

CONTFNT:

A foliar-applied, translocated herbicide containing 360 g/l glyphosate as a soluble concentrate for the control of annual and perennial weeds in a range of agricultural, horticultural, forestry, industrial and amenity situations.

RISK AND SAFFTY INFORMATION

Rosate 360 TF - contains 360 g/l (30.9% w/w) glyphosate acid

Keep out of reach of children.

Avoid breathing spray.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, Continue rinsing. Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container (Do not clean application equipment near surface water/Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads).

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

PCS No. 05761

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE AS A PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

CROPS, SITUATIONS

Wheat, Barley Durum wheat Oilseed rape Oats Linseed Peas combining Field beans Orchards: apple, pear, cherry, damson Forest and Forest nursery Stubbles of all edible and non-edible company.	Non-cropp
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ped areas

See Directions for Use on attached leaflet for the following: Maximum individual dose of product, Maximum total dose, Latest time of application and Other specific restrictions.

Approval Holder and Marketing Company

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For advice on medical emergencies, fires, spillages or chemical hazards, telephone: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (24h)



PCS No. 05761

PROTECT FROM FROST
FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

A foliar-applied, translocated herbicide containing 360 g/l glyphosate as a soluble concentrate for the control of annual and perennial weeds in a range of agricultural, horticultural, forestry, industrial and amenity situations.

CROPS, SITUATIONS		
Wheat, Barley Durum wheat Oilseed rape Oats Linseed	Peas combining Field beans Orchards: apple, pear, cherry, damson and plum Forest and Forest nursery Stubbles of all edible and non-edible crops	Grassland Green cover in land not being used for crop production Non-cropped areas

See Directions for Use on attached leaflet for the following: Maximum individual dose of product, Maximum total dose, Latest time of application and Other specific restrictions.



AUK-IE_Rosate360TF_LBL_16-01-17

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be read carefully in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

The following table pertains to and forms part of the statutory conditions relating to use

FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FORESTRY NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDE			
Crop or situation	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum number of applications	Latest time of application
Winter and spring wheat Winter and spring barley Winter and spring oats Durum wheat	4 l/ha	1	7 days before harvest
Oilseed rape, linseed	4 l/ha	1	14 days before harvest
Peas (combining), field beans	4 l/ha	1	7 days before harvest
Orchards of: Apple and pear	5 l/ha	1	After leaf fall/before green cluster stage
Orchards of: Cherry, damson and plum	5 l/ha	1	After leaf fall/before white bud stage
Forestry: weed control Forestry nursery	5 l/ha	2	-
Stubbles of all crops	1.5 l/ha	1	2 days before drilling
	4 l/ha	1	5 days before drilling
Grassland	6 l/ha	1	5 days before cutting/ grazing
Non-cropped areas	6 l/ha	2	-
Green cover on land not being used for	4 l/ha	1	-

GENERAL INFORMATION

crop production (set-aside)

Rosate 360 TF is a foliar acting herbicide that controls annual and perennial grasses and most broad-leaved weeds when used as directed. It is translocated from treated vegetative growth to underground roots, rhizomes or stolons. Leaf symptoms, being a reddening then yellowing of the foliage, are first seen on grass weeds but take longer to appear on broad leaved weeds.

It is particularly important that the weeds have sufficient leaf growth and are actively growing when treated.

Perennial grass weeds must have produced fresh leaves, which are green and vigorous. Common couch or scutch is most susceptible to Rosate 360 TF when it is tillering and when new rhizomes have begun to grow. This is usually when the plants have about 5 - 6 leaves, each with approximately 12-15 cm (5-6") of new growth.

The majority of perennial broad-leaved weeds are most susceptible if treated when they are actively growing and are at or near flowering stage. Annual weeds should be actively growing with grasses having at least 5 cm (2") of leaf and broad-leaved

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weeds at least two expanded true leaves when sprayed. Couch or scutch grasses and other grass and broad-leaved weeds are less susceptible to Rosate 360 TF when growth is restricted by drought, waterlogging, frost, very high temperatures or natural dieback. Efficacy will be reduced if such conditions occur at or immediately after spraying.

Occasionally a slight check to crop growth may occur, particularly after direct drilling when crop seeds germinate amongst a mass of decaying foliage, stolons, rhizomes or roots. Thorough cultivations are necessary to disperse or bury decaying organic matter.

Consolidate loose soils and ensure crops are adequately fertilised and appropriate measures are taken to prevent insect and fungal damage to the following crop, especially where following grassland.

