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Albaugh™

Rosate 360 TF

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MAPP 17682

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.

Rosate 360 TF - contains 360 g/l glyphosate as a soluble concentrate.

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.

TO AVOID RISKS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT, COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

This product is approved under The Plant Protection Products Regulations (as amended).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE

CROPS, SITUATIONS		
Wheat, Barley Durum wheat Oilseed rape Oats Linseed Mustard Peas combining and vining Field beans	Asparagus Bulb Onion and leek Orchards: apple, pear, cherry, damson and plum Sugar beet Swede, Turnip Forest Pre-emergence of drilled crops Stubbles of all edible and non-edible crops	Grassland including grassland destruction Green cover in land not being used for crop production Hard surface Natural surfaces not intended to bear vegetation Permeable surfaces overlying soil Land immediately adjacent to aquatic areas

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

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.

AEU-UK_Rosate360TF_F_20L_06-04-17

For advice
on medical emergencies,
fires, spillages or chemical hazards,
telephone: 01235 239 670 (24h)

Approval Holder and Marketing Company
Albaugh Europe Sàrl, World Trade Center Lausanne
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ROSATE 360 TF - MAPP 17682 - Content: glyphosate 360 g/l

PROTECT FROM FROST

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

OPERATOR PROTECTION

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the concentrate and contaminated surfaces.
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND RUBBER BOOTS when using hand-held sprayers, hand-held rotary atomisers, weed-wiping equipment or when making cut stump treatments.
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES, RUBBER BOOTS AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when using stem injection equipment.
However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.
WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.
DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.
WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking or smoking and after work.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container* (Do not clean application equipment near surface water/Avoid contamination from farmyards and roads). * except when used as directed.
The maximum concentration of glyphosate in the water must not exceed 0.2 ppm or such lower concentration as the appropriate regulatory body may require.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.
WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, empty washings into spray tank, and dispose of safely.
To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.
This product is approved under The Plant Protection Products Regulations (as amended).

Manufacturing date and batch number, see pack.

Albaugh™
Your Alternative™

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AEU-UK_Rosate360TF_20-5_LBL_06-04-17

ROSATE 360 TF - MAPP 17682 - Content: glyphosate 360 g/l

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE			
Crops/situations	**Maximum individual dose of product**	**Maximum total dose**	**Latest time of application**
Wheat, barley, oats, durum wheat, oilseed rape, linseed, mustard, combining peas, vining peas, field beans, sugar beet, swede, turnip, bulb onion and leek.	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha product per crop	Pre-emergence of the crop
Wheat, barley, oats, durum wheat	4 l/ha	4 l/ha product per crop	7 days before harvest
Oilseed rape, linseed	4 l/ha	4 l/ha product per crop	14 days before harvest
Mustard	4 l/ha	4 l/ha product per crop	8 days before harvest
Peas (combining), field beans	4 l/ha	4 l/ha product per crop	7 days before harvest
Stubbles of all edible and non-edible crops	1.5 l/ha	1.5 l/ha product per year	2 days before drilling or planting of the following crop
Stubbles of all edible and non-edible crops	5 l/ha	5 l/ha product per year	5 days before drilling or planting of the following crop or 24 hours before cultivating
All edible and non-edible crops (destruction, before sowing/ planting)	5 l/ha	5 l/ha product per year	5 days before drilling or planting of the following crop
Grassland	6 l/ha	6 l/ha product per year	5 days before harvest, grazing or drilling
Hard surfaces, natural surfaces not intended to bear vegetation, permeable surfaces overlying soil	6 l/ha	-	-
Apple and pear orchards	5 l/ha	5 l/ha product per year	After harvest but before green cluster stage
Cherry, damson and plum orchards	5 l/ha	5 l/ha product per year	After harvest (post leaf fall but before white bud stage)
Forest	10 l/ha	see Other specific restriction	-
Land immediately adjacent to aquatic areas	6 l/ha	see Other specific restriction	-
Green cover on land not being used for crop production	6 l/ha	6 l/ha product per year	24 hours before cultivating
Asparagus	5 l/ha	5 l/ha product per crop	Pre-emergence

Other specific restrictions

1. The total dose applied to green cover on land not being used for production must not exceed 6L product/ha/year.
2. Users must consult the appropriate water regulatory body (Environment Agency/Scottish Environment Protection Agency) before using the product near water and must obtain their agreement before using this product to control aquatic weeds
3. When applying through rotary atomisers, the spray droplet spectra produced must be of minimum Volume Median Diameter (VMD) of 200 microns.
4. For stump application, the maximum concentration must not exceed that produced by 200 ml product made up to 1 litre with water (20% v/v).
5. Weed-wipers may be used in any crop where the wiper does not touch the growing crop. The maximum concentrations used must not exceed the following (a) Weedwiper Mini – 1:2 dilution with water (b) Other wipers – 1:1 dilution with water.
6. IF RAGWORT IS PRESENT, FOLLOW THE GUIDANCE IN THE ‘DIRECTIONS FOR USE'.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

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/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 weeds at least two expanded true leaves when sprayed.

