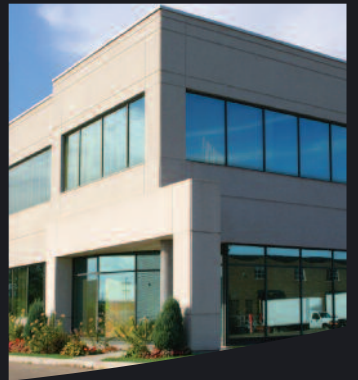


The logo for Roundup ProActive features a stylized sun or arc composed of three segments: orange at the top, green in the middle, and orange at the bottom. Below this graphic, the word "Roundup" is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font with a registered trademark symbol (®) to its upper right. Underneath "Roundup", the word "ProActive" is written in a bold, orange, sans-serif font.

Roundup[®] ProActive

Product information guide



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Monsanto UK Ltd.
PO Box 663,
Cambridge CB1 0LD.
Technical Helpline: 01954 717575
e-mail: technical.helpline.uk@monsanto.com
Web: www.monsanto-ag.co.uk

Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technology LLC.
Mixture B NF is a trademark of Amega Sciences, all other Brand names used are trademarks of other manufacturers in which proprietary rights may apply.
Roundup ProActive contains glyphosate.

USE HERBICIDES SAFELY. ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND PRODUCT INFORMATION BEFORE USE.

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The Science behind Roundup ProActive

Formulation Development

At Monsanto formulation scientists have a strong focus on the need for high level and consistent product performance whilst meeting the increasing demands of environmental stewardship and the practical use of glyphosate in the modern amenity situation. With this in mind, Roundup ProActive brings an advanced, clean label, formulation which not only incorporates leading technical specifications for glyphosate, but also addresses stewardship aspects so vital now for glyphosate application.

Roundup ProActive Formulation

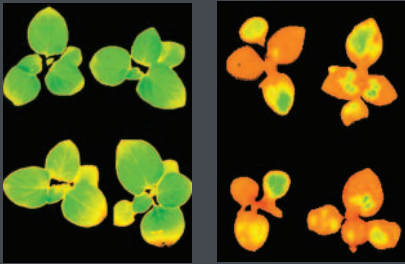
Patented technology containing 360gai/l of the potassium salt and a unique blend of surfactants to deliver optimum efficacy and enhanced safety.

The optimised blend of surfactants in Roundup ProActive provide the technology to aid transport across the leaf membrane and the formulation reduces surface tension so this highly active combination ensures a synergistic improvement in glyphosate uptake and overall performance. In addition the formulation retains the non-toxicity and biodegradability properties that are so important today and low viscosity is maintained through a wide range of storage and application conditions.

Stewardship

Roundup ProActive is one of Monsanto's new generation of products developed with stewardship in mind.

- **Run-off is minimised** by the rapid uptake which also enables the maximum use of weather windows, even in the more challenging situations.
- **Greater protection of operators and bystanders** is afforded by the low drift properties of Roundup ProActive
- **Safe for transport, handling and storage** due to its non-hazardous status as defined by COSHH
- **Can be used in areas open to the public and near water** as its action blocks enzymes that are not found in humans, animals, birds, insects or fish



These fluorescence images show photosynthesising tissue in healthy plants as green colouration on left and show how quickly Roundup ProActive moves around the plant and begins to work. The red colour of the treated plants on the right shows that photosynthesis has stopped in just 3 days- even before symptoms are visible to the naked eye.



Roundup ProActive Sets New and Improved Standards



Roundup ProActive at a glance



- 360 grams per litre of water
- Familiar strength



- Superior performance in challenging conditions
- Improved reliability, even in hot and dry or cool and dry weather conditions
- Helps make the most of weather windows

**Source: Monsanto trials, St Louis 2011*



- Non-hazardous as classified by COSHH
- Does not carry a hazard symbol for transport and storage
- Offers a high standard of operator safety
- Approved for use in aquatic areas

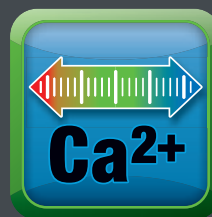


- Less risk of drift *
- Reduces the risk of bystander exposure
- Reduces risk of damage to neighbouring plantings
- Reduces the risk of direct contamination of surface water

**Silsoe Spray Application Unit study (2010)*



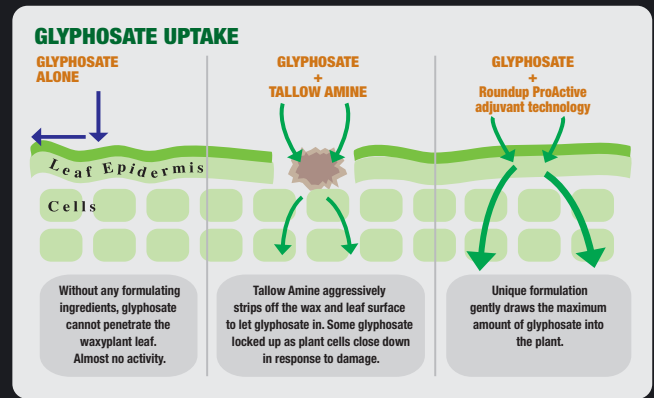
- Rainfast in 1 hour for annuals and 4 hours for perennials
- Ensures the maximum amount of glyphosate gets to the roots
- Provides the opportunity to take advantage of weather windows



- Reliable effectiveness in hard water conditions
- No requirement for additional water conditioners and associated costs

How Roundup ProActive Works

For any herbicide to function it must first break through the waxy surface of the leaf and enter the plant cells. This is achieved by developing a formulation containing an adjuvant or surfactant which breaks down the waxy cuticle. Differences in glyphosate formulations are brought about by the different surfactants they contain. The original Roundup used Tallow Amine but this has been superseded in both efficacy and safety by Roundup ProActive.



Optimising results from Roundup ProActive

Always using the correct dose rates, timings and application methods according to the relevant sections in this guide will ensure the best results, however there are a number of other factors which can affect the performance of Roundup ProActive:

Stress

Target weeds can suffer stress from hot weather, freezing, die-back, water-logging or disease. Stress causes reduced metabolism and leads to reduction in transport to the growing points and inferior results.

Areas in close proximity to traffic can have particular problems in prolonged dry spells. Plants lay down thicker waxy cuticles to reduce moisture loss from the drought, plus

debris and dust builds up on the leaf surface, physically preventing efficient uptake.

Temperature

Moderate temperatures favour efficacy, 15-25°C, though low temperatures will still give good results but slowly. Hard or long-term frosts, (when the plants go floppy and the metabolism shuts down), or high temperatures causing scorch or stress will lead to poor uptake and poor performance.

Relative humidity, dew, fog, rainfall

High humidity leads to good control provided run-off is minimal. So spray in the morning on dew or in fog as long as it dries out during the

day. Avoid spraying in the evening as the risk of run-off and night rainfall is higher.

Rainfall challenges performance most when the performance is restricted by other factors.

Light

Best results come from morning-lunchtime application because of the long light period before dark to move the herbicide throughout the plant. Anything which cuts out light will prevent the movement of the herbicide to the growing points and give poorer results. This includes burying, cultivation, application of lime or manure to treated plants within 5 days of spraying.

