

Best practice: application advice

We recommend application with at least 75% drift reducing nozzles (DRN).

DRN is typically an air inclusion nozzle which creates larger droplets that contain small bubbles of air. This coarser droplet enables the spray to travel accurately from nozzle to target. On impact the bubble bursts leaving smaller droplets across the leaf for absorption. This means less drift and more deposit of product on to the target leaf. Travelling speed and water volume will determine the exact type of nozzle to use:

- Make the application in at least 200 litres water/hectare.
- Optimal travelling speed when spraying grassland is typically in the range of 8 to 10kph depending on field conditions.

* Ragwort label guidance

Where ragwort is present users should consult the Code of Practice on How to Prevent the Spread of Ragwort. Ragwort plants sprayed with this herbicide are more palatable and contain higher levels of toxins. Animals should be excluded from treated areas until any ragwort has completely recovered or died and there is no visible sign of the dead weed. Do not include treated ragwort in hay or silage crops.



Doxstar® Pro – is a concentrated formulation controlling all species of docks. Use on both grazing and silage ground.

See product label for full details.



For use with a boom sprayer



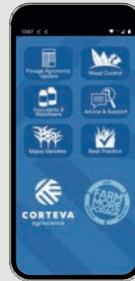
Doxstar® PRO

HERBICIDE

Controls docks, improves grass.



Forage knowledge on the go.



Free and easy to use, the Corteva Forage App is packed with information and tools to help you maximise your grass and maize crops. Simply scan the QR code.



For grassland advice call Whelehan Crop Protection on: **01 574 2410** or visit: **www.corteva.ie/forage** or email: **CropProtection@tpwhelehan.ie**
Follow us: **X@CortevaForage** or **@CortevaIE**

Whelehan
CROP PROTECTION

CORTEVA
agriscience

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. For further information including warning phrases and symbols refer to label. Triple rinse containers, puncture and invert to dry at time of use.

Authorisation Holder: Corteva Agriscience UK Limited, CPC2 Capital Park, Fulbourn, Cambridge CB21 5XE. Tel: +44 1462 457272. Marketing Company: Whelehan Crop Protection, Suite 11/12 Bunkilla Plaza, Braecourt Business Park, Clonsilla, Dublin 15, Co Dublin Ireland. Tel: 01 574 2410 Email: cropprotection@tpwhelehan.ie. ®, ™ Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies. Doxstar® Pro contains fluroxypyr and triclopyr.
©2024 Corteva. Supersedes all previous editions of this leaflet.

CORTEVA
agriscience

HERBICIDE

A concentrated formulation controlling all species of docks. Use on both grazing and silage ground. Very safe to grass.

Docks need controlling because:

- They compete with grass for space, light, nutrients and water – reducing grass yields
- Docks have only 65% of the feed value of grass
- They are unpalatable to stock. Docks in silage can affect fermentation and reduce overall quality.

Choose Doxstar Pro because it:



- Gives excellent control of broad-leaved dock, curled dock and chickweed
- Moves to the roots ensuring high levels of long-term control
- Can be used in silage fields, hay meadows and grazing pastures for significant benefits in forage yield and palatability
- Is very effective on seedling dock and common chickweed
- Is very safe to grass.

Thistle and Dock population can be calculated by counting the number of weeds in a 5 x 7 m block. One weed will represent 1% weed infestation.



SAC – trials data from the Scottish Agricultural College shows 10% weed infestation causes 10% YIELD LOSS

Key points:

Active ingredients	150 g/L fluroxypyr + 150 g/L triclopyr
Weeds controlled	 Docks Chickweed Dandelions
Application rate	2.0L/ha Or split dose of 1.0 L/ha followed by 1.0 L/ha in same calendar year or within 12 months
Maximum total dose	2.0L/ha per year
Water volume	300L – 400L/ha for high weed numbers or dense grass swards or 200L/ha if using low drift nozzles
Weed size	Rosette stage, 150–250mm across or high
Weed health	Weeds must be actively growing; free from disease or insect damage; not suffering from drought, waterlogging or nutrient deficiency
Stock exclusion	Keep livestock out of treated areas for at least 7 days*
Cutting interval	Minimum 21 days, ideally 28 days
Rainfastness	2 hours when applied to a dry leaf
Clover	Will be damaged; re-introduce after 6 weeks
Spray timing	 Too early Just right Too late

* In the absence of Ragwort

Treat target weeds at optimal size.

If they are too big then top and spray regrowth. This photo shows the target weed at optimal size.



Weeds controlled

Where we have knowledge of how our products might affect other grassland weeds we have detailed it in the following tables. These are not recommendations; just an indication of what control might be achieved. ▽ indicates information based on anecdotal or limited data, and as such the user bears the risk in respect of failures concerning efficacy and phytotoxicity.

Annual weeds

Bindweed (black)	Good control
Bristly ox-tongue	Moderate control
Charlock	Moderate control
Chickweed	Good control
Cleavers	Good control
Corn chamomile	Moderate control
Corn marigold	No control
Cranesbill	Good control
Dead-nettles	Good control
Fat-hen	Good control
Fool's parsley	Moderate control
Forget-me-not	Good control
Fumitory	Moderate control
Groundsel	No control
Hemp-nettle	Good control
Himalayan balsam	No control
Knotgrass	Moderate control
Mayweeds	Some control
Nettle (small)	Good control
Nightshade (black)	Good control
Orache	No control
Pale persicaria	Good control
Poppy	No control
Redshank	No control
Scarlet pimpernel	Good control
Shepherd's-purse	Moderate control
Speedwells	No control
Spurrey	No control
Wild radish	Moderate control
Yellow rattle	No control

Perennial weeds

Bindweed (field)	Good control
Bracken	No control
Bramble	Moderate control
Broom	Good control
Burdock	Moderate control
Buttercups	Some control
Cinquefoil (creeping)	No control
Clover, trefoil	Good control
Coltsfoot	Moderate control
Cow parsley	No control
Daisy (common)	Moderate control
Daisy (ox-eye)	No control
Dandelion	Good control
Docks	Good control
Gorse	Moderate control
Ground elder	Moderate control
Ground ivy	Good control
Hawthorn	Moderate control
Hemlock	No control
Hogweed	Some control
Horsetail (<i>Equisetum</i>)	No control
Japanese knotweed	No control
Knapweed (common)	No control
Lesser celandine	Moderate control
Mallow (common)	No control
Medick (black)	Good control
Mugwort (common)	Good control
Nettle (common)	Moderate control
Old man's beard	No control
Plantain (greater)	Moderate control
Plantain (ribwort)	Some control
Ragwort	No control
Rosebay willowherb	Good control
Rushes	No control
Self-heal	No control
Silverweed	No control
Sorrel (common)	Good control
Thistles	No control
Vetch, tare	Good control
Yarrow	Moderate control
Yellow/Flag Iris	No control

Weed control key

Good control
Moderate control
Some control
No control
No information
Anecdotal or limited information