Couch/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*. Repeat treatment will be necessary.

KNAPSACK RATE ESTIMATOR

Using standard nozzles appropriately calibrated, each litre of spray dilution will treat 40m² (250l/ha water)
The rate of product applied using a knapsack sprayer must be equivalent to the application rates authorised in the 'Directions for use' section of the label.

Rosate 360 TF recommendation:	**Quantity of Rosate 360 TF required per 10 litres to treat 400m²**	**Rosate 360 TF required per 1 litre spray solution:**	**Area of Use**
4.0 l/ha in 250 l/ha water	160 ml	16 ml/1L water	General Use
6.0 l/ha in 250 l/ha water	240 ml	24 ml/1L water	Perennial broad-leaved weeds present

WEATHER CONDITIONS

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.

PRE-EMERGENCE OF DRILLED CROPS - ANNUAL WEEDS/VOLUNTEERS

Weeds Controlled: Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds.
Volunteer cereals.

Seed must be drilled and drills firmly closed with a minimum 15 mm (½") of settled soil above the seed. Annual weeds must be small when treated following direct drilling.
DO NOT ALLOW SPRAY TO CONTACT THE LEAVES OF ANY CROP
CAUTION: Ensure that spraying precedes ANY crop emergence.

Crop	Time and Method	Dose Rate
Drilled crops of: Wheat, barley, oats, durum wheat	Spray after drilling but not later than 72 hours before crop emergence.	1.5 l/ha Apply in 80-125 l/ha water
Oilseed rape, linseed, mustard, combining peas, vining peas, field beans, sugar beet, swede, turnip, onion and leek.	Spray up to 48 hours after drilling.	

WEED CONTROL PRE-EMERGENCE OF ASPARAGUS

Weeds Controlled: Annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds and grasses.

Crop	Time and Method	Dose Rate
Asparagus	Spray whilst the crop is dormant before ALL new spear emergence. Spray must not contact the spears/foliage of the crop. At least 15 mm of firmly settled soil must be covering crowns and spears.	**Annual weeds:** 1.5 l/ha **Perennial grasses:** 4 l/ha **Perennial broad-leaved weeds:** 5 l/ha Apply in 80-250 l/ha water

WEED CONTROL IN STANDING CEREAL CROPS (PRE-HARVEST)

Weeds Controlled: Common couch/scutch *(Elymus repens)*
Creeping bent *(Agrostis stolonifera)*
Black bent *(Agrostis gigantea)*
Perennial broad-leaved weeds

Crops: Wheat including durum wheat, and oats destined for milling or feed.
Barley destined for malting or feed.
(Consult purchasers of crops grown on contract and prospective purchasers of malting 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 may be used for feed and litter, but must not be used for horticultural purposes.	**Annual weeds and grasses or low couch/scutch grass infestations up to 25 shoots/ m²:** 2 l/ha Apply in 80-150 l/ha water for this dose rate **Low-medium couch/scutch-grass infestations, up to 75 shoots/m²:** 3 l/ha **Medium-high couch/scutch-grass infestations, over 75 shoots/:** 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.

DETERMINATION OF HARVEST FOR WHEAT AND BARLEY (HARVEST MANAGEMENT)
(aided desiccation of the crop already in the ripening phase)

Crops: Wheat, for milling and feed.
Barley, for malting or feed.
(Consult purchasers of crops grown on contract and prospective purchasers of malting grade barley before treatment).
DO NOT TREAT CROPS INTENDED FOR SEED.
DO NOT TREAT UNDERSOWN CROPS.

Time and Method	Dose Rate	Remarks
Spray when the moisture content of the grain measures less than 30%. Spray the crop and any weeds overall. Use high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers. **Harvesting:** Wait at least 7 days before harvesting.	1 - 1.5 l/ha (Use 1.5 l/ha if annual broad-leaved weeds are present) Apply in 80-150 l/ha water.	After spraying, treated straw must be chopped and incorporated or removed, after which cultivations may be resumed. Treated straw may be used for feed and litter, but must not be used for horticultural purposes.