Cleaning up weedy ground prior to planting or sowing

Roundup ProActive can be safely used to remove unwanted vegetation before planting any species, including shrubs, ornamentals, vegetables and seeding down grass. The herbicidal effect is lost on contact with the soil and leaves no residues to affect subsequent plantings, however seedlings which germinate after application will not be controlled. Planting or sowing may take place 5 days after application.

DO NOT USE under polythene or glass because spray droplets may dry onto the roof and later cause damage by dripping back down onto newly planted crops in times of high humidity.

Tough perennials may take more than one application see difficult weeds section, p19. Weeds need to be actively growing at the time of treatment and should have the following minimum growth:

Perennial weeds – at least 4-5 leaves of 10-15cm in length; annual grasses – at least 1 leaf; Annual broad-leaved weeds – at least 2 leaves.

Rates of use

Roundup ProActive provides control of a wide range of established annual grasses, annual broad leaved weeds and perennial weeds.

Annual grasses and annual broad leaved weeds 3.0 l/ha
Perennial weeds 5.0 l/ha

Planning a Weed Control Programme for Weed-Free Areas

Timing

The timetable needs to be flexible according to conditions rather than calendar. The first spray should not be done until weeds have emerged and are actively growing and this will vary from year to year according to the weather.

The graph below right shows spray windows as late April to mid-May for Spring treatment, with a subsequent optional spray in Summer, and a further spray in the period August to September.

Monitoring the Results

Inspection and evaluation is essential to assess the performance and check if you need follow-up treatments. Weeds sprayed with Roundup ProActive do not show signs of die-back until 10 days have elapsed. It is

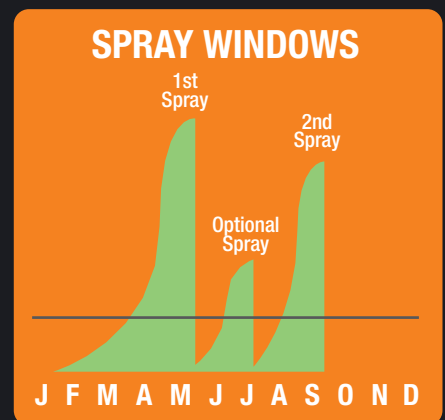
important to be able to recognise early symptoms, so that treated weeds can be identified. Symptoms show first in Annual Meadow-grass, which takes on a yellow tinge a few days after spraying. Other grasses follow by turning first yellow, then reddish brown before they die.

Broad-leaved weeds will appear healthy at this time, however, if you look closely you will see the leaves will be turning white in the centre. Within a week the plant will be dead. Use this guide to monitor the progress and effect of the treatment. You should expect 95% kill of all weeds to occur with the 5 litre rate, approximately 10 - 21 days after treatment. Any seedlings that germinate after spraying will NOT be affected.



A timetable based on the plan below is a good basis for formulating your programme.

JAN FEB	Survey and planning
MAR APR MAY	First Roundup ProActive spray after weed emergence
JUN	Monitor weed control
JUL	Optional spray of Roundup ProActive
AUG SEP	Second Roundup ProActive spray
OCT	Monitor weed control
NOV DEC	Review and plan for next season



Weed Control in Amenity Vegetation

Roundup ProActive gives effective control of emerged weeds as a directed spray around ornamentals, trees and shrubs in parks, shrubberies, street plantings and roundabouts

Timing

Roundup ProActive can be used at any time of year, provided that the weeds are green and actively growing.

Avoid spraying during acute drought, or when frost is on the ground.

Spring

This is when the first flush of weeds emerge. Effective control of annual weeds can be achieved once the weeds are more than 1.25cm (½ inch) high.

Perennial weeds have larger, deeper roots, and need to be sprayed when they have a larger leaf area in order to kill the roots thoroughly.

Some perennial weeds will be controlled by a spring treatment, especially those that have overwintered and are actively growing. Others, such as bindweed, will need to be treated later.

Follow up Treatment

Any weeds which emerge during the summer can be given a spot treatment as required. This is the best time to treat later emerging perennials such as bindweed.

Autumn

Treatment in September, October or November will normally give good control until the spring flush of weeds in April or May. Weeds treated in autumn will take longer to show treatment symptoms compared to those treated earlier in the year, because the speed of kill is temperature dependent.

Weed Control in Bark Mulches

Before mulching it is important to control deep-rooted perennial weeds, otherwise they will grow up through the mulch. For best results, perennial weeds should be treated in summer or autumn with 5.0 l/ha of Roundup ProActive prior to the application of at least 10cm, (4 inches), of bark. A minimum of 5 days must be left between spraying and covering with bark.

Maintenance

Wildlife, pedestrian traffic and wind blow will reduce the thickness of the mulch allowing weeds to establish. Because of the high organic content, most residual herbicides will not be effective.

Roundup ProActive applied as a spot treatment at a rate of 5.0 l/ha will give effective weed control in these areas.

Caution

When using Roundup ProActive it is important to avoid drift, especially onto green leaves and soft stems of desired plants and trees. If a shrub is sprayed accidentally, immediately prune the affected part to save the plant.

Take care to avoid the spray touching plants not intended for treatment. Use a sprayer hood when working close to shrubs, cultivated plants and trees.

Roundup ProActive is not absorbed through mature bark, so it is possible to spray right up to mature trees. The green bark of immature whips will absorb the herbicide. Take care if young trees are not protected by a tree shelter.

Rates of use

Roundup ProActive provides control of a wide range of established annual grasses, annual broad-leaved weeds and perennial weeds.

Annual grasses and annual broad leaved weeds 3.0 l/ha

Perennial weeds 5.0 l/ha

Application

For knapsack spraying guide, details of low and conventional volume spraying, and CDA see page 15.



Weed Control In Plant Free Areas

Roundup ProActive is approved for weed control in amenity and industrial areas. It can be used on paths, roads, fencelines, car parks and around buildings. It does not creep in the soil to affect untreated areas such as grass verges or trees.

Timing

Roundup ProActive can be used at any time of the year as long as weeds are green and actively growing. Full control will not be achieved if weeds are suffering from drought stress or frost.

Spring Application

The first flush of germinating weeds occurs in April and May. Spraying should not start until the weeds have at least 1.25cm (½ inch) of growth. At this stage, they will not have started to cause any damage, and can be treated effectively.

Roundup ProActive at 5 l/ha will also control any overwintered perennials and weeds germinating in spring.

Follow up Treatment

If the weather is mild and moist after the spring treatment, it may be necessary to re-treat areas where new weeds have emerged.

Autumn Treatment

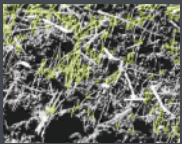
Roundup ProActive can be applied as late as October or November. The limiting factor is the first hard frost. Up to this time treatment will be effective, although symptoms will be slower to appear.

Autumn treatments should be 5.0 l/ha to eradicate damaging deep-rooted weeds. Experience has shown that a late autumn application can help to even out work loads in the spring, by removing weeds which would have overwintered. Spring treatment is not normally needed until after the first grass cuts.

Approved Uses Explained

Plant free areas are divided into 4 groups by the Chemicals Regulation Directorate and different rules apply according to the surface classification, so it is vital to identify them before treatment.

