

A new & exciting post-emergence herbicide for use on both forage & grain maize. It controls a wide range of both grass and broad-leaved weeds with few following crop restrictions.

Key facts

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| Product Registration Number: | MAPP 20797 |
| Active Ingredient: | 541.58g as/kg dicamba, 62.47g as/kg nicosulfuron & 31.25g as/kg rimsulfuron and 31.25 g/kg isoxadifen-ethyl safener (HRAC Group B and O herbicides) |
| Pack size: | 2.4 Kg (treats 5 ha). 4 packs in a case. |
| Formulation: | Water dispersible granule |
| Crops: | Forage maize and grain maize |
| Maximum Individual Dose: | 480 g/ha |
| Maximum Total Dose: | 480 g/ha |
| Timing: | From 2 up to and including 9 leaves unfolded (BBCH 12- 19) Apply between 1 st May and 31 st July |
| Water Volumes: | 200-400 L/ha |
| Spray Quality: | Medium/coarse as defined by BCPC |
| Buffer Zone: | 5m, reducible to 1m if a dry ditch |

Best use advice

- Must be applied with an adjuvant that is classified as 95.0 % w/w oil (rapeseed triglycerides)
- Rainfast in 4 hours
- Principal[®] Forte contains nicosulfuron and rimsulfuron, sulfonylurea (ALS inhibitor) herbicides which work mainly by contact action and are most effective if applied when the weeds are small and actively growing.
- Weeds germinating after treatment may not be adequately controlled.
- Good spray cover of the weeds must be obtained for best results. Susceptible plants cease growth almost immediately after application and symptoms can be seen from two weeks after application.
- Weed control may be reduced when soil conditions are very dry.
- Principal Forte should not be applied to any crop suffering from stress as a result of drought, waterlogging, low temperatures, pest or disease attack, nutrient or lime deficiency or other factors reducing crop growth. Applications to stressed crops may lead to incidences of persistent crop damage.
- Transient yellowing and/ or crop stunting may be seen from 1-2 weeks after treatment, this is quickly outgrown and has no impact on yield.
- Do not use Principal Forte on crops under-sown with grasses, clover or other legumes or any other broad-leaved crop.
- To avoid subsequent injury to other crops, all spraying equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using a proprietary tank cleaner.

Following Crops

- In a normal rotation only winter cereals can be drilled in the same calendar year of application. It is recommended to plough first. Ryegrass is also a supported following crop and can be planted without concern.
- Spring cereals, ryegrass, OSR, potato, sugar beet, peas or soybeans can be planted in the spring following application.

Crop Failure

- In the event of crop failure only maize and cereals can be planted after a period of at least 75 days after application. It is recommended to plough first.

Weed Spectrum

Where we have knowledge of how Principal Forte might affect weeds we have detailed it in the following table. ▲ indicates information based on anecdotal or limited data and is only indicative and should not be considered as a recommendation for use on the part of Corteva Agriscience. The user assumes full responsibility for use on these weeds.

The susceptibility rating of weeds in the following table are from the cotyledon to 4 leaf stage with good spray cover and growing conditions. Weeds germinating after treatment may not be adequately controlled.

| Grass weeds | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Annual Meadow Grass | ▲ | Cockspur / Barnyard Grass | | Ryegrass | ▲ |
| Blackgrass | ▲ | Couch | | Volunteer cereals | ▲ |
| Brome spp. | ▲ | Crab / Hairy finger grass | | Wild Oats | ▲ |
| Bent spp. | ▲ | Fescue spp. | ▲ | Millet | ▲ |
| Green bristle grass/Foxtail | | | | | |
| Broad-leaved weeds | | | | | |
| Bindweed (black) | ▲ | Fat hen | | Redshank | ▲ |
| Bindweed (field) | ▲ | Groundsel | ▲ | Shepherd's Purse | ▲ |
| Charlock | ▲ | Knotgrass | ▲ | Small nettle | ▲ |
| Chickweed | ▲ | Mayweed | ▲ | Sow thistle | ▲ |
| Cleavers | ▲ | Nightshade (black) | ▲ | Speedwell | ▲ |
| Cranesbill | ▲ | Orache | ▲ | Thorn apple | ▲ |
| Dead-nettle, red | ▲ | Pale persicaria | ▲ | Volunteer potatoes | |
| Dock (seedling) | | Thistle, creeping (seedling) | ▲ | Common amaranth | |

Key

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|--|------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| | Good control | ▲ | Anecdotal / limited information |
| | Moderate control | TL | True leaves |
| | Some control | | No information |