Do not apply lime, fertiliser, farmyard manure, pesticides or similar materials within 7 days of Rosate 360 TF.

Note: Rosate 360 TF does not give acceptable control of horsetail (Equisetum arvense).

Perennial broad-leaved weeds.

the only crop likely to present an opportunity for pre-harvest control of onion couch.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Weeds Controlled:

Crops:

A period of at least 6 hours and preferably 24 hours free of rain must follow spraying. Do not spray onto weeds suffering from drought stress as reduced control may occur. Do not spray in windy conditions as drift onto other crops or vegetation can cause severe injury or destruction. Do not spray during frosty weather that prevents active growth and can induce weed senescence.

WEED CONTROL IN STANDING CEREAL CROPS (PRE-HARVEST)

Onion couch (Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum) in winter barley only - see Note.

Barley destined for malting or feed. (Consult purchasers of crops grown on contract and prospective purchasers of malting

Winter and spring wheat including durum wheat, and winter and spring oats destined for milling or feed.

Couch/scutch grass (Elymus repens), Black bent (Agrostis gigantea). Creeping bent (Agrostis stolonifera).

grade barley before treatment). DO NOT TREAT CROPS INTENDED FOR SEED. DO NOT TREAT UNDERSOWN CROPS.				
Time	Method	Dose Rate		
Spray when the moisture content of the grain measures less than 30%. Target weeds must be green, actively growing and accessible to the spray.	Spray the crop and weeds overall. Use high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers. Adjust boom height to maximise spray retention on the target weeds. After spraying: Wait at least 7 days before harvesting. Treated straw must be chopped and incorporated or removed, after which normal cultivations may be resumed. Treated straw must be used for feed and litter, but must not be used for horticultural purposes.	Annual weeds and grass or low couch/ scutch grass infestations up to 25 shoots/m²: 2 l/ha in 80-150 l/ha water Low-medium couch/scutch-grass infestations, up to 75 shoots/m²: 3 l/ha Medium-high couch/scutch-grass infestations, over 75 shoots/m²: 4 l/ha Perennial broad-leaved weeds; other perennial grasses: 4 l/ha Apply in 150 - 250 l/ha water for dose rates of 3-4 l/ha		

Note: to gain successful control of onion couch with Rosate 360 TF, the weed must be treated BEFORE the bulbous bases have matured. Application when the bulbous bases have matured will not prevent regeneration of the weed. Early ripening winter barley is

WEED CONTROL IN STANDING OILSEED RAPE AND LINSEED (PRE-HARVEST)

Weeds Controlled: Couch/scutch grass (Elymus repens), Black bent (Agrostis gigantea)

Creeping bent (Agrostis stolonifera), Perennial broad-leaved weeds.

Crops: Oilseed rape, winter or spring Linseed, winter or spring

This treatment is suitable only for uniform, evenly maturing crops proceeding to harvest in prime condition. DO NOT TREAT CROPS INTENDED FOR SEED

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Time	Method	Dose Rate
Weed control: Spray 2-3 weeks before harvest when the natural ripening of the	Spray the crop and weeds overall. Minimise crop damage by use of high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop	Low-medium couch/scutch-grass infestations, up to 75 shoots/m²: 3 l/ha
seed is progressing and the moisture content of the seed	dividers.	Medium-high couch/scutch-grass infestations, over 75 shoots/m ² : 4 l/ha
measures less than 30%.	After spraying:	
	Direct combine harvest the crop when fit.	Perennial broad-leaved weeds; other
Target weeds must be	Treated straw must be chopped and	perennial grasses: 4 l/ha
green, actively growing and	incorporated or removed, after which normal	
accessible to the spray.	cultivations may be resumed.	Apply in 200 - 250 I/ha water.

WEED CONTROL IN FIELD BEANS AND PEAS (PRE-HARVEST)

Weeds Controlled: Couch/scutch grass (Elymus repens), Black bent (Agrostis gigantea)

Creeping bent (Agrostis stolonifera), Perennial broad-leaved weeds

Crops: Field beans, winter or spring Peas to be harvested dry

DO NOT TREAT CROPS INTENDED FOR SEED.

Note: This treatment is intended for weed control and not for crop desiccation.