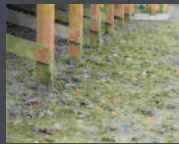
1 Natural surfaces not intended to bear vegetation



Open soil



Grass path edges



Areas of soil around buildings or along fences

3 Porous hard surface

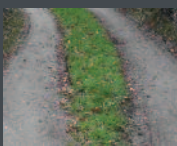


Railway ballast

2 Permeable surfaces overlaying soil



Gravel drive



Aggregate drive



Sand school



Porous parking area

4 Non porous hard surfaces



Streets & pavements



Block paving



Crazy paving



Concrete

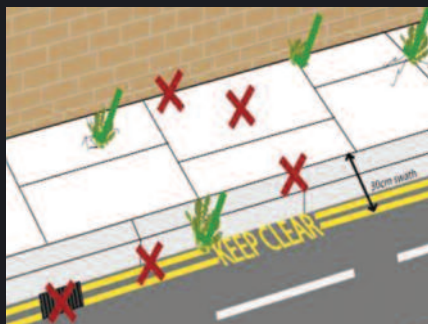


Brick paving

Rules for Non-porous Hard Surfaces

Label restrictions on the use of all herbicides on non-porous hard surfaces will reduce run-off to drains and water bodies as required by the Water Framework Directive as well as minimising the use of pesticides as required by the Sustainable Use Directive by reducing unnecessary herbicide use in overall spraying.

Roundup ProActive can be applied only to visible weed foliage including those in the 30cm swath covering the kerb edge, but not over drains. Spot treatment can be achieved with weed wipers or sprayers. E.g automated infra-red weed detection units or manual operation from ATV mounted units, knapsacks, CDA or specialist ULV applicators.



Rates of use in plant free areas

The application rates are the same whether applied alone or in a tank mixture with flazasulfuron. Roundup ProActive applied at a rate of 3.0l/ha provides control of a wide range of established annual grasses and annual broad-leaved weeds. In mixed infestations of annual and perennial weeds, Roundup ProActive should be applied at 5.0 l/ha

Annual grasses and annual broad leaved weeds 3.0 l/ha
Perennial weeds 5.0 l/ha

Tank mix for residual weed control on natural, permeable and porous hard surfaces

Roundup ProActive will control emerged weeds, but has no residual effect. If long term weed control is required from a single application, Roundup ProActive may be tank mixed with an approved formulation of flazasulfuron in certain areas. This will prevent seedlings establishing after application of the mix for up to 5 months.

The mixture should be applied in 200 - 250 litres of water per ha. Flazasulfuron is not approved for use on hard surfaces (except railway ballast). See flazasulfuron label for full details.

Application

For knapsack spraying guide, details of low and conventional volume spraying, and CDA see page 15.

Tank mixing with Roundup ProActive

Check fields of use on the label before using a tank mix partner to ensure the partner is suitable for the intended use. Particularly check there is a suitable water volume for both products. Never pre-mix the products; always introduce the partners to the tank first, mix and then add Roundup ProActive.

Physically Compatible

2, 4, D*	Mixture B NF
Metazachlor (with agitation)	Pistol
Flazasulfuron	Stomp 400 (with agitation)
Flexidor 125	TopFilm®
Kerb Flo	Spray marker dyes
MCPA*	

* Do not add more than 1l/ha of MCPA or 2.4 D to 3l/ha of Roundup ProActive. The hormone partner can cause antagonism when used at high rates. 2,4 D and MCPA mixtures with Roundup ProActive should not be used in low water volumes through knapsack sprayers or nozzle may become blocked. Always use a minimum of 200l/ha and add the hormone partner to the half filled tank of water first, mix well and add water to three quarters of the final volume before adding Roundup ProActive and finally topping up.

Weed Control for Trees and Forests

Young trees need effective weed control if they are to thrive.

Maintaining a weed free area at the tree base removes weed competition from young trees, allowing water and soil nutrients to be fully utilised, maximising growth.

Roundup ProActive is the ideal herbicide because it leaves no harmful residues in the soil to check tree growth and development.

Trees planted in land pre-treated with Roundup ProActive in the autumn, show improved survival and growth compared to trees which have not been weeded.

Forestry Commission trials have established that a 1 metre diameter weed free spot is enough for a transplanted whip, but a standard will require a 1.5 metre diameter weed free area to optimise growth.

Tree shelters make herbicide application easier by protecting the young tree from spray.

All young whips have immature bark, which can be penetrated if sprayed by Roundup ProActive. Therefore the product should be used as a directed spray, and spray drift should be avoided.

Pre-Planting, Re-Forestation

The best time to control weeds is before planting. This makes planting easier, ensures that the trees get a good start, free from weed competition, and reduces future weed control problems. Difficult weeds such as Rhododendron are more easily controlled at this time, because spraying operations are not restricted by the presence of young trees.

The excellent broad-spectrum weed control properties of Roundup ProActive make it ideal for clearing weeds before planting all types of trees.

Roundup ProActive has no residual effect in the soil, so it will not affect the trees through their roots. All tree species may be planted from 7-days after treatment.

Hand-held or tractor-mounted equipment may be used, and the choice of sprayer will normally be

determined by the area to be covered and the ease of access for machinery or on foot.

Where trees are to be planted in lines, the herbicide can be applied in bands of 1 to 1.5 metres width. Alternatively, a circle of 1 to 1.5 metres diameter can be treated at each planting site. This technique is ideal where trees are to be planted irregularly, such as in amenity plantings.

Timing

Trials show that pre-planting treatments help both tree survival, and increase growth after planting.

Rates of Use

Arable weeds 4.0 l/ha

Grassland weeds 5.0 l/ha

Water Volume

Hydraulic Sprayers 80-250 l/ha

Rotary atomisers 10-40 l/ha

Note

Allow seven days for the herbicide to be absorbed by the weeds before planting or cultivating.



Post Planting, Weeds Around Young Trees

The aim is to treat weeds in a circle of up to 1.5 metres diameter around the base of the tree, so that the tree's root system does not have to compete with weeds for soil nutrients and water.

It is important to ensure that the spray does not fall on the soft parts of the tree, such as leaves and green stems. One way to do this is to use a spray guard fitted to a knapsack sprayer. Accidental spraying of thick bark on established trees will not affect the tree as the herbicide does not penetrate mature bark. An alternative method is to use a hand-held weedwiper to treat the weeds, taking care not to let the rope wick touch any part of the tree.

Tree Shelters

It is common practice to fit tree shelters around young trees at planting to provide protection against vermin damage and adverse weather conditions. Fitting tree shelters will improve survival and the growth rate of trees, but it is no substitute for effective weed control.

When trees are fitted with shelters, there is no need to use a spray guard or to direct the spray away from the tree, so weeds can be treated quickly and easily right up to the shelter.

Note that the spiral type of shelter, and those with holes, do not provide sufficient protection from the herbicide, and trees fitted with these should be treated as if they had no tree shelter.

Timing

Apply between April and September, depending on the weeds to be controlled.

General Advice

Best results are normally achieved by applying Roundup ProActive to plants that are green and actively growing. A general guide is that the greater the leaf area the more herbicide reaches the roots and the more effective the control. Control will be reduced if the weeds are suffering drought stress, or not actively growing for any reason.

Rates of Use

Site clearance and directed sprayers around young trees.

Weed Type	Rate litre/ha Roundup ProActive
Annual/perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds	4.0
Scrub - Hazel Oak Sycamore Willow Tough Weeds	5.0
Heather - Peat Soils Mineral Soils	4.0 6.0
Rhododendron	10.0 (8.0)*

** The rate shown in brackets may be used if Mixture B NF is added at 2% of spray volume.*

Water Volume

Knapsack Sprayers or hand-held weedwipers see page 15.



