

# Envy kills weeds down to their roots.

grow great grass

## Envy<sup>®</sup>

### HERBICIDE

For use with a boom sprayer



**Envy is very safe to grass and controls a wide range of broad-leaved weeds and can be used on horse paddocks, new sown leys, grass for seed and established grass.**

#### Control grassland weeds because:

- They compete with grass for space, light, nutrients and water
- They are unpalatable to stock
- Chickweed and Docks can affect fermentation and reduce the quality of silage

#### Choose Envy because it:

- Provides excellent weed control in horse paddocks, new sown leys, grass for seed and established grass
- Controls Chickweed, Buttercups, Dandelions, Daisy, Docks and many more (see 'Weeds controlled' table)
- Better than straight fluroxypyr for the control of chickweed in cooler conditions
- Has a short post-treatment stock withdrawal period of just 7-days



**Envy** is a selective herbicide for horse paddocks, new sown leys, grass for seed and established grass where chickweed, buttercups, dandelions, daisies and docks are a problem.

**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](http://www.grassland.farming.co.uk)

**For grassland advice call the Technical Hotline on: 0800 689 8899 or visit: [www.corteva.co.uk/grassland](http://www.corteva.co.uk/grassland) or email: [ukhotline@corteva.com](mailto: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.

**Weeds controlled by Envy**

Where we have knowledge of how Envy 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 – Envy at 1.5 L/ha**

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 – Envy at 2.0 L/ha**

Bramble	Ground elder	Plantain (greater)
Broom	Ground ivy	Plantain (ribwort)
Burdock	Hawthorn	Ragwort
Buttercups	Hemlock	Rosebay willowherb
Cinquefoil	Hogweed (giant)	Rushes
Clover, trefoil	Horsetail ( <i>Equisetum</i> )	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**

<span style="background-color: #28a745; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Good control	<span style="background-color: #ffc107; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> No control
<span style="background-color: #ffc107; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Moderate control	<span style="background-color: #6c757d; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> No information
<span style="background-color: #6c757d; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Some control	<span style="background-color: #6c757d; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Anecdotal or limited information
	TL = true leaves

**Key points:**

<b>Active ingredients</b>	100 g / litre fluroxypyr + 2.5 g / litre florasulam
<b>Weeds controlled</b>	 <p>Chickweed, Buttercups, Dandelions, Daisies, Docks and many more</p>
<b>Pack</b>	3.0 litre PET
<b>Application rate</b>	1.0 - 1.5L/ha new sown leys and grass for seed. 2.0 L/ha established grass
<b>Maximum total dose</b>	1.5L/ha per year new sown leys and grass for seed 2.0 L/ha per year established grass
<b>Maximum number of applications</b>	One per year
<b>Application timing</b>	New sown leys and established grass 1st February to 30th November Grass for seed 1st March to 30th November
<b>Water volume</b>	200L/ha on new sown leys. 200 L/ha to 400 L/ha (for high weed numbers or dense grass swards) on Established Grass or down to 200 L/ha if using low drift nozzles
<b>Buffer zone</b>	LERAP B
<b>Weed health</b>	Weeds must be actively growing; free from disease or insect damage; not suffering from drought, waterlogging or nutrient deficiency
<b>Post-treatment stock exclusion</b>	7 days after treatment in the absence of Ragwort*. 14 days for high populations of buttercup
<b>Cutting Interval (Pre-treatment)</b>	Leave 14 - 21 days to allow sufficient regrowth of both grass and weeds

<b>Cutting Interval (Post-treatment)</b>	To allow maximum translocation to the weed roots, do not cut grass for 28 days
<b>Rolling / harrowing interval</b>	Avoid for 10 days before and/or 7 days after application
<b>Rainfastness</b>	2 hours when applied to a dry leaf
<b>Clover</b>	Will be killed or severely checked; can be re-introduced after 3 months
<b>Sprayer tank cleaning</b>	Use All Clear Extra
<b>Re-seeding interval</b>	Grass 4 weeks Clover 3 months

**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