Time	Method	Dose Rate
Spray when the natural ripening	Spray the crop and weeds overall. Minimise crop	Low-medium couch/scutch grass
of the seed is progressing and	damage by use of high clearance tractors with	infestations up to 75 shoots/m2: 3 l/ha
the moisture content of the	narrow wheels and crop dividers.	
seed measures less than 30%.		Medium-high couch/scutch grass
Target weeds must be green,	After spraying:	infestations over 75 shoots/m2: 4 l/ha
actively growing and accessible	Wait at least 7 days before harvesting. Direct	
to the spray.	combine harvest the crop when fit. Treated straw	Apply in 200-250 I/ha water.
	must be chopped and incorporated or removed,	
	after which normal cultivations may be resumed.	

FORESTRY/WOODLANDS		
Use	Dose Rate	Remarks
Before planting: Most broad-leaved and grass weeds	5 l/ha Hydraulic Sprayers: apply in 80-250 l/ ha water. Rotary atomisers: apply in total spray volume of 40 l/ha.	If the ground has been disturbed by the forestry operations, allow the weeds to recover. Apply when the weeds are showing green leaf and are actively growing. Wait at least 7 days before any cultivation or before planting trees.

STUBBLE - ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS, VOLUNTEERS

Weeds Controlled: Couch/scutch grass (Elymus repens), Black bent (Agrostis gigantea) Creeping bent (Agrostis stolonifera), Perennial broad-leaved weeds

Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds, Volunteer cereals and potatoes (autumn only).

Crops: Any crop to follow app	v application on stubble.		
Time	Method	Dose Rate	
Autumn/winter applications: Spray when perennial weeds are actively growing, especially after mid-October. Couch/	After harvest: Do not cultivate. Remove straw. Allow weeds to regrow.	Annual weeds and grasses or low couch/scutch grass infestations up to 25 shoots/m²: 2 l/ha in 80-150 l/ha water	
scutch grass should have at least 6 new leaves approx. 12 cm long.	Spray during mild conditions. Allow volunteer potatoes to make ample top growth and spray well before onset of frost or	Low-medium couch/scutch-grass infestations, up to 75 shoots/m²: 3 l/ha	
	natural senescence.	Medium-high couch/scutch-grass infestations, over 75 shoots/m² and	
	After spraying: If before mid-November, wait at least 5 days	volunteer potatoes: 4 l/ha	
	before cultivating. If after mid-November, wait for perennial grass leaves to turn red/yellow before cultivating.	Apply in 150 - 250 I/ha water for dose rates of 3-4 I/ha	
Spring applications: Spray when weeds are actively growing as for autumn applications. Roots chopped by cultivations must show new leaf growth to be killed.	After harvest: Cultivate as required. Leave for regrowth to appear - allow a minimum 21 days weed growth before spraying. After spraying: Wait at least 5 days before cultivating. Retreatment may be necessary pre-harvest or in autumn as emergence in spring may be incomplete.	Note: the effect of 2 litres product/ha rate as the long-term control of couch/scutch grass is not known.	

STUBBLE/CULTIVATED LAND - ANNUAL WEEDS/VOLUNTEERS				
Weeds Controlled: Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds, Volunteer cereals and potatoes Crops: Any crop to follow application.				
Time		Method		Dose Rate
Autumn/spring/summer applic Spray when weeds are actively of		After harvest or cultivations: Allow ground to remain undistur long as practicable to allow wee		1.5 l/ha in 80-250 l/ha water.
For optimum control: Annual grasses should have at least 10cm of green leaf. Annual broad-leaved weeds should have at least 24 hours before cu Wait at least 48 hours before dri 2 true leaves.				
		GRASSLAND		
Perennial Common of Common of Crop: Any crop to follow applications	ryegrass (Lolium perenettle (Urtica dioca) ation.	nua), Italian ryegrass (Lolium muli enne), Broadleaf dock (Rumex ob	tusifoluis)	
Time	Method		Dose Rate	
Spray when grasses and weeds are actively growing at the following times and growth stages:		and allow regrowth for about 4 ommended growth stages are	1-2 years old grasses: 3 l/h	l, only annual weeds and
Annual grasses and annual broad-leaved weeds:	or grass type.	rate recommended for the weed	2-4 years old 4 I/ha	l, with perennial grasses:
Spring, summer or autumn. Annual grasses have at least 10 cm of green leaf.	Wait at least 5 days, when the leaves become yellowed, before removing the growth for conservation or by grazing as required, prior to cultivating or drilling.			g. 4-7 years old with bad-leaved weeds: 5 I/ha
Annual broad-leaved weeds have at least 2 expanded true leaves.	Surface mats of old gr broken by cultivations	rassland must be thoroughly before reseeding. Either defer wing spring to allow surface mats		rassland with ragwort or lly fine-leaved grasses:
Perennial grasses and perennial broad-leaved weeds: Mid to late summer. Perennial grasses have at least 12 cm of leaf or 5 fully expanded leaves. Perennial broad-leaved weeds	to decompose or appl ground limestone to the days after treatment for break the surface and into the soil. Seeding	y 2.5 tonnes/ha (1 tonne/ac) of ne surface mat not less than seven ollowed by rotary cultivation to I incorporate the ground limestone may be conducted as required at the seeds are in contact with	Apply the reco	ommended dose in 200- r.