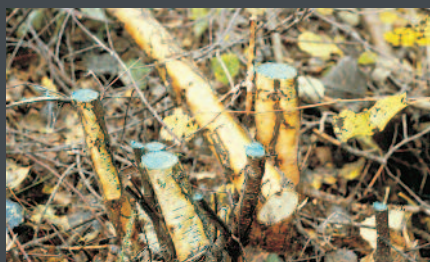
Special Techniques for Woodland Management

Use of Roundup ProActive can aid scrub clearance and prevent re-growth. Scrub can be difficult to control by mechanical means alone, because it can regrow quickly after cutting back.

Stump Treatment

By treating the cut stumps with Roundup ProActive, the root system can be killed and regrowth prevented. This method is also suitable to prevent coppicing of crop trees after felling.

A water soluble dye should be added to identify treated stumps.



Timing

Treat stumps immediately after cutting. This method may be used between November and March or April, depending on the season and location. Do not use this method during the period of active sap flow during the spring and summer.

Rates of Use

Deciduous species: 10% solution of Roundup ProActive in clean water

Coniferous and evergreen species: 20% solution of Roundup ProActive in clean water

Special Advice

Apply at the time of cutting with a suitably adapted clearance saw such as the Enso attachment to rotary saws, or apply as soon as possible after cutting using a knapsack sprayer, spot gun or paint brush.

Chemical Thinning

Treat standing timber without felling. This technique has the benefit of not requiring the stump to be freshly cut, it can be used where trees have already been cut back, or where the tree is to remain in place. It is also easy to see which areas have been treated.

Timing

This method works from slightly earlier in the season, (ie October), so is especially useful before stump painting commences in November.

Rates of Use

2ml of neat Roundup ProActive per hatchet cut

Method

Neat Roundup ProActive is introduced straight into the phloem through a hatchet cut into the bark of the tree or stump.

A Spot gun with a solid stream nozzle is recommended. (It is advisable to make a second cut under the first to catch any surplus herbicide.)

One cut plus 2ml Roundup ProActive is needed for each 10cm diameter of the trunk. Work out how many are needed and space them round the girth. Alternatively the concentrate can be introduced through an 8 mm drill hole, about 40mm long, aimed slightly downwards and radially towards the centre of the stem.

DO NOT OVERDOSE WITH EITHER METHOD

It is possible for collateral damage to occur to nearby tree where the product is overdosed and the trees are the same species which are intimately connected by mycorrhizal fungi or root grafts.

Post-Planting

Overall treatments in specified conifers

Timing

Overall application of Roundup ProActive, may be made to certain conifers in the dormant season. Trees must be fully dormant and leader growth hardened. The timing of hardening of leader growth varies considerably between locations and years, from the end of July to October or later.

Rates of Use

Grass weeds

Lowland areas 1.5l/ha

Upland areas 2 l/ha

Woody weeds

Bracken, Birch 2l/ha

Brambles 3l/ha

These recommended application rates refer to Forestry usage only. Inadequate control may result if used in other areas.

Water Volume

Hydraulic sprayers 80-250 l/ha

Rotary atomisers 10-40 l/ha

General Advice

Species safe to spray when fully dormant, (leader growth has hardened but before buds swell in the spring):

Corsican pine, Lodgepole pine, Scots pine, Norway Spruce, Sitka Spruce, Lawson Cypress, Western Red Cedar.

Whenever dormancy is in question use a tree guard and direct spray away from leading shoots.

If overall application takes place after the optimum timing weed control may be reduced. It is advisable to spray a limited area of forest to test crop safety under local conditions before widespread overall application in subsequent years.

Overall spraying of trees being grown for ornamental purposes, including Christmas Trees is categorised by the Chemicals Regulation Directorate as "Ornamental Plant Production". Growers risk use is covered by an Extension of

Authorisation for minor use. See <https://secure.pesticides.gov.uk/offlabels/search.asp>. Follow the advice on timing as described in this section. Apply no more than 2l/ha of Roundup ProActive. Never tank mix when applying over the top of conifers.

Specialist advice is available through the British Christmas Tree Grower's Association. www.bctga.co.uk

BCTGA Pesticides Helpline: 01531 633500.



Special Techniques for Woodland Management

Rhododendron Control

Rhododendron can be a troublesome weed, and is difficult to control effectively by conventional methods since it can regrow quickly after cutting back. Using Roundup ProActive kills the roots, preventing regrowth.

The leaves of this species have a thick, waxy cuticle, and in older bushes translocation is restricted.

Consequently a higher dose of Roundup ProActive is needed than for most other woody weeds, and complete coverage of the plant is required.

Mature Rhododendron is often so tall that spraying is difficult, and it is less susceptible to the herbicide. For this reason, it may be preferable to cut back the bushes with a brush saw. The cut stumps may be treated immediately, or left to regrow for 2-3 years before spraying the regrowth when it is at its most susceptible stage. By this time any seedlings will have germinated and will also be susceptible.

Timing

Roundup ProActive sprayed onto the foliage gives the most effective control of rhododendron between June and early September.

Cut stump treatments should be made during the dormant season from November to March, before the period of active sap flow starts in the Spring. Chemical thinning can also be used on Rhododendron, see page 12.

Rates of Use

Knapsack sprayers 10.0 l/ha

Or spray 8.0 l/ha + Mixture B NF at 2% of spray volume.

Water Volume

Knapsack sprayers

Knapsack sprayers with standard, (200 l/ha output) nozzles - apply 5% solution of Roundup ProActive in clean water as an even foliar coverage. Or use 400l/ha output nozzles and apply a 2.5% solution to just before the point of run-off.

Cut stump treatments

20% solution of Roundup ProActive in clean water, applied to the freshly cut stumps with an Enso saw attachment, knapsack sprayer, spot gun or paintbrush.

Special Advice

The Micron Ulva may be used as an alternative to a knapsack sprayer for spraying rhododendron foliage. Use a solution of 2% Roundup ProActive in clean water, applied at 50 l/ha total spray volume.

Telescopic spray lances can be used to apply spray to inaccessible vegetation.



Rhododendrons: before treatment



Rhododendrons: after treatment

Sprayers and Water Volumes

Knapsack Spraying

Roundup ProActive may be applied in water volumes between 35 and 250 l/ha. Different nozzles are designed to deliver different water volumes.

Standard knapsack sprayers are supplied with a set of deflector nozzles of varying swath width but each with an output of 200 l/ha. This is the standard rate we use in the table below.

However, Roundup ProActive works very well at low water volumes, enabling improved operator efficiency with less downtime for filling and less clean water to carry on site. The dilution rates will need to be adjusted pro-rata for nozzles of different outputs.

Calibration of the knapsack should always be carried out by individual users according to the procedures covered in the syllabus of the PA6 Certificate of competence in hand held spraying and the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products.

Pressure 1.5-2.5 bars. Use low setting on knapsack fitted with low/high settings. Droplet size should be in the range of medium to coarse, (BCPC). These can be easily seen but are neither large enough to roll off the target leaves nor fine enough to drift onto non-target areas to cause damage. Use a sprayer hood to avoid damage to non-target plants in close proximity.

Once sprayed the leaves should have an even coverage of drops without running off.

Using standard nozzles giving 200 l/ha at 1 bar pressure, a 20 litre knapsack covers 1000 square metres, when walking at 1 metre per second.

