

# Better weed control, better grazing.

grow great  
grass



## Forefront® T

### HERBICIDE

For use with a boom sprayer



**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 7m block. One weed will represent 1% weed infestation.**



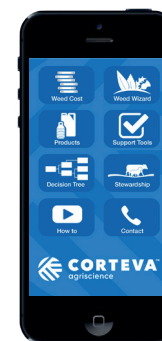
SAC – trials data from the Scottish Agricultural College shows 10% weed infestation causes 10% YIELD LOSS



**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.**



To download the 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 is available at: [www.grassland.farming.co.uk](http://www.grassland.farming.co.uk).

**For grassland advice call the Technical Hotline on: 0800 689 8899 or visit: [www.corteva.co.uk/grassland](http://www.corteva.co.uk/grassland) or email: [ukhotline@corteva.com](mailto:ukhotline@corteva.com)**

#### \*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 by Forefront T

Where we have knowledge of how Forefront T might affect weeds we have detailed it in the following tables. These are for guidance only not recommendations, giving 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	Medick	Wild radish
Dead-nettles	Nettle (small)	Yellow rattle
Fat-hen (2TL)	Nightshade (black)	

## Perennial weeds

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

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

## Key points:

Active ingredients	30 g/L aminopyralid + 240 g/L triclopyr
Weeds controlled	 Docks, Thistles, Nettle, Dandelions, Buttercups, Ragwort and more
Pack	5.0 litre PET
Application rate	2.0 L/ha
Maximum total dose	2.0 L/ha per year
Maximum number of applications	One per year
Application timing	When weeds are at the correct size and actively growing
Water volume	200 L/ha OR 300 L/ha for high weed numbers or dense grass swards, or down to 200 L/ha if using low drift nozzles
Buffer zone	LERAP B
Weed health	Weeds must be actively growing; free from disease or insect damage; not suffering from drought, waterlogging or nutrient deficiency
Weed size	<p><b>Broadleaved dock and curled dock</b></p> <p>Rosette stage, 150 to 250mm across or high</p> <p><b>Creeping thistle and spear thistle</b></p> <p>Rosette stage, 150 to 250mm across or high</p> <p><b>Common nettle</b></p> <p>Actively growing, up to 300mm high</p> <p><b>Creeping buttercup and dandelion</b></p> <p>Actively growing, before flowering</p> <p><b>Ragwort</b></p> <p>Rosette stage, up to 200mm across or high</p>
Post-treatment stock exclusion	7 days in the absence of Ragwort*. – only use on grazing ground grazed by cattle or sheep

Cutting Interval (Pre-treatment)	Leave 14 – 21 days to allow sufficient regrowth of both grass and weeds
Cutting Interval (Post-treatment)	Do not use Forefront T on fields to be cut for silage, hay or haylage, unless it is after the last cut
Manure	If manure is generated, keep it on the farm and apply to grazing grassland
Rolling / harrowing interval	Avoid for 10 days before and/or 7 days after application
Rainfastness	1 hour when applied to a dry leaf
Clover	Will be damaged or killed
Re-seeding interval	Grass 1 month Clover 4 months

## About Corteva Agriscience™

- A global leader in seed and crop protection created from the former agricultural businesses of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont and Pioneer
- Pronounced Kohr-Teh-Vah. Corteva is made up from two names; Cor and Teva. Cor means 'heart' and Teva means 'nature'
- A strong portfolio comprising grassland and 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