

# Leystar kills weeds down to their roots.

grow great grass



# Leystar<sup>®</sup>

## HERBICIDE

For use with a boom sprayer



Leystar is very safe to grass and controls a wide range of broad-leaved weeds and can be used on new sown leys, established grass, grass grown for seed, maize, cereals and cereals undersown with grass.

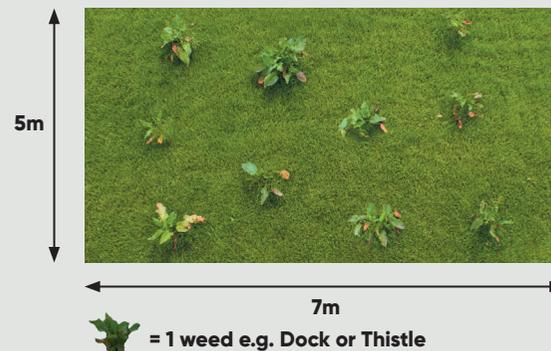
### Control grassland weeds because:

- They compete with grass for space, light, nutrients and water
- They are unpalatable to stock
- Thistles can facilitate the spread of Orf
- Chickweed and Docks can affect fermentation and reduce the quality of silage

### Choose Leystar because it:

- Gives excellent control of Chickweed, Thistles, Buttercups, Dandelions, Daisies and Docks
- Has a short post-treatment stock withdrawal period of just 7-days
- Does not hold back grass growth after application.

**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



Leystar is a selective herbicide for new sown leys, including grass for seed, where thistles are a particular problem.

**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 Leystar

Where we have knowledge of how Leystar 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. **T** 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 – Leystar at 1.0 L/ha

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

#### Perennial weeds – Leystar at 2.0 L/ha

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	
<span style="background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Good control	<span style="background-color: #FFDAB9; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> No control
<span style="background-color: #FFDAB9; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Moderate control	<span style="background-color: #FFFACD; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> No information
<span style="background-color: #ADD8E6; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Some control	<span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Anecdotal or limited information
	TL = true leaves

### Key points:

<b>Active ingredients</b>	100 g / litre fluroxypyr + 80 g / litre clopyralid + 2.5 g / litre florasulam
<b>Weeds controlled</b>	Chickweed, Thistles, Buttercups, Dandelions, Daisies, Docks, Mayweeds, Charlock, Chickweed and Cleavers
<b>Pack</b>	2.0 litre PET
<b>Application rate</b>	1.0 L/ha new sown leys, grass for seed, maize, cereals and cereals undersown with grass. 1.5-2.0 L/ha on established grass.
<b>Maximum total dose</b>	1.0 L/ha new sown leys, grass for seed, maize, cereals and cereals undersown with grass. 1.5-2.0 L/ha on established grass.
<b>Maximum number of applications</b>	One per year
<b>Application timing</b>	New sown Leys and grass for seed: 1st February to 31st August and 7 days prior to harvest Established grass: end September and 7 days prior to harvest Forage maize: before 7 leaves unfolded and before 30th June Cereals and cereals undersown with grass: from 1st February once the crop has reached the 3 leaf stage up to and including GS39 or until 30th June
<b>Water volume</b>	200L/ha on new sown leys. 200 L/ha to 400 L/ha (for high weed numbers or dense grass swards) in Established Grass or down to 200 L/ha if using low drift nozzles Maize 150-400 L/ha, Cereals and cereals undersown with grass 80-250 L/ha
<b>Buffer zone</b>	LERAP B
<b>Weed health</b>	Weeds must be actively growing; free from disease or insect damage; not suffering from drought, waterlogging or nutrient deficiency
<b>Post-treatment stock exclusion</b>	7 days after treatment in the absence of Ragwort*. 14 days for high populations of buttercup

<b>Cutting Interval (Pre-treatment)</b>	Leave 14 - 21 days to allow sufficient regrowth of both grass and weeds
<b>Cutting Interval (Post-treatment)</b>	To allow maximum translocation to the weed roots, do not cut grass for 28 days
<b>Rolling / harrowing interval</b>	Avoid for 10 days before and/or 7 days after application
<b>Rainfastness</b>	2 hours when applied to a dry leaf
<b>Clover</b>	Will be killed or severely checked; can be re-introduce after 3 months
<b>Sprayer tank cleaning</b>	Use All Clear Extra
<b>Re-seeding interval</b>	Grass 4 weeks Clover 3 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