

180 mm

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Susceptibility Weed Optimum timing of application Crop Newly sown Susceptible Broad-leaved dock* leys Common chickweed Shepherd's purse Mayweed spp Actively growing, before flowering and less Redshank than 100 mm in height or diameter Hoaweed Moderately Fat hen susceptible Knotgras Black bindweed * seedling plants controlled only Grassland use notes Weeds must be actively growing at the time of application to ensure good control. Application to plants where dry soil conditions have led to moisture stress could result in reduced levels of control. levels of control. For optimum results wait for at least 21 days following treatment before cutting for hay or silage. For optimum results spray when overnight temperatures are forecast to be above 8°C for a period of 3 days before and 3 days after proposed application date. Very occasionally some growth inhibition of the grass may occur after application. This is transitory and quickly outgrown. White Clover PROCLOVA can be applied to swards containing white clover. Application can cause visual symptoms such as deformation and growth inhibition but symptoms are transitory with full recovery thereafter.

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If applying to newly sown leys, wait until white clover has reached the 3-trifoliate leaf stage before application.

Application in the spring is recommended for quicker recovery of the clover.

Red Clover

PROCLOVA can be applied to swards containing red clover, after it has reached the 3-trifoliate leaf stage, in the spring of the **year after** planting.

PROCLOVA application to red clover can cause similar visual symptoms to those described for white clover.

Red clover is more sensitive compared to white clover which means recovery will take longer.

Rolling / Harrowing Interval

DO NOT roll or harrow grass for 10 days before or 7 days after application.

Grazing Interval

Livestock must be kept out of treated areas for at least 7 days following treatment.

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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PROCLOVA contains the active ingredients florpyrauxifen-benzyl and amidosulfuron. Florpyrauxifenbenzyl is a member of the arylpicolinate family of synthetic auxins (Group 4 according to HRAC classification) and the risk of developing resistance to this active is low. Amidosulfuron is an ALS inhibitor, also classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee as Group 2 and the risk of developing resistance to this active is high. To reduce the risk of developing resistance or where



resistance to sulfonylurea herbicides is suspected applications should be made to young, actively growing weeds. The use of cultural methods of control and herbicides with non-ALS modes of action within the cropping season and/or throughout the cropping rotation will help reduce the risk of developing resistance.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION <u>NEWLY SOWN LEYS (from beginning of tillering stage (BBCH 20) up to 90% ground cover or</u> <u>less than 1 year old</u>)

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Time of application PROCLOVA can be applied to newly sown leys from beginning of tillering stage (BBCH 20) between 1st April and 31st October. If clover is present, ensure it has reached 3 trifoliate leaves (BBCH 13) before application.

Application timing is crucial tor good control. Applications must be made to weeds that are actively growing at the time of application.

Rate of application

ICLOVA + 0 165 litres of XL Adjuvant (PCS N

Apply 85 grams of PROCLOVA + 0.165 litres of XL Adjuvant (PCS No. 92492) in 200 litres of water per hectare.

ESTABLISHED GRASSLAND (more than 90% ground cover or older than 1 year)

Application timing

PROCLOVA can be applied to established grassland between 1st March and 31st October. Application timing is crucial for good control. Applications must be made when weeds are actively growing before and immediately after application.

If the grass (and hence the weeds) has been cut or grazed, leave for 2 to 3 weeks to allow sufficient regrowth to occur before spraying. It is important that there is sufficient weed leaf area for the

uptake of the herbicide. On large well-established weeds, and where there is a large reservoir of seed in the soil, a further control programme in the following year may be required. If large mature docks are present or there is significant leaf damage, consider topping and spraying regrowth 2 to 3 weeks later to optimise control.

Rate of application

Apply 125 grams of PROCLOVA + 0.25 litres of XL Adjuvant (PCS No. 92492) in 200 litres of water per hectare.

FOLLOWING CROPS / CROP FAILURE

After 4 months maize, cereals, grass, winter oilseed rape or potatoes can be planted. After 14 months fodder beet can be planted.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Application equipment

PROCLOVA should be applied through a hydraulic boom sprayer provided it is in good working order and has been calibrated according to the manufacturers' recommendations.

Mixing

Half fill the spray tank with clean water, start agitation and then add the required amount of PROCLOVA. Continue filling the tank with clean water, add the required amount of XL Adjuvant (PCS No. 92492) and maintain agitation during filling to the required volume. Maintain agitation during filling, while spraying and during any stoppages.

Mix up only sufficient spray volume for the area to be treated and use the spray immediately.

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