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

Weeds Controlled: Common couch/scutch *(Elymus repens).* Creeping bent *(Agrostis stolonifera).* Black bent *(Agrostis gigantea).* Perennial broad-leaved weeds.

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

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

Time	Method	Method
Weed control/crop desiccation: Spray 2-3 weeks before harvest when the natural ripening of the seed is progressing and the moisture content of the seed measures less than 30%. Target weeds must be green, actively growing and accessible to the spray.	Spray the crop and weeds overall. Minimise crop damage by use of high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers. **After spraying:** Wait at least 8 days before harvesting mustard. Wait at least 14 days before harvesting Oilseed rape. Wait at least 14 days before harvesting linseed although up to 28 days may be necessary to achieve the required degree of desiccation. Direct combine harvest the crop when fit. Treated straw must be chopped and incorporated or removed, after which normal cultivations may be resumed.	**Low-medium couch/scutch-grass infestations up to 75 shoots/m² and crop desiccation:** 3 l/ha **Medium-high couch/scutch-grass infestations over 75 shoots/m² and crop desiccation:** 4 l/ha **Perennial broad-leaved weeds; other perennial grasses and crop dessication:** 4l/ha Apply in 200-250 l/ha water.

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

Weeds Controlled: Common couch/scutch *(Elymus repens).* Black bent *(Agrostis gigantea).*
Creeping bent *(Agrostis stolonifera).* Perennial broad-leaved weeds.

Crops: Field beans, winter or spring.
Peas, winter or spring, 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 of the seed is progressing and the moisture content of the seed measures less than 30%. Target weeds must be green, actively growing and accessible to the spray.	Spray the crop and weeds overall. Minimise crop damage by use of high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers. **After spraying:** Wait at least 7 days before harvesting. Direct combine harvest the crop when fit. Treated straw must be chopped and incorporated or removed, after which normal cultivations may be resumed.	**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 200-250 l/ha water.

STUBBLE - ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS, VOLUNTEERS (All edible and non-edible crops)

Weeds Controlled: Common couch/scutch *(Elymus repens).* Black bent *(Agrostis gigantea).*
Creeping bent *(Agrostis stolonifera).* Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds.
Volunteer cereals and potatoes (autumn only).

Crops: Any crop to follow application on stubble.

Time	Method	Dose Rate
Autumn/winter applications: Spray when perennial weeds are actively growing, especially after mid-October. Common couch/scutch should have at least 6 new leaves approx. 12cm (5”) long.	**After harvest:** • Do not cultivate. • Remove straw. • Allow weeds to regrow. • Spray during mild conditions. • Allow volunteer potatoes to make ample top growth and spray well before onset of frost or natural senescence. **After spraying:** • If before mid-November, wait at least 5 days before cultivating. • If after mid-November, wait for perennial grass leaves to turn red/yellow before cultivating.	**Annual weeds and grasses or low couch/scutch grass infestations up to 25 shoots/m² :** 2 l/ha Apply in 80-150 l/ha water for this dose rate. **Note**: the effect of 2 litres product/ha on the long term control of couch/scutch grass is not known. **Low-medium couch/scutch-grass infestations up to 75 shoots/m²:** 3 l/ha **Medium-high couch/scutch-grass infestations over 75 shoots/m² and volunteer potatoes:** 4 l/ha **Perennial broad-leaved weeds present:** 5l/ha Apply in 150-250 l/ha water for dose rates of 3-5 l/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 a minimum of 21 days for regrowth and weed growth before spraying. **After spraying:** Wait at least 5 days before cultivating. Re-treatment may be necessary pre-harvest or in autumn as emergence in spring may be incomplete.	

ALL EDIBLE AND NON-EDIBLE CROPS - DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS AMONGST ANY FAILED, UNWANTED OR UNMARKETABLE RESIDUAL CROP PRIOR TO RE-CROPPING

Do not use under glass or polythene.

Weeds Controlled: Common couch/scutch *(Elymus repens).* Black bent *(Agrostis gigantea).*
Creeping bent *(Agrostis stolonifera).* Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds.
Perennial broad-leaved weeds.

