

Doxstar Pro[®] is for control of docks in established grassland.

Key facts

Product Registration Number:	PCS No. 05459
Active Ingredient:	150 g/litre fluroxypyr + 150 g/litre triclopyr (HRAC Group 4 Herbicides)
Pack Size:	2 litres
Formulation:	Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)
Maximum Individual Dose:	2.0 l/ha
Maximum Total Dose:	2.0 l/ha
Latest Timing:	Leave a minimum of 7 days before grazing. To optimise root kill and longer-term dock control, a minimum of 28 days should be observed before cutting silage to allow time for the spray to work
Water Volumes:	300-400 l/ha. Can be reduced down to 200 l/ha with low drift nozzles
Spray Quality:	Medium as defined by BCPC
Rainfastness:	2 hours

Key benefits

- Excellent control of broad-leaved dock and curled dock in established grassland.
- Doxstar Pro is translocated to the roots ensuring long-term control.
- Use in silage fields, hay meadows and grazing pastures for significant benefits in both yield and forage palatability.
- Stock grazing can resume 7 days after application
 - This may need to be longer if foliage of poisonous weeds (such as ragwort) are present
- Won't hold back grass growth after application.

Best use advice

- For use only in established grassland (>12 months).
- For best results apply when docks are actively growing and at the optimum growth stage:



Too early



Just right
Rosette (150-250 mm)



Too late

- Apply at 2.0 l/ha for the control of broad-leaved docks and curled docks in addition to a wide range of annual and perennial weeds.
- Use at least 300 l/ha of water or 400 l/ha of water where weeds are large or where grass cover is dense
 - Water volumes can be reduced down to 200 l/ha if using low drift nozzles.
- Allow 2-3 weeks after cutting before applications of Doxstar Pro are made to allow sufficient re-growth.
- Clover can be stitched in as soon as 6 weeks after application. Grass seed can be stitched in 4 weeks after application.
- After application, livestock must be excluded for at least 7 days and an interval of at least 28 days should be observed before cutting.
- DO NOT mix with phenoxy herbicides – this may compromise translocation of Doxstar Pro to the roots.

Weed spectrum

Annual Weeds	2.0 l/ha	Perennial Weeds	2.0 l/ha
Bindweed (black)	◆ 6TL/50mm	Bindweed (field)	◆
Bristly ox-tongue	◆	Bracken	
Charlock	◆ 2TL	Bramble	◆
Chickweed	◆ BF	Broom	◆
Cleavers	◆ BF/100mm	Burdock	◆
Corn chamomile	◆	Buttercups	◆
Corn marigold		Cinquefoil (creeping)	
Cranesbill	◆	Clover, trefoil	◆
Dead-nettles	◆ 4TL/ 50mm	Coltsfoot	◆
Fat-hen	◆ 2TL	Cow parsley	
Fool's parsley	◆	Daisy (common)	◆
Forget-me-not	◆ 4TL	Daisy (ox-eye)	
Fumitory	◆ 2TL/50mm	Dandelion	◆
Groundsel		Docks	200mm
Hemp-nettle	◆	Gorse	◆
Himalayan balsam		Ground elder	◆
Knotgrass	◆ 2TL	Ground ivy	◆
Mayweeds	◆	Hawthorn	◆
Nettle (small)	◆ 100mm	Hemlock	
Nightshade (black)	◆ 6TL/ 100mm	Hogweed (giant)	◆
Orache		Horsetail (Equisetum)	
Pale persicaria	◆	Japanese knotweed	
Poppy		Knapweed (common)	
Redshank		Lesser celandine	◆
Scarlet pimpernel	◆	Mallow (common)	
Shepherd's-purse	◆ 2TL/50mm	Medick (black)	◆
Speedwells		Mugwort (common)	◆
Spurrey		Nettle (common)	◆
Wild radish	◆ 2TL	Old man's beard	
Yellow rattle		Plantain (greater)	◆
		Plantain (ribwort)	◆
KEY		Ragwort	
	Susceptible	Rosebay willowherb	◆
	Moderately susceptible	Rushes	
	Moderately resistant	Self-heal	
	Resistant	Silverweed	
	No data information	Sorrel (common)	◆
BF	Before Flowering	Thistles	
TL	True Leaf	Vetch, tare	◆
		Yarrow	◆
		Yellow/Flag Iris	

Where we have knowledge of how our products might affect weeds, we have detailed it in these tables. ◆ indicates information based on 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.