have substantial leaf area or are near flowering.

ORCHARDS		
Weeds Controlled: Most ann	ual and perennial weeds.	
Crop	Time and Method	Dose Rate
Established (minimum 2 years) trees of:	Apply as a directed MEDIUM or COARSE spray. Spray after leaf fall in autumn or before green cluster stage of	5 l/ha
Apple Pear	apple and pear or white bud stage of stone fruit. Avoid spraying or allowing drift to contact the trunk above	Apply in 250 l/ha water.
Cherry	30 cm (12") from the ground, or any branches. Spray must	
Damson Plum	not contact any damaged bark.	

LAND NOT INTENDED TO DEAD VEGETATION.

Weeds Controlled: Most ann	ual and perennial weeds.	
Area of use	Time and Method	Dose Rate
Around buildings.	Apply at any time of the year when weeds are showing green leaf and are actively growing.	General Use: 4 I/ha
On industrial sites.	Weeds germinating after application will not be controlled. Avoid drift onto crops, lawns, amenity	Perennial broad-leaved weeds present: 6 I/ha
Firebreaks.	plants or any desirable species. DO NOT USE UNDER GLASS OR POLYTHENE.	Hydraulic sprayers:
Pavements.	DO NOT SPRAY HEDGE BOTTOMS.	apply in 80 - 250 l/ha water
Verges along public paths and roadways.		Knapsack sprayers: apply in 100 - 250 l/ha water
Around traffic signs and advertising hoardings.		Rotary atomisers: apply in total spray volume of 40 l/ha
Site preparation for landscaping		
projects; golf courses etc.		

Important: If poisonous weeds, such as ragwort, had been present before treatment, then grazing animals, such as horses, should be kept clear of treated areas until such time that poisonous weeds have been removed.

GREEN COVER ON LAND NOT BEING USED FOR CROP PRODUCTION (SET-ASIDE)

Weeds controlled: Annual meadow grass (Poa annua), Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum)

Perennial ryegrass (Lolium perenne), Broadleaf dock (Rumex obtusifolius)

Common nettle (Urtica dioca)

Crop: Any crop to follow application.

Users must ensure themselves compliant with the management rules of any grant-aided scheme before use; the guidance given in the following may be changed in future years.

Time	Method	Dose Rate
Spray whilst the green cover is actively growing at any time consistent with the prevailing weather conditions and within the management rules of any grant aided scheme. Deeprooted perennial broad-leaved weeds are best controlled when well grown and are at or near flowering.	 Do not cut or cultivate prior to applying this product in this situation. Spray before weeds set seed After spraying do not cut, cultivate or prepare land for the next crop until permitted to do so by the management rules; in any event do not cut or cultivate for 1 day (after 1.5 l/ha) or 5 days (after 3-6 l/ha) after application. 	Annual weeds and grasses: 1.5 l/ha Apply in 80-150 l/ha water for this dose rate (note - if the green cover is dense and/or well established, use the higher dose of 3 l/ha in 150-250 l/ha water - see below). Dense and/or well established green cover: 3 l/ha Perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds: 4 l/ha Apply in 150-250 l/ha water.

WICK/WIPER APPLICATORS (E.G. WEEDWIPER MINI)

Certain weeds, particularly those with an erect growth habit and having a spatial separation from desirable species, can be effectively controlled by wiping a concentrated solution of Rosate 360 TF onto the leaves or stems. Weeds must be actively growing at application. Do not apply when rain is expected within 6 hours as, apart from unsatisfactory weed control, herbicide might be transferred to desirable species by rain splash or foliar contact.

Rosate 360 TF dilution

The maximum concentration used must not exceed the following:

Veedwiper mini:

1 volume of product: 2 volumes of water

Other wipers: 1 volume of product: 1 volume of water for normal conditions; under warm, dry conditions use

1: 2 dilution with water.