Special Advice

When operating in water or for very tall weeds, it can be difficult to get the spray nozzle to reach far enough. Use of telescopic hand-held lances which extend to give a spray range of up to 3 metres is recommended. Monsanto produces further guidance on knapsack nozzle selection and calibration.

Telephone 01954 717575 for more details.

Useful reference: Hand-held & amenity sprayers handbook - A complete guide to safe effective spraying. (BCPC Publications, Bear Farm, Binfield, Bracknell, BERKS, RG42 5QE Tel: 0118934 2727)

Controlled Droplet Application

Roundup ProActive may be used at spray volumes of between 10 and 20 l/ha through CDA equipment which produces droplets in the range of 200-300 microns.

Markers

Some operators choose to apply Roundup ProActive with markers which allows the product to be used with CDA sprayers.

Hand-Held Weedwipers

The hand-held weedwipers rope wick applicator may be used to apply Roundup ProActive directly to weeds, using a concentration of 1 part of Roundup ProActive to 2 parts of clean water.

The use of a hand-held weedwiper on tall vegetation can give effective control of the weed without damage to underlying ground cover. The Micro weedwiper is available from Micron Sprayers phone (01885) 482397 or Billericay Farm Services, phone (01268) 710237

Stem Injection Equipment

Specialist injection tools are available and are useful for treatment of hollow-stemmed plants like Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed in environmentally sensitive areas. Several systems are available to inject Roundup ProActive directly into the stem, including the No Mix Stem Master and Micron InjectorDos as well as the original JK1000 injection System. The technique is covered by the same chemical thinning method used in forestry using 2mls of neat Roundup ProActive or 10mls of a 20% dilution in water. More details at <http://www.steminjectionsystems.com> <http://nomixenviro.co.uk> <http://micron.co.uk/injectordos>

Dyes

Suitable dyes are available which can be added to the spray solution to enable sprayed weeds to be readily identified. Ask your Roundup ProActive supplier for details.

All spray equipment should be checked and cleaned thoroughly before and after use, and should be calibrated regularly.

Rate per hectare	Equivalent dilution for 200l/ha water volume	Weeds controlled
3 litres	1:67 or 15ml per litre of water	Annual grasses, annual broad-leaved weeds
4 litres	1:50 or 20ml per litre of water	Arable weeds pre-planting of trees
5 litres	1:40 or 25ml per litre of water	Most perennial weeds
6 litres	1:33 or 30ml per litre of water	Floating aquatic weeds
10 litres	1:20 or 50ml per litre of water	Rhododendron, Ivy Horsetail and difficult waxy-leaved plants

Roundup ProActive is available in 1litre and 5 litre packs. 1 litre covers 2000m² at the 5l/ha rate.

Aquatic Weed Control with Roundup ProActive

Aquatic use means spraying in or on land immediately adjacent to a body of water, where the land immediately adjacent to is defined as the bank of the body of water. The body of water can be enclosed (ie ponds or reservoirs which do not drain to a watercourse) or open (i.e. rivers and streams which drain to a watercourse).

All aquatic use of herbicides requires Environment Agency approval. Contact the local EA office before work begins.

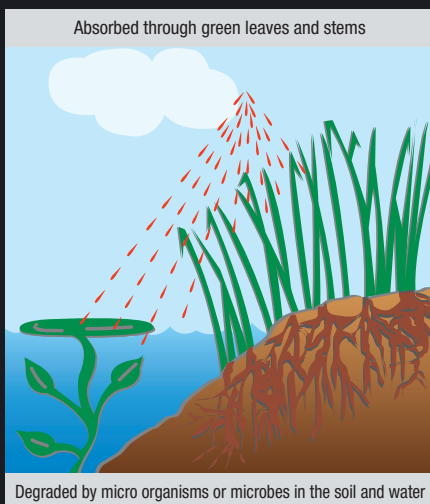
Safety to the environment

Safety to the environment is an important consideration when treating weeds in and around water. Roundup ProActive is particularly suitable for these areas. It gives effective weed control, and is quickly broken down in soil or sediment into harmless natural substances. It is non-residual, and does not harm animals, birds, fish, insects and other wildlife.

When Roundup ProActive is used correctly, only a small proportion of the spray reaches the water. Any herbicide which enters the water is broken down by microbes. This was confirmed by monitoring sites after application[#]. The amount of glyphosate found in slow-flowing water one hour after treatment, and in still water 12 hours after treatment, is barely detectable[#].

At these sites, the variety and number of microorganisms showed no significant change during the year after treatment[#].

Evidence suggests that Roundup ProActive has less effect than mechanical weed control on wildlife[#].



Government Approval

The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs imposes strict control on the use of herbicides in aquatic areas.

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup ProActive, is now the only active ingredient approved for such use.

Before granting approval, DEFRA considers extensive data on the herbicide's characteristics, including its toxicology, degradation, persistence, and effects on invertebrates and fish.

Roundup ProActive provides long-term control of aquatic weeds in ditches and drainage channels. It controls emergent and floating weeds including especially difficult to kill species such as reeds, rushes, sedges and grasses.



[#]Glyphosate dissipation studies UK, Monsanto, 1979 and Integrated aquatic vegetation management with glyphosate herbicide. Garnett, 2000



Roundup ProActive toxicological and environmental profile is reviewed in other Monsanto publications. For copies please contact the Helpline on Tel: 01954 717575.

Safety to operators and wildlife

Roundup ProActive has very low toxicity to humans, animals, birds, fish and insects. It acts on an enzyme which is found only in plants, preventing the plant from making proteins. The World Health Organisation rates glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup ProActive, as 'practically non-toxic', the lowest classification available.

There is no need to restrict public access after spraying with Roundup ProActive, and correctly treated water may be used for irrigation.

Caution

When used as directed there is little risk to spray operators, wildlife, or the environment. Roundup ProActive may be used in waters stocked with fish, if used in strict accordance with the recommendations.

Weeds Controlled

Roundup ProActive controls emerged or floating weeds, but does not control submerged weeds or algae.

Timing

Emergent Weeds

Spray when the weeds are actively growing with a full emergence of green leaf at the flowering and up to die-back stage. For the control of watercress, the best results are from June applications. Bulrush from late July applications and for all the remaining species from mid-August to mid-September.

Leaf symptoms on the weeds begin with a grey/greening and then yellowing of the foliage usually appearing within 14-21 days of spraying in the early Autumn. Complete foliage desiccation usually occurs 30-40 days after spraying. At this stage the weeds can be cut and removed. During cold conditions leaf symptoms may not appear before natural die-back but no growth will occur in the season following spraying.

Floating Weeds

Spray when there is a maximum emergence of floating leaves. For the control of Water Lilies, the best results are obtained from applications made from mid-July to mid-August. From 7-21 days after spraying the foliage turns yellow, gradually disintegrates and sinks below the surface of the water. A few leaves may remain green until the end of the season but do not regrow in the following year.

Adjuvants must not normally be used with Roundup ProActive in aquatic areas, but for floating weeds where wash-off can be a potential problem the addition of 475 ml TopFilm[®], (a natural biosponge called Biocar[®] made from maize) may improve control of species where herbicide wash-off is a problem, e.g. *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Floating Pennywort), *Myriophyllum aquaticum*, (Parrot's Feather), *Potamogeton natans*, (Broad leaved pondweed), reeds and rushes, *Nymphoides peltata* (Fringed water lily). TopFilm[®] is an approved adjuvant for use in water. See <http://www.topfilm-uk.com/>

Aquatic Weed Control with Roundup ProActive

Planning a Weed Control Programme

Weeds are sometimes defined as plants growing where they are not wanted. Water plants are usually wanted, and become weeds only when their growth is excessive.