Time	Method	Dose Rate
Spray when perennial weeds are actively growing, especially after mid-October. Common couch/scutch should have at least 6 new leaves approx. 12 cm long.	Allow the weeds to make ample top growth and spray well before onset of frost or natural senescence. **After spraying:** • If before mid-November, wait at least 5 days before cultivating. • If after mid-November, wait for perennial grass leaves to turn red/yellow before cultivating. • Old crop residues must be chopped and incorporated or removed, after which normal cultivations may be resumed.	**Annual weeds:** 1.5 l/ha Apply in 80-125 l/ha water for this dose rate. **Perennial grass weeds:** 4 l/ha **Perennial broad-leaved weeds:** 5 l/ha Apply in 150-250 l/ha water for dose rates of 4-5 l/ha.

STUBBLE/CULTIVATED LAND - ANNUAL WEEDS/VOLUNTEERS (all edible and non-edible crops)

Weeds Controlled: Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds.
Volunteer cereals.

Crops: Any crop to follow application.

Time	Method	Dose Rate
Autumn/spring/summer: Spray when weeds are actively growing **For optimum control:** • Annual grasses should have at least 10cm (4") of green leaf. • Annual broad-leaved weeds should have at least 2 true leaves.	**After harvest or cultivations:** Allow ground to remain undisturbed for as long as practicable to allow weeds to regrow. **After spraying:** • Wait at least 24 hours before cultivating. • Wait at least 48 hours before drilling.	1.5 l/ha Apply in 80-250 l/ha water.

GRASSLAND INCLUDING GRASSLAND DESTRUCTION

Grasses/Weeds Killed: Annual and perennial grasses.
Annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds.

Crops: Any crop to follow application.

Time	Method	Dose Rate
Spray when grasses and weeds are actively growing at the following times and growth stages: **Annual grasses and annual broad-leaved weeds:** • Spring, summer or autumn. • Annual grasses have at least 10cm (4") of green leaf. • Annual broad-leaved weeds have at least 2 expanded true leaves. **Perennial grasses and perennial broad-leaved weeds:** • Mid to late summer. • Perennial grasses have at least 12cm (5") of leaf or 5 fully expanded leaves. • Perennial broad-leaved weeds have substantial leaf area or are near flowering.	• Lightly cut or graze and allow regrowth for about 4 weeks until the recommended growth stages are reached. • Spray at the dose rate recommended for the weed or grass type. • 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. • Surface mats of old grassland must be thoroughly broken by cultivations before reseeding - see also GENERAL INFORMATION and CULTURAL ADVICE (below)	**1-2 years old, only annual weeds and grasses:** 3 l/ha **2-4 years old, with perennial grasses:** 4 l/ha **Long leys e.g. 4-7 years old with perennial broad-leaved weeds:** 5 l/ha **Permanent grassland with ragwort or predominantly fine-leaved grasses:** 6l/ha Apply in 200-250 l/ha water.

Important: 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.

CULTURAL ADVICE

Direct drilling of grass after a short-term ley
Direct drilling may be practised after a short-term ley provided that all nutrient and lime deficiencies have been corrected and there is no surface trash.

Sowing to grass after late-summer desiccation of long leys or permanent pasture with surface mats
Either: defer seeding until the following spring to allow surface mats to decompose.
Or: apply 2.5 tonnes/ha (1 tonne/ac) of ground limestone to the surface mat not less than seven days after treatment followed by rotary cultivation to break the surface mat and incorporate the ground limestone into the soil. Seeding may be conducted as required thereafter provided that the surface mat has been completely broken down and the seeds will be in contact with mineral soil.

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

Weeds Controlled: Common couch/scutch *(Elymus repens).* Black bent *(Agrostis gigantea).* Creeping bent *(Agrostis stolonifera).* Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds. Volunteer cereals.

Crops: Any crop to follow application.

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

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. Normally destruction of green cover cannot be started before 15 April and must be accomplished by 31 August. Deep-rooted 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 except black-grass:** 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 rate of 3 l/ha in 150-250 l/ha water as for low-medium couch/scutch - see below. **Low-medium couch/scutch-grass infestations up to 75 shoots/m²:** 3 l/ha **Medium-high couch/scutch-grass infestations over 75 shoots/m² and black-grass:** 4 l/ha **Ragwort, deep-rooted perennial broad-leaved weeds and fine-leaved grasses present:** 6 l/ha Apply in 150-250 l/ha water for dose rates of 3-6 l/ha.

