# Outstanding control of docks, nettles and thistles.

**grow great grass**

## Pas® · Tor®

Agronomy Pack

For use with a boom sprayer

### HERBICIDE

**Apply 1.0 L/ha of Pas and 1.0 L/ha of Tor together in a mix to get a wide spectrum grassland herbicide giving excellent control of dock, thistle and nettles. 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
- Docks in silage can affect fermentation and reduce quality
- Reduce the available grazing.

**Use the Pas•Tor agronomy pack because it:**

- Delivers excellent control of broadleaved dock, curled dock, creeping thistle, spear thistle and common nettle
- Moves to the roots ensuring high levels of long-term control
- Is very safe to grass.

**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.**

5m

7m
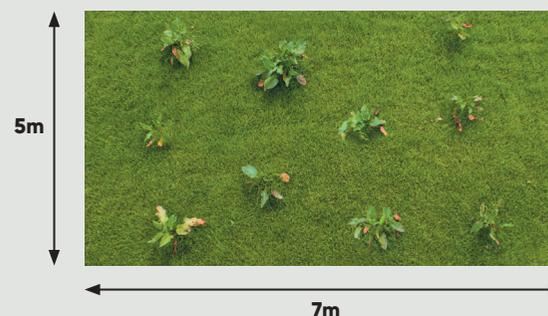
= 1 weed e.g. dock or thistle

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

**Pas** and **Tor** are physically compatible and can be applied as a convenience tank mix when each is mixed together at 1.0 L/ha.

**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.

**For grassland advice call the Technical Hotline on: 0800 689 8899 or visit: www.corteva.co.uk/grassland or email: 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.

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## Weeds controlled with the Pas•Tor agronomy pack

Where we have knowledge of how a mix of 1.0 L of Pas and 1.0 L of Tor 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 (*Equisetum*) | 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**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | No control |
| | Good control | No information |
| | Moderate control | Anecdotal or limited information |
| | Some control | TL = true leaves |

## Key points:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Active ingredients** | Pas 150 g/L fluroxypyr + 150 g/L triclopyr Tor 200 g/L clopyralid + 200 g/L triclopyr |
| **Weeds controlled** | Docks, Thistles, Chickweed, Dandelions and Nettles |
| **Pack** | 2 x 2litre PET |
| **Application rate** | Alone: Pas 2.0 L/ha<br>Alone: Tor 1.0 L/ha<br>Tank-mix: Pas 1.0 L/ha + Tor 1.0 L/ha |
| **Maximum total dose** | Pas: 2.0 L/ha/annum<br>Tor: 1.0 L/ha/annum |
| **Maximum number of applications** | One per year |
| **Application timing** | Between 1st March and 31st October<br>Pas: As per Tor when applied in tank-mix<br>Tor: 1st March to 31st October or 7 days before grazing or Harvest |
| **Water volume** | 300 L/ha or 400 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**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Broadleaved and curled dock** | Rosette stage, 150-250mm across or high |

Too early — Just right — Too late

| | |
|---|---|
| **Creeping and spear thistle** | Rosette stage, 150-250mm across or high |

Too early — Just right — Too late

| | |
|---|---|
| **Common nettle** | Actively growing, before flowering |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Post-treatment stock exclusion** | 7 days after treatment in the absence of Ragwort* |
| **Cutting Interval (Pre-treatment)** | Leave 14 - 21 days to allow sufficient regrowth of both grass and weeds |
| **Cutting Interval (Post-treatment)** | To allow maximum translocation to the weed roots, do not cut grass for 28 days |
| **Rolling / harrowing interval** | Avoid for 10 days before and/or 7 days after application |
| **Rainfastness** | 2 hours when applied to a dry leaf |
| **Clover** | Will be damaged or killed; can be re-introduced after 6 weeks |
| **Re-seeding interval** | Grass 6 weeks<br>Clover 6 weeks |

### 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

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