Before taking action, the manager should define the objectives of weed control, consider the consequences, and choose the most appropriate method.

Inappropriate weed control, whether chemical or mechanical, can harm the environment, leading to: poor species diversity; changes in the pattern of silt deposition; de-oxygenation of the water; and poisonous weeds becoming more palatable to grazing animals. It can also let in invasive weeds which are more difficult and expensive to control.

Guidance on managing aquatic vegetation with particular reference to wildlife is available from Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Council for Wales.

Rates of Use

Roundup ProActive herbicide MAY BE USED for the control of aquatic weeds in the presence of fish if used in strict accordance with the recommendations in this section.

Target Weeds	Roundup ProActive	Volume of Water for hydraulic sprayers
Emergent Weeds	5.0l/ha	200-400 optimum 250
Floating Weeds	6.0l/ha	100-200

For further details on sprayers and water volumes see page 15.

Application

Any knapsack sprayer, tractor-mounted or boat mounted sprayer may be used provided it is capable of applying the appropriate spray volume accurately and at the correct pressure, to achieve a 'medium' or 'coarse' quality spray, (BCPC definition).

Avoid high water volumes which may lead to run-off and loss of chemical.

Applications made in flowing water should be sprayed against the direction of flow. Roundup ProActive must be applied as a directed spray to green, actively growing weeds and drift must be avoided.

Applications must be made before the leaves of the weeds have started to die back.

Hand-held weedwipers may be used to apply Roundup ProActive directly to weeds, using a concentration of 1 part of Roundup ProActive to 2 parts of clean water. When operating in or near water, it can be difficult to get the spray nozzle over weeds growing at a distance from the bank. Consider using a telescopic hand-held lance which extends to give a spray range of up to 5 metres. These lances are also useful for spraying tall bankside weeds such as Giant Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed.

All spray equipment should be checked and cleaned thoroughly before and after use, and should be calibrated regularly.

With a boat-mounted sprayer, use the slowest forward speed to cause minimum disturbance to the leaves of the weeds. When disturbed by the wash, water lilies may require retreatment.



Emergent Weeds include: Bulrush, Common Reed, Creeping Bent, Reed Canary Grass, Reed Sweet Grass, Sedges, Soft Rush, Watercress, Whorlgrass

Floating Weeds include: White Water Lily, Yellow Water Lily

Difficult Weeds

Some weeds have a reputation for being difficult, often because they have extensive root systems like Japanese Knotweed or Bracken, or very waxy leaves like Rhododendron. Roundup ProActive, because of the effect of its double wetter system, which enhances leaf penetration and translocation, is effective against almost every weed. It is important that the product is applied at the correct dose and in the correct way.

The following advice will help you to achieve effective control.

Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)

Japanese Knotweed was introduced to the UK in 1825. As with many such exotics it was widely planted as a garden ornamental but even by 1905 the invasive nature of the plant was becoming clear. Quite rightly, Japanese Knotweed is regarded as the most invasive plant in Britain and is scheduled under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act such that it is an offence to plant or cause it to grow in the wild. Further to that legislation, under the Environment Protection Act (1990) Japanese Knotweed is classified as 'controlled waste' and must be disposed of at a licensed landfill site in accordance with the Environment Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. Spread is via fragments of

roots and stem, (often referred to as propagules), which are transported from the original parent plant either naturally, along rivers and watercourses, or with human assistance, as plant material or as fragments in soil. Pieces of rhizome as small as 1cm can produce new plants and the cut green stems readily regenerate too. Japanese Knotweed can colonise most habitats and is able to grow through walls, tarmac and concrete, but it has become infamous mainly due to spread along watercourses.

This weed establishes dense tall stands and it can be difficult to achieve even product coverage. Treatment from the end of flowering but before die-back gives the best control, usually September to the end of October. Special equipment can be invaluable in providing the

reach needed to cover the plants. Extending lances which can stretch to 15-20 m, fed by either a pump action or compressable knapsack make it easier to achieve accurate product application. Where it is impossible to spray at flowering Roundup ProActive can be used as part of an eradication programme when the stems are a minimum of 1m and preferably 1.5m high in early summer. Whatever the timing, use a rate of 5l/ha with a medium spray quality and ensure good coverage of the upper and lower leaf surface. Japanese Knotweed can also be treated via the National Trust stem filling technique and with suitable direct stem injection equipment, (See page 15).

For more details contact the Helpline on 01954 717575



Difficult Weeds



Giant Hogweed
(*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

This weed can rapidly colonise river banks. Its height makes it difficult to spray and its sap contains a dangerous chemical which can cause serious burns especially in strong sunlight. 5 l/ha sprayed just after flowering is very effective. The use of expanding lances can help reach tall and inaccessible plants. Choose nozzles which provide a medium to coarse spray. Do not spray to run off. Alternatively use a specialised injection tool to inject 2mls per stem which minimises damage to surrounding vegetation. Follow up is necessary to treat seedlings and avoid colonisation. This can be done at the rosette stage using a narrow band nozzle.



Himalayan Balsam
(*Impatiens glandulifera*)

Another bankside coloniser, this annual weed is easily controlled just after flowering with an application rate of 3-5 l/ha. Spray before seeds set as the weed spreads via a large number of explosive seed pods.



Dandelion and other compositae.

These weeds should be sprayed once the rosette is fully developed at 5 l/ha.



Common nettle
(*Urtica dioica*)

Best treated just after flowering at 5 l/ha. Well established stands can be trimmed down in autumn then sprayed in spring once top growth has reached half a metre.



Horsetail
(*Equisetum Arvense*)

This weed is very hard to control. Foliar applications made before July are ineffective. Spraying at 5 l/ha after July will control the top growth. Weedwiping or stem injection methods can be successful, see detailed notes available from the Technical Helpline on (01954) 717575 or download from www.monsanto-ag.co.uk

Difficult Weeds



Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)

The yellow, daisy-like flowers are seen everywhere in the UK on waste ground, on neglected and overgrazed pastures, in gardens, and on railway and motorway embankments. The primary source of contamination is seed spread on the wind from uncontrolled plants on neighbouring land. Ragwort is poisonous to cattle and horses as a growing plant, when conserved in hay or silage, or when dying after cutting or spraying. Common Ragwort is scheduled as an injurious weed under the 1959 Weeds Act. This Act was amended in 2003 to enforce adherence to the new Ragwort Code of Practice. This Code requires owners and land managers to set up Ragwort Control policies and to comply with any notice to prevent its spread.

Once established the Ragwort is naturally a biennial plant forming a rosette of leaves close to the ground in its first year, running to seed the following June- October and then dying. However, cutting or incomplete pulling can cause the perennation of the plant such that it branches and becomes enlarged. Seed production is prolific and plants cut in flower will still produce viable seed.

Roundup ProActive may be used to effectively control and eradicate Ragwort as a spot treatment with a carefully directed knapsack sprayer fitted with a sprayer hood or guard.

Rate

Use Roundup ProActive at a rate of 5.0 l/ha in 150 -250 l/ha water.

Apply from when they have produced a flowering stem but before seeds are set. Plants in the first year rosette stage may also be spot treated but they may be hard to spot amongst taller grasses.

