

Best practice: application advice

Farmers must follow the Best Practice advice when using ProClova[®] XL

1 Use Drift reducing nozzles

- Drift reducing nozzles must be used
- Minimum 75% drift reducing.
- Check the DAFM STRIPE nozzle listings www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie and search STRIPE (Department of Agriculture and Marine)

2 Avoid intersecting water courses

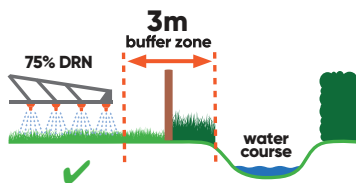
Do not apply to fields where an intersecting water course is present (this means where the land parcel slopes towards a watercourse and any surface water run-off would drain into that water course).

Risk of surface run-off



3 Maintain Buffer zones

When spraying fields with water courses respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 3m to these water courses.



See the ProClova[®] XL best practice guidelines for further details by scanning this QR code.



Clover safety:

A transitory effect (leaf deformation/growth inhibition) may be seen following application, but full recovery will follow. Do not apply to red clover until spring of the year after sowing. Do not spray stressed crops.

Weed control guide



Envy[®]

Use on newly sown leys where docks and/or chickweed are a particular problem.



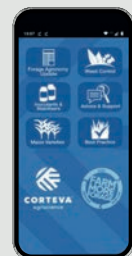
Pastor[®] Trio

Use on newly sown leys where thistles are a particular problem.



ProClova[®] XL

Use on newly sown leys where white clover preservation is key.



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
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Weed control in newly sown leys



Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. Pay attention to the risk indications and follow the safety precautions on the label. Triple rinse containers and invert to dry at time of use.

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Reseeding is an essential part of grassland management, but is expensive, so it is important that it is done correctly.

This guide aims to help farmers to understand the importance of weed control as a part of the reseed and new ley establishment process.

General Points:

- As soil cultivation disturbs the weed seedbank, it is vital to check new leys for weed infestation.
- The most common weed issues in a new reseed are annual weeds such as chickweed, redshank fat-hen, and seedling perennial weeds such as docks and thistles.
- Controlling docks and thistles in reseeds is more effective and cheaper than waiting for them to fully establish.
- Tackling grassland weeds early improves sward palatability and productivity.
- Chickweed and docks can easily out-compete young grass, so needs to be controlled.



CHICKWEED UNTREATED



TREATED WITH ENVY

- Always read the label before use.
- For optimum results spray weeds whilst actively growing and if possible before they flower, or top them first and spray regrowth.
- All products should be applied to grass using low drift nozzles, if possible:
 - Reduced risk of drift
 - Water volume can be reduced to just 200L water per ha.

See product labels for full details.

ProClova[®] XL

HERBICIDE

For use with a boom sprayer 

ProClova[®] XL is a clover-safe herbicide which kills key weeds in both newly sown leys and established grassland enabling you to build and preserve clover populations for longer.

- A NEW selective herbicide with a wide application window from March to October.
- Controls key seedling weeds in newly sown leys, namely Chickweed, Fat-hen, Redshank and seedling Docks.
- Can be used on grass leys containing red clover if applied in the year after establishment.
- Rate: 1 pack treats 3 ha (7.5ac)
85g ProClova + 165ml XL
- Timing: use from tillering stage of grass and clover must have 3 trifoliate leaves present

Envy[®]

HERBICIDE

For use with a boom sprayer 

- Controls Chickweed, Buttercups, Dandelions, Daisies, Docks and many more...
- Controls docks growing from live root fragments left over from previous crop.
- Apply to newly sown leys from 3 true leaves 1st February to 30th November.
- Excellent grass safety. Will kill clover.
- More effective control in cooler conditions than straight fluroxypyr.
- 3.0 lt pack. Rate for a new ley is 1.5 L/ha

Pastor[®] TRIO

HERBICIDE

For use with a boom sprayer 

- Controls Chickweed, Thistles, Buttercups, Dandelions, Daisies, Docks and many more...
- Apply to newly sown leys from 3 true leaves 1st February to 31st August.
- Excellent grass safety. Will kill clover.
- 3.0 lt pack. The rate for a new ley is 1.0 L/ha

Weeds controlled by these products

Where we have knowledge of how these products might affect common grassland weeds, we have detailed this 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

	Envy 1.5 L/ha	Pastor Trio 1.0 L/ha	ProClova XL 85g/ha + 0.165L/ha
Bindweed (black)	Good	Good	Good
Bristly ox-tongue	Good	Good	Good
Charlock	Good	Good	Good
Chickweed	Good	Good	Good
Cleavers	Good	Good	Good
Corn chamomile	Good	Good	Good
Corn marigold	Good	Good	Good
Cranesbill	Good	Good	Good
Dead-nettles	Good	Good	Good
Fat-hen	Good	Good	Good
Fool's parsley	Good	Good	Good
Forget-me-not	Good	Good	Good
Fumitory	Good	Good	Good
Groundsel	Good	Good	Good
Hemp-nettle	Good	Good	Good
Himalayan balsam	Good	Good	Good
Knotgrass	Good	Good	Good
Mayweeds	Good	Good	Good
Nettle (small)	Good	Good	Good
Nightshade (black)	Good	Good	Good
Orache	Good	Good	Good
Pale persicaria	Good	Good	Good
Poppy	Good	Good	Good
Redshank	Good	Good	Good
Scarlet pimpernel	Good	Good	Good
Shepherd's-purse	Good	Good	Good
Speedwells	Good	Good	Good
Spurrey	Good	Good	Good
Wild radish	Good	Good	Good
Yellow rattle	Good	Good	Good

Seedling perennial weeds

	Envy 1.5 L/ha	Pastor Trio 2.0 L/ha	ProClova XL 125g/ha + 0.25L/ha
Bindweed (field)	Good	Good	Good
Bracken	Good	Good	Good
Bramble	Good	Good	Good
Broom	Good	Good	Good
Burdock	Good	Good	Good
Buttercups	Good	Good	Good
Cinquefoil (creeping)	Good	Good	Good
Clover, trefoil	Good	Good	Good
Coltsfoot	Good	Good	Good
Cow parsley	Good	Good	Good
Daisy (common)	Good	Good	Good
Daisy (ox-eye)	Good	Good	Good
Dandelion	Good	Good	Good
Docks	Good	Good	Good
Gorse	Good	Good	Good
Ground elder	Good	Good	Good
Ground ivy	Good	Good	Good
Hawthorn	Good	Good	Good
Hemlock	Good	Good	Good
Hogweed	Good	Good	Good
Horsetail (Equisetum)	Good	Good	Good
Japanese knotweed	Good	Good	Good
Knapweed (common)	Good	Good	Good
Lesser celandine	Good	Good	Good
Mallow (common)	Good	Good	Good
Medick (black)	Good	Good	Good
Mugwort (common)	Good	Good	Good
Nettle (common)	Good	Good	Good
Old man's beard	Good	Good	Good
Plantain (greater)	Good	Good	Good
Plantain (ribwort)	Good	Good	Good
Ragwort	Good	Good	Good
Rosebay willowherb	Good	Good	Good
Rushes	Good	Good	Good
Self-heal	Good	Good	Good
Silverweed	Good	Good	Good
Sorrel (common)	Good	Good	Good
Thistles	Good	Good	Good
Vetch, tare	Good	Good	Good
Yarrow	Good	Good	Good
Yellow/Flag Iris	Good	Good	Good

Weed control key

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