About Corteva Agriscience™

- A global leader in seed and crop protection created from the former agricultural businesses of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont and Pioneer
- A strong portfolio comprising grassland & maize crop protection, silage inoculants and maize seed
- Corteva's significant investment in innovative science to find and develop new solutions is helping livestock farmers achieve their grassland and forage crop potential

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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Marketing Company: Whelehan Crop Protection, Suite 11/12 Bunkilla Plaza, Bracetown Business Park, Clonee, Co. Meath, Ireland.
Tel: 01 4688900 Email: cropprotection@tpwhelehan.ie

Doxstar®Pro contains fluroxypyr and triclopyr.

CORTEVA™ agriscience

For use with a boom sprayer

DoxstarPro is a concentrated formulation controlling all species of docks. Use on both grazing and silage ground.

See product label for full details.

To download the Corteva Grassland App, visit your device App Store and search for "Corteva Grassland".
You need to register the app on each individual device.
The desktop version for Ireland is available at: https://grassland.farming.co.uk/#/mainMenu

Whelehan CROP PROTECTION

@TPWCrop

whelehancropprotection.com

For grassland advice call Whelehan Crop Protection on: 01 4688900 or visit: www.corteva.ie/grassland or email: cropprotection@tpwhelehan.ie

*** 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

HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Doxstar® PRO

HERBICIDE

For use with a boom sprayer

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 DoxstarPro because it:

- Gives excellent control of broadleaved 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.

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

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

Key points:

Product	**DoxstarPro**
Active ingredients	150 g/L fluroxypyr + 150 g/L triclopyr
Weeds controlled	Broadleaved dock, curled dock, common chickweed
Application rate	2.0 L/ha
Maximum total dose	2.0 L/ha per year
Water volume	300lt – 400lt/ha for high weed numbers or dense grass swards or 200 L/ha if using low drift nozzles
Weed size	Rosette stage, 150 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
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

Weeds controlled by DoxstarPro

Where we have knowledge of how DoxstarPro 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)	Fool's parsley	Orache
Bindweed (field)	Forget-me-not	Pale persicaria
Bristly ox-tongue	Fumitory	Poppy
Charlock	Groundsel	Redshank
Chickweed	Hemp-nettle	Scarlet pimpernel
Cleavers	Himalayan balsam	Shepherd's-purse
Corn chamomile	Knotgrass (4TL)	Speedwells
Corn marigold	Mayweeds	Spurrey
Cranesbill	Nettle (small)	Wild radish
Dead-nettles	Nightshade (black)	Yellow rattle
Fat-hen (2TL)		

Perennial weeds

Bramble	Ground elder	Old man's beard
Broom	Ground ivy	Plantain (greater)
Burdock	Hawthorn	Plantain (ribwort)
Buttercups	Hemlock	Ragwort
Cinquefoil	Hogweed (giant)	Rosebay willowherb
Clover, trefoil	Horsetail *(Equisetum)*	Rushes
Coltsfoot	Japanese knotweed	Self-heal
Cow parsley	Knapweed (common)	Silverweed
Daisy (common)	Lesser celandine	Sorrel (common)
Daisy (ox-eye)	Mallow	Thistles
Dandelion	Medick	Vetch, tare
Docks	Mugwort	Yarrow
Gorse	Nettle (common)	Yellow/Flag Iris

Weed control key			
	Good control		No control
	Moderate control		No information
	Some control		Anecdotal or limited information
		TL	= true leaves