Ragwort can also be controlled using a hand-held or tractor/quad bike-trailed weed wiper to allow selective control of taller plants in grass or turf. Application is typically 1 part Roundup ProActive to 10-20 parts water, according to weed-wiper manufacturer's instructions.

Or spray overall as part of a reseeding operation to establish a new grass sward.

Herbicide-treated plants often become more palatable as they die back and as Ragwort is poisonous dying plants must be removed from the field or stock excluded until the plants have completely degenerated. This takes at least 4 weeks. Ragwort plants can be cut or pulled 5 days after spraying, allowing grazing to recommence. Any remaining roots will die off. Always wear gloves when handling plants, even when they are dead.

Difficult Weeds

Bracken

(*Pteridium aquilinum*)

Bracken, *Pteridium aquilinum*, is widely distributed throughout the UK being by far the commonest fern. Today bracken in the UK covers over 8% of the country, an area of 11,000 sq.km and is spreading at 1-3% per year. Bracken spores are carcinogenic, the plant harbours ticks which infect all livestock including humans and spread Louping ill as well as the more serious Lyme disease

Rate

Overall spraying is appropriate for large areas and thick stands. Apply at a rate of 5.0 l/ha in a water rate of 150-250 l/ha as soon as the fronds have fully expanded, usually early July-August. Treated fronds will die back within four weeks of treatment, the Roundup ProActive being

translocated down into the rhizome network killing both frond forming and storage rhizomes.

Large areas, especially scattered populations or patches in grassland, moorland or heathland, may be effectively controlled using tractor/quad biketrailled weed wiper.

Trailed rotary weed wipers, such as the Logic Contact 2000, or pressure pad weed wipers like the Micron WeedSwiper or C-Dax Eliminator make efficient selective application of Roundup ProActive, possible over large areas. Application is typically 1 part Roundup ProActive to 10-20 parts water, according to the weedwiper manufacturer's instructions.

The Bracken should be 'wiped' at full frond expansion but before they start to turn brown and die back. Optimum control is achieved during July/August. Later timing up to mid-Sept can still give satisfactory results but must be pre-

senescence of the foliage. Do not treat when the fronds are wet or rain is imminent. Always ensure a height differential of 10cm between the bracken and the grass to maintain selectivity.

The best levels of control are seen where Roundup ProActive is used as part of a long-term management programme with 2-3 treatments over a period of up to 5 years.

If the Bracken is being controlled in an area accessible to livestock the animals should be kept away from the treated area whilst spraying and for 7 days where spraying is overall, and until the spray has dried on the leaf where spot treatment or wiping is carried out. However, it must be noted that treated bracken may become palatable and is of course poisonous. So it may be prudent to exclude stock until the foliage has completely died down if the bracken takes up a large proportion of the available grazing area.



Photograph courtesy of Logic Sprayers

Difficult Weeds



Ground Elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*)

Ground Elder is a common weed of disturbed ground, gardens and flower beds. It is deep rooted, tough and persistent and a planned programme of treatment is required.

Roundup ProActive should first be applied when the weed is about to flower in late May, using a rate of 5.0 l/ha. Applications before this time will kill off the top growth but it will rapidly regrow.

Regrowth is possible in the autumn or in the following season, and this should be sprayed

when there is a good emergence of green leaf and shoots (30-40cm tall), at a rate of 5.0 l/ha.

On waste ground and in amenity situations the addition of Mixture B NF at 2% of the spray solution will aid leaf wetting and uptake into the Ground Elder leaves and shoots.

As this weed frequently occurs among desirable plant species the spray lance should be fitted with a sprayer hood or guard when working close to shrubs and cultivated plants. Alternatively applications may be made using a hand-held weed wiper. The rate of application is 1 part Roundup ProActive to 2 parts of water.

Monsanto produce more detailed briefing notes on the following weeds:

- Rhododendron
- Giant Hogweed
- Japanese Knotweed
- Himalayan Balsam
- Nettles
- Ground Elder
- Common Ragwort
- Bracken
- Horsetail
- Tough Herbaceous & Woody Weeds.
- Bamboo
- Bindweed
- Duckweed
- Hemlock Water Dropwort
- Ivy
- Thistles

Please telephone the Helpline on 01954 717575 to request or download from www.monsanto-ag.co.uk

Problem	Dose Rate	Application tips
Ground Elder	5 l/ha, or in waste ground & amenity situations 5 l/ha + Mixture B NF @ 2% spray volume (overall spray)	Allow to fully grow and spray as weed is about to flower, typically May. Spray any regrowth at 5 l/ha. Use a sprayer hood.
Ground Elder (hand-held weed wiper)	1 part Roundup ProActive in 2 parts water	Useful method when working amongst desirable plants & shrubs.

COSHH Safety Assessment Roundup ProActive

INTRODUCTION:

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations, (COSHH), 2004 come under the Health and Safety at work Act 1974 and as such give a legal duty to anyone working with hazardous substances to evaluate the risk to health and to eliminate or adequately control such risks.

HAZARD – The intrinsic potential of a substance to cause harm.

RISK - The likelihood of harm being caused in the actual circumstances of use.

Many pesticides are classed as hazardous and so a COSHH assessment should always be carried out. In gaining Approval under FEPA from the Chemicals Regulation Directorate the hazards of a pesticide are evaluated and appear on the label, but it is the way the product is used which determines the risk involved and is the reason why each use needs a separate assessment.

- Roundup ProActive has no hazard rating, but its use must still be evaluated under COSHH.
- You should always choose the safest product available.
- By carrying out a COSHH assessment you demonstrate you have thought through fully the safety aspects of your weed control operations. You must know why you have chosen Roundup ProActive rather than any other method of weed control.

The following information about Roundup ProActive will help in conducting a COSHH assessment. Details can be found on the HSE website and can be completed online <http://www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/essentials/index.htm>. Once written it will only need to be repeated if circumstances change, however it must be reviewed at least every 5 years and preferably annually. More details are included in The Code of Practice for using Plant Protection Products, 2006.

PRODUCT DETAILS

MAPP number 17380

441g/l Potassium salt of N-(Phosphonomethyl), glycine = (Potassium salt of glyphosate).

Containing 360g/l of glyphosate 35% w/w (CAS No. 70901-12-1, EC No 933-437-9)

Surfactants >6%

Water & minor formulating ingredients >59%

PRODUCT TOXICITY KEY FACTS

An up to date Material Safety Data Sheet is available from your distributor or from www.monsanto-ag.co.uk

SUMMARY

Hazard Rating - None

Acute Oral Toxicity:

World Health Organisation (WHO) toxicity rating – not classified. Glyphosate is practically non-harmful by ingestion.

Acute Dermal Toxicity:

World Health Organisation (WHO) toxicity rating – not classified. Glyphosate is practically non-harmful by skin absorption.

Acute Inhalation:

No risk in normal use situations.

Sensitisation:

No sensitising potential. i.e. No allergic reaction.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE STANDARD (OES)

Roundup ProActive is non-hazardous; there is no OES and no specified need to monitor the health of users of Roundup ProActive herbicide.

CHRONIC TOXICITY: ACTIVE INGREDIENT – GLYPHOSATE

The results of longer term studies which assess the risk of long term low dose exposure, show that glyphosate is:

NOT MUTAGENIC
NOT CARCINOGENIC
NOT TERATOGENIC
NO REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS
NOT A CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR

The data from extensive studies confirm that if used according to the label instructions, Roundup ProActive does not constitute a hazard to human health.