Weedwipers may be used in any crop where the wiper does not touch the growing crop.

Note: for ease of identification of treated weeds, a suitable commercially available water soluble dye may be added to the prepared solution at 1ml dye per 10 litres of prepared spray solution.

MIXING

Tractor mounted sprayers

Pour the recommended quantity of Rosate 360 TF into the spray tank already half-filled with clean water and under agitation. Top up the spray tank with more clean water to the required level, whilst maintaining agitation. Spray out on the day of mixing.

Knapsack sprayers

Add the recommended quantity of Rosate 360 TF to the knapsack spray tank approximately one-third filled with clean water. Agitate thoroughly with a clean rod or by shaking after replacing the lid until thoroughly mixed. Top up the tank with more clean water to the required level and agitate thoroughly before use. Spray out on the day of mixing.

DO NOT MIX, APPLY OR STORE ROSATE 360 TF IN GALVANISED OR UNLINED MILD STEEL CONTAINERS OR TANKS. KEEP TANKS WELL VENTED AND CLEAR OF ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION.

APPLICATION & SPRAY QUALITY

Conventional hydraulic sprayers

Knapsack sprayers

Prepared spray solution should be applied as a MEDIUM or COARSE quality spray (BCPC definition) at nozzle pressures not exceeding 2.5 bar (35 psi).

Rosate 360 TF is a systemic weedkiller and is active at low doses. Always take care to avoid spray drift. DO NOT SPRAY in windy weather or near to desirable species or amenity plants.

SUITABLE NOZZLES FOR HYDRAULIC SPRAYERS			
Sprayer type	Low Volume Application	Medium Volume Application	
Tractor mounted or drawn	Hardi 4110-14 or equivalent nozzles	Hardi 4110-20: 4110-30; Lumark 04- F110; 08-F110 Teejet 11004; 11008 or equivalent	
		nozzles	
Knapsack	Cooper Pegler	Hardi 4110-16	
	VLV Orange	Lumark 03-F110	
	VLV Blue	Polyjet green; blue: red	

SOILS

Rosate 360 TF may be used to control weeds on all mineral or organic soils or surfaces, including ash and gravel. Only weeds showing green leaf at the time of application can be killed. There is no residual activity with Rosate 360 TF.

COMPATIBILITY

DO NOT mix with any herbicide, insecticide or fungicide.

FUTURE PLANTING

Rosate 360 TF has no long-lasting herbicidal activity in soils after application. Agricultural and horticultural quality soils may be planted up with trees after not less than 7 days after application, unless directed otherwise. Other amenity plants may be planted after the treated vegetation has died back or after cultivation. Under normal weather conditions, cultivations may be conducted 7 days after treatment. Under poor growing conditions wait for the characteristic red/yellow leaf symptoms to appear before cultivating.

CARE OF EQUIPMENT

Wash equipment thoroughly after use with water and cleaning agent to remove traces of herbicide. Traces of herbicide left in the equipment may damage crops sprayed later.

KNAPSACK RATE RECKONER		
MEDIUM VOLUME APPLICATION		
Product Recommendation (Litres of product in I/ha of water)	Amount of Rosate 360 TF per 10 litres to treat 400 m ²	
3L in 250L per hectare	120 ml	
4L in 250L per hectare	160 ml	
5L in 250L per hectare	200 ml	
6L in 250L per hectare	240 ml	
LOW VOLUME APPLICATION		
Product Recommendation (Litres of product in I/ha of water)	Amount of Rosate 360 TF per 10 litres to treat 1000 m ²	
3L in 100L per hectare	300 ml	
4L in 100L per hectare	400 ml	
5L in 100L per hectare	500 ml	
6L in 100L per hectare	600 ml	

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY, SALE AND USE

Many factors can affect or influence the activity of this product, including, but not limited to: weather and soil conditions, crop variety, treatment timing, water volume, application rates, spraying techniques, crop rotation, regional factors, and the occurrence and development of strains resistant to the active ingredient. Under certain circumstances, changes in activity or crop damage can occur. The manufacturer or supplier is unable to accept any liability in these circumstances. All goods supplied by us are of a high grade and we believe them to be suitable for the purpose for which we expressly supply them: but as we cannot exercise any control over their mixing, use or application which may affect the performance of the goods all conditions and warranties statutory or otherwise as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded and no responsibility will be accepted by us for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff, our agents or the re-sellers of the product whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

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