Key points:
- Always read the label in full before use
- Target weeds at the right size
- Wear suitable protective clothing when spraying – gloves, coveralls and rubber boots
- 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 these herbicides 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 or untreated ragwort when making hay or silage

Follow up treatments are sometimes needed:
- Not all weeds are at their ideal treatment size at the same time
- The visible weed above ground can be small compared with often extensive root systems below ground
- Large numbers of weeds can shade each other
- Grassland with large weed populations often holds higher levels of weed seed in the soil
- Removal of weeds can leave bare patches of ground ideal for further germination of weed seeds

About Corteva Agriscience™
- A global leader in seed and crop protection created from the former agricultural businesses of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont and Pioneer
- Pronounced Koor-Teh-Vah. Corteva is made up from two names: Cor and Teva. Cor means ‘heart’ and Teva means ‘nature’
- 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. For further information including warning phrases and symbols refer to label.

An occupier has a responsibility to prevent invasive non-native plants on their land from spreading into the wild, and to prevent harmful weeds on their land from spreading on to a neighbour’s property.

Invasive non-native plants are species which have been introduced to the UK that have the ability to outcompete our native flora; Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed. Harmful weeds are native species which have been deemed to cause a problem to farming such as ragwort.

**RAGWORT**
*Senecio jacobaea*

- Tends to occur in poor quality pastures which are fairly open in nature due to poaching, poor quality soils and over or under grazing
- Ragwort is a biennial, occurring as a rosette in the first year that in its second year sends up one or more leafy unbranched stems
- Flowers from June until late October. The seeds have a downy appendage making them readily dispersible
- Can also behave as a perennial by flowering every year after damage to the crown from cutting, poaching or damage by machinery or incomplete/ineffective hand pulling in dry weather
- **Use Forefront T for the best possible levels of long-term control of ragwort in grassland that is grazed by cattle or sheep**

**HOGWEED (GIANT)**
*Heracleum mantegazzianum*

- Introduced as a garden ornamental plant but now common across much of UK
- Spreads by seeds
- Sap can cause blistering of human skin following exposure to sunlight
- Grows up to 5 metres tall, with a large umbrella shaped flower
- Immature plants can be confused with some other native species, particularly hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*)
- **Use Grazon Pro for spot treatment**

**GORSE**
*Ulex spp.*

- There are three species of gorse in Britain; *Ulex europaeus, Ulex gallii* and *Ulex minor*
- Can grow to a height of more than 3 metres
- A mature infestation can produce up to 6 million seeds per hectare per year
- Seed pods can shoot seeds up to a distance of 5 metres, resulting in rapid spread of this weed
- Control can take several years of follow up treatments
- Can encroach if left unmanaged
- **Treat between June and August when plants are actively growing**
- **Use Grazon Pro for spot treatment**

**BRAMBLE**
*Rubus fructiosus*

- Long, thorny arching stems bearing blackberry fruits
- Widespread throughout the UK
- For best results use between June and August when plants are actively growing but before they begin to senesce
- **Use Grazon Pro for spot treatment**

**BRACKEN**
*Pteridium aquilinum*

- A coarse, invasive fern, typically found in moorland environments
- Toxic to livestock and is linked to cancers in humans
- **Forefront T will give useful suppression of bracken**

**BROOM**
*Cytisus scoparius*

- A perennial leguminous shrub which is similar in appearance to gorse but without the spines
- Typically grows 1-3 metres in height
- Spreads by seed pods shooting seeds from the parent plant
- Can be invasive in poorer pastures
- **Treat when growing vigorously between June and August**
- **Use Grazon Pro for spot treatment**

**HIMALAYAN BALSAM**
*Impatiens glandulifera*

- A tall, attractive annual herb with ‘explosive’ seed heads. Grows up to 3 metres tall
- Introduced as a garden plant and now widespread in the UK, particularly along rivers and other damp areas
- Spreads by seeds easily carried by wind and water
- Seed pods can shoot seeds up to a distance of 7 metres
- Dense stands along riverbanks can impede water flow*
- Die back of extensive stands over winter can leave river banks bare and exposed to erosion*
- **Use Grazon Pro for spot treatment**

**JAPANESE KNOTWEED**
*Fallopia japonica*

- Tall herbaceous perennial with bamboo like stems
- Introduced, now common and widespread across the UK
- Spreads by fragments of rhizome or stem. Does not produce seed in the UK
- Outcompetes native flora, can contribute to river bank erosion and increased risk of flooding*. Can cause significant delays and costs in building development as well as causing structural damage
- For best results use when plants are actively growing, are less than 1 metre high and have good foliage cover
- **Use Grazon Pro for spot treatment or Forefront T for boom application**

**Gorse**: *Ulex europaeus, Ulex gallii and Ulex minor*.

*DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1 m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand-held sprayers to fall within 1 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body. Aim spray away from water.*