Practical Guidance to Avoid Exposure

Try not to walk through the spray swath during application or through treated vegetation.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1. CODE OF PRACTICE & LABEL DICTATE MINIMUM PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT,(PPE):WHEN HANDLING THE CONCENTRATE AND SPRAYING USING CONVENTIONAL SPRAYERS, USING ROTARY ATOMISERS, WEEDWIPERS, SPOT GUNS & MAKING CUT STUMP APPLICATIONS OR USING STEM INJECTION EQUIPMENT.

Suitable protective coverall (e.g. Tyvek disposable overall)

Suitable protective gloves: e.g.Rubber or nitrile

Suitable waterproof boots: e.g.Rubber

DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE WASTE

STORAGE OF UNUSED CONCENTRATE

Unused product should be stored only in the original container. It will keep for several years in a suitable chemical store. Always rotate stock and use the oldest first.

UNUSED DILUTED SPRAY

Ideally plan not to have any left over, or use later in making the next batch of diluted spray.

Once diluted the active ingredient will start to break down and lose activity within a few days.

Surplus spray should be sprayed out onto an untreated area where it will have a beneficial herbicidal effect, but not on hard surfaces like Tarmac™ or concrete where run-off to drains can occur.

EMPTY CONTAINERS

Empty cans of Roundup ProActive should be triple rinsed and stored safely until transferred to someone authorised to handle waste. More detailed sheet on disposal available from the Technical Hotline on 01954 717575

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

The Plant Protection Products,(Sustainable Use) Regulation 2012 requires everyone who uses a professional product to be properly trained and hold a Certificate of Competence- referred to as a 'Specified Certificate'. Contact City and Guilds Land based Services for more details about suitable Level 2 awards. See <http://www.nptc.org.uk/qualificationschemes.aspx?id=2>. A basic PA1 course: 021649- City and Guilds Principles of safe handling and application of pesticides, must be passed first and followed by all relevant modules according to the equipment used. E.g. PA6: 021654 - City & Guilds Level 2 Award in the Safe Application of Pesticides using Pedestrian Hand Held Equipment (QCF). Operators who commence training after February 2015 will need to complete modules in all the equipment they intend to use and will no longer be covered by PA6A. This specifically affects operators using stem injection equipment,(156), using a hand held weed wiper,(157) or use to or near water,(152). Those who were already PA6A qualified in January 2015 are covered for all 021654 modules.

IN CASE OF SPILL OR ACCIDENT

FIRST AID:

Skin; Wash with water

Contaminated clothing; Remove and wash before reuse.

Eye contact; Rinse with plenty of potable water/sterile eye wash solution.

Wearing gloves and a coverall, surround the area with sufficient absorbent, non-combustible material such as sand bags to prevent entry into drains. Then sweep or shovel into suitable Aluminium, plastic, plastic-lined steel, stainless steel or fibreglass containers, label and seal. Containers should be collected by an appropriately authorised /licensed specialist waste disposal operator.

FURTHER INFORMATION

INCIDENT REPORTING:

Any incident involving humans or pets should be investigated as soon as possible.

Telephone 01954 717575 during office hours or the National Chemical Emergency Centre, 01865 407333 at other times.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Monsanto produce a Public Information Guide.
Please telephone 01954 717575 to order.

USE HERBICIDES SAFELY. ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND PRODUCT INFORMATION BEFORE USE

Frequently asked questions

From the Public

The Public sometimes ask questions when they see people wearing protective suits and spraying in public areas. It is important to note that it is a Legal requirement that anyone spraying chemicals, however safe, has to wear minimum prescribed protective clothing. This does not necessarily mean there is a danger from the operation.

Below is a typical question from the Public and an answer from Monsanto.

Q *The council have sprayed streets all around my house. I thought all pesticides were harmful and dangerous for the environment? If you spray the pavements and roads surely it will damage wildlife and get into the water? Why can't you use non-chemical methods to keep the streets clean?*

A Your council has chosen Roundup ProActive for its favourable environmental characteristics, these along with the effectiveness of Roundup herbicide, have combined to make it one of the most widely used and trusted herbicides in the world for more than 40 years.

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup ProActive, controls weeds by blocking the plant's protein production system. It stops the production of an enzyme, which is present in most plants but not in humans, animals, fish or insects. Glyphosate is not absorbed to any extent through skin and even when treated foliage is ingested by animals the glyphosate passes through the digestive system un-metabolised. Indeed Roundup-treated grass has full registration to be made into silage and fed to cattle, sheep etc.

Glyphosate degrades in the environment and does not accumulate. When used according to approved uses, it has no negative effects on wildlife. Roundup ProActive has been approved for use in aquatic areas to control weeds that invade and can even block watercourses.

Mechanical methods of weed control such as the use of strimmers need to be carried out 2-3 times more often because they are not as effective at killing weed roots. This means council bills could cost up to 20 times more per season for mechanical methods compared to a Roundup ProActive programme. There are other reasons too – such as the devastating effect of strimming on all other fauna in treated areas, not to mention the danger to the public and operators from flying debris and the increased carbon footprint from petrol engines.

Monsanto are committed to minimising the environmental impact of herbicide treatments as well as maximising their effect on killing target weeds.

From Spray Operators

Spray Operators sometimes seek clarification on access to a sprayed areas.

Q *I want to spray an area that is open to the public, do I need to prevent access to this area once sprayed? If so, for how long?*

A People, pets and wildlife need not be kept out of treated areas. It is best not to walk in areas where the spray is still wet as transfer to other vegetation may lead to unwanted damage to other foliage. Once the spray is dry this cannot occur.



Further documents are available from Monsanto to help with these and other questions:
Public Information Guide – Weed Control
User Guide
Rate Guide
For copies: Tel: 01954 717575

Support Services

Monsanto recommendations are made with more than 40 years of technical experience, we guarantee to manufacture a consistent, high quality formulation and give excellent after-sales support.

As part of our after-sales support we have additional support material available as downloads at www.monsanto-ag.co.uk or on request.

- **Public Information Leaflets** – a pocket sized leaflet for operatives to use with the general public when explaining about Roundup ProActive
- **Spray Notification Poster** – for use in areas prior to spraying
- **Fact Sheets on** – Paddock care, Calibration of knapsack sprayer, COSHH notes, Weedwipers, Disposal, Stump Treatment
- **Regulatory Items** – Environmental Impact Assessment, Spray record form, COSHH record form
- **Briefing Notes on** – Rhododendron, Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, Nettles, Ground Elder, Common Ragwort, Bracken, Horsetail, Tough Herbaceous & Woody Weeds, Bamboo, Bindweed, Duckweed, Hemlock Water Dropwort, Ivy, Thistles

For any technical queries contact our Technical Helpline on **01954 717575**

or email: **technical.helpline.uk@monsanto.com**

web: **www.monsanto-ag.co.uk**

includes free downloads of literature, various Fact Sheets and other relevant information.

Monsanto UK Ltd. PO Box 663, Cambridge CB1 0LD.

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The logo features a stylized semi-circle with an orange top half and a green bottom half. Below this graphic, the word "Roundup" is written in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font with a registered trademark symbol (®). Underneath "Roundup", the word "ProActive" is written in a smaller, orange, bold, sans-serif font.

Roundup[®] ProActive

