

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.

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.



Forefront® T – delivers the highest levels of control of docks, thistles, nettles, ragwort, buttercups and dandelions. It can only be used on grazing ground or after last cut of silage. Manure restrictions apply.

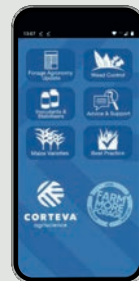
Seek advice before use. See product label for full details.



For use with a boom sprayer



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**

Forefront® T

HERBICIDE

Better weed control, better grazing.



Whelehan
CROP PROTECTION

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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, Bracetown Business Park, Clonee, Dublin 15, Co Dublin Ireland. Tel: 01 574 2410 Email: cropprotection@tpwhelehan.ie * Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies. Forefront® T contains aminopyralid and triclopyr.
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HERBICIDE

The widest spectrum and most effective herbicide available to grassland farmers. It is very safe to grass.

Control grassland weeds because:

- They compete with grass for space, light, nutrients and water
- They are unpalatable to stock
- Thistles can lead to a greater incidence of Orf
- Ragwort poses a serious threat to livestock health and reduces grazing.

Choose Forefront T because it:

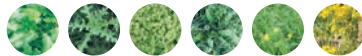
- Is the best available weed control solution in cattle and/or sheep grazed grassland
- Can also be used on silage ground after the last cut of the year
- It moves to the roots ensuring high levels of long-term weed control
- Gives excellent grass safety.

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	30 g/L aminopyralid + 240 g/L triclopyr
Weeds controlled	 Docks, Thistles, Nettles, Dandelions, Buttercups, Ragwort and more
Application rate	2.0L/ha
Maximum total dose	2.0L/ha per year
Water volume	200L – 300L/ha for high weed numbers or dense grass swards or down to 200L/ha if using drift reducing nozzles
Application timing	Only use between 1st March and 31st July. For applications made between 1st March and 31st May, 1 application may be made per calendar year. For applications made between 1st June and 31st July, only 1 application may be made in a 2-year period
Weed size	
Broadleaved dock and Curled dock	Rosette stage, 150mm to 250mm across or high
Common nettle	Actively growing, up to 300mm high
Creeping thistle and Spear thistle	Rosette stage, 150 to 250mm across or high
Creeping thistle and dandelion	Actively growing, before flowering
Ragwort	Rosette stage, up to 200mm 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	7 days in the absence of ragwort* – only use on grazing ground grazed by cattle or sheep*
Cutting interval	Do not use Forefront T on fields to be cut for silage, hay or haylage unless it is after the last cut
Rainfastness	1 hour when applied to a dry leaf
Clover	Will be damaged; re-introduce after 4 months
Reseeding Interval	Grass 4 weeks Clover 4 months
Rolling / harrowing interval	Avoid for 10 days before and/or 7 days after application

* In the absence of Ragwort

*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.



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	Good control
Charlock	No control
Chickweed	Good control
Cleavers	Good control
Corn chamomile	Good control
Corn marigold	Good 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	Good control
Hemp-nettle	No control
Himalayan balsam	No control
Knotgrass	Moderate control
Mayweeds	Good control
Nettle (small)	Moderate control
Nightshade (black)	Moderate control
Orache	Good control
Pale persicaria	Good control
Poppy	Good control
Redshank	No control
Scarlet pimpernel	Good control
Shepherd's-purse	Good control
Speedwells	Some control
Spurrey	No control
Wild radish	Good control
Yellow rattle	Good control

Perennial weeds

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

Weed control key

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