### How does using Rejuvra improve the profitability of my operation?

Rejuvra improves profitability by protecting and increasing the forage your land produces over multiple seasons. By controlling invasive annual grasses like downy brome at the soil seed bank, Rejuvra allows desirable perennial grasses to reclaim space, moisture and nutrients.

More productive, higher-quality forage supports better cattle performance – more grazing days per acre, improved weight gains and reduced reliance on supplemental feed. With multiyear control from a single application, Rejuvra also lowers treatment frequency, labour and input costs. The result is a more productive rangeland that supports herd performance and improves return per acre over time.

### What kinds of weeds does Rejuvra control?

Rejuvra provides broad-spectrum preemergence control of annual grasses and broadleaves, with strong performance on invasive winter annual grasses such as downy brome, Japanese brome, feral rye and ventenata. It also controls certain annual broadleaf weeds like kochia.

### When should Rejuvra be applied for optimal results?

Apply Rejuvra before weed germination for best results. It requires 5–15 mm of rainfall within a few weeks to activate, with immediate rain improving performance. For winter annual grasses, apply in late summer/early fall (preemergence) or late fall/early spring (early postemergence); if seeds have already germinated, visible control will be delayed until the following year.

### What is the recommended application rate for Rejuvra?

The recommended application rate for Rejuvra is 375 mL/ha or 5 fl oz/A.

### How much water should be used?

Use enough water to achieve uniform soil coverage. For ground applications, the minimum is 94 L/ha (10 gal/A), with 250–500 L/ha (25–50 gal/A) recommended. For aerial applications, the minimum is 30 L/ha (3 gal/A), with 50 L/ha (5 gal/A) recommended. Applying below minimum volumes may reduce efficacy.

### How fast does Rejuvra start to show results?

Rejuvra begins working immediately on germinating seeds, but visible reductions in weed populations typically appear in the second growing season unless a postemergence herbicide is added. As a true preemergence herbicide, it must be in the soil at germination, so results may be delayed if early-season emergence is missed.

### Does Rejuvra negatively impact small mammals or pollinators?

Rejuvra has shown no negative impacts on small mammals or pollinators. Studies report no significant effects on small mammal diversity or reproduction, and treated areas often see increased flowering plant diversity that supports pollinators. Indaziflam has also shown generally neutral to positive effects on biological soil crusts.

# REJUVRA®

## Can Rejuvra be tank-mixed with other herbicides?

Yes. Because Rejuvra® herbicide has limited postemergence activity, it can be tank-mixed with postemergence herbicides like glyphosate or TruRange® herbicide to control existing weeds and broaden control. Always follow all label directions for each tank-mix partner.

## Can I graze livestock on treated rangeland?

Yes. Rejuvra is registered for rangeland and pastures (Crop Group 17) with no grazing or haying restrictions for livestock, including lactating animals, when used alone. Haying is restricted within 40 days of application. For tank mixes, consult the partner product labels for any additional restrictions.

## Should I use a surfactant when applying Rejuvra?

No. Rejuvra does not require a surfactant when applied alone as a preemergence herbicide. If tank-mixed with a partner that needs a surfactant, it will not reduce Rejuvra's effectiveness.

## Will Rejuvra harm my native grasses?

No. Rejuvra generally does not harm established native grasses, targeting annuals while sparing deep-rooted perennials. Avoid use on freshly seeded natives or very sandy soils.

## What PPE should be used with Rejuvra?

Wear chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks during mixing, application, cleanup and repairs. Gloves are not required for ground boom sprayers. Always follow label directions.

## Does applying Rejuvra in a pasture with a strong perennial understory help reduce erosion compared to treating degraded sites or not treating at all?

Applying Rejuvra in pastures with a strong perennial understory is ideal for ecosystem recovery and erosion prevention. Even on heavily infested sites, treatment is better than no treatment, as invasive annual grasses provide little soil stability, while Rejuvra enables establishment of deep-rooted, erosion-resistant perennials.

## Can heavy grazing or hoof shearing break the Rejuvra barrier?

Yes. Heavy grazing or soil compaction can damage Rejuvra's preemergence barrier, reducing its effectiveness, since it relies on an intact topsoil layer.

## What level of control is expected in high slash, thick thatch and rough fescue areas?

In thick thatch or high-litter areas, Rejuvra's initial control may be reduced since the herbicide may not reach the soil; thatch removal or higher water volumes can improve efficacy. In moist rough fescue sites with fertile soils and adequate precipitation, control is typically highly successful, supporting long-term restoration.

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