

Manure management

- **DO NOT** use Forefront® T on grass that will be cut for animal feed (i.e. fresh cut grass, silage, hay or haylage) as herbicide residues will carry over into the forage and unwanted growth effects can result if this manure is applied to sensitive crops like potatoes or tomatoes in a green house. The graphic shows the do's and don'ts.
- Treated grass must not be cut for animal feed (i.e. fresh cut grass, silage, hay or haylage) in the same calendar year of treatment.
- Animal feed (i.e. fresh cut grass, silage, hay or haylage) produced from the treated area after an interval of 12 months, must stay on farm and manure from animals fed on this must stay on farm and be spread only onto **agricultural** grassland.
- **DO NOT** apply to flower-rich grassland. Cattle and sheep which have grazed Forefront T treated grassland must graze non-Forefront T treated grassland for 3 days prior to grazing flower rich grassland.



Spray grazing grass only.



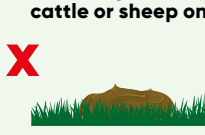
**Must be grazed by
cattle or sheep only.**



**If manure is collected, it can
be spread onto grass only.**



**NOT to be grazed by
horses or other animals.**



**Do NOT make hay or silage
from the treated grass.**



**Do NOT use collected
manure on other crops.**

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Ragwort control

- Forefront T is particularly effective on common ragwort (>90% control). Common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) tends to be found in poorer quality pastures. It is normally a biennial plant. In its first year it germinates from seed forming a small rosette of 10–20 cm diameter. In its second year, the rosette grows and forms a central stem which elongates to a height of 30–90 cm high. Additional leafy side branches also form. As the plant matures flowering buds develop on the uppermost branches.

Application timing is crucial to achieve good levels of control. It is recommended to spray common ragwort at the rosette stage, up to but before stem extension, when it is growing actively.

- Livestock must be kept out of the treated area until treated ragwort has died and completely rotted down.



Ideal for spraying



Top and spray regrowth

Reseeding intervals

- Weed removal can lead to bare patches which may require reseeded.
- Where reseeded is necessary then our guidance on intervals for a range of plant species typically found in multi-species swards is shown here:

Species	Reseeding interval
Grass	1 month
White clover	4 months
Red clover	4 months
Plantain	4 months
Chicory	4 months