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.
After planting (as directed spray) in competitive forestry situations: for cleaning-up around trees; conifer release;	Use the "Weedwiper Mini" or apply by knapsack sprayer. For knapsack application apply at the appropriate dose for the species to be treated as outlined below.	Use the "Weedwiper Mini" (except rhododendron) or apply by knapsack sprayer around fully guarded trees. It is ESSENTIAL to use a TREE GUARD for all applications made in the growing season. Treat bracken after frond tips are unfurled but pre-senescence. Treat heather late-August to end-September. Treat all other woody weeds June to August before leaf senescence, but after new growth of crop has hardened. **Important:** The time of hardening of leader growth in any years varies with species, location and weather amongst other factors; hardening might occur from end-July up to October or even later. Always direct the spray away from leaders to avoid damage to Lammas growth.
Most annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds	4l/ha in 250 l/ha water	
Broad-leaved woody weeds: bracken, beech, brush, bramble, sycamore, oak, hazel, willow, ash.	3 l/ha in 250 l/ha water	
Heather (peat soils)	4 l/ha in 250 l/ha water	
Heather (mineral soils)	6 l/ha in 250 l/ha water	
Rhododendron	*By Knapsack Sprayer:* 10 l/ha or 8 l/ha in 250 l/ha water plus authorised adjuvant ADJ0570 at 2% of final spray volume. The Weedwiper Mini is not recommended for the control of rhododendron.	

Cut stump application to prevent regrowth of thinnings.	Deciduous species: 1 volume product: 9 volumes of water (10% solution). Coniferous species: 1 volume product: 4 volumes of water (20% solution).	Apply immediately after felling or simultaneously whilst sawing, with a special attachment to the saw, during November to March. Do not apply during the period of rising sap flow usually occurring during March to May.
Thinning by stem injection	All species: 2 ml of undiluted product per cut. For trees more than 10cm diameter make 2 or 3 cuts according to tree size and inject 2ml of product into each.	Cut into the live cambial tissue with a downward axe stroke. Cuts must be not more than 1m from the ground. Inject the Rosate 360 TF into each cut. Treat at any time of the year except during the period of rising sap flow usually occurring during March to May.

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

TOP FRUIT ORCHARDS

Weeds Controlled: Most annual and perennial weeds.

Crops	Time and Method	Dose Rate
Established (minimum 2 years) trees of: Apple Pear Cherry Damson Plum	Apply as a directed MEDIUM or COARSE quality spray. Spray after leaf fall in autumn or before green cluster stage of apple and pear or white bud stage of stone fruit. Avoid spraying or allowing drift to contact the trunk above 30cm (12") from the ground, or any branches. Spray must not contact any damaged bark.	5 l/ha in 200-400 l/ha water

NATURAL SURFACES NOT INTENDED TO BEAR VEGETATION, PERMEABLE SURFACES OVERLYING SOIL, HARD SURFACES
General use around the farm

Weeds Controlled: Most annual and perennial weeds.

Area of use	Dose Rate	Remarks
Around farm buildings, farm paths and farm roadways.	**General use:** 4 l/ha **Perennial broad-leaved weeds present:** 6l/ha *Hydraulic Sprayers:* apply in 80-250 l/ha water *Knapsack Sprayers:* apply in 100-250 l/ha water. *Rotary atomisers:* apply in total spray volume of 40 l/ha.	Apply this product carefully. Ensure spraying takes place only when weeds are actively growing (normally March to October) and is confined only to visible weeds including those in the 30cm swath covering the kerb edge and road gully - do not overspray drains. Weeds germinating after application will not be controlled. Apply as a MEDIUM or COARSE spray to weed foliage. Avoid drift onto crops, lawns, amenity plants or any desirable species. DO NOT USE UNDER GLASS OR POLYTHENE. See KNAPSACK RATE RECKONER tables. DO NOT SPRAY HEDGE BOTTOMS.

Important: 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.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

Land immediately adjacent to aquatic areas
Situations: For weed control near watercourses and lakes in the presence or absence of fish.
Note: Provided that use is as directed on this label, water may be used for irrigation or livestock without interruption.
Important: Consult the appropriate regional water regulatory body (Environment Agency/Scottish Environment Protection Agency) responsible for the water catchment area before applying any treatment near water - see Other Specific Restrictions.
Consult and observe the code of practice entitled 'Guidelines for the use of herbicides on weeds in or near watercourses and lakes', DEFRA booklet PB2289.

Weed Species	Dose Rate	Remarks
Waterside weeds:	Treat as for NATURAL SURFACES NOT INTENDED TO BEAR VEGETATION.	As for NATURAL SURFACES NOT INTENDED TO BEAR VEGETATION.

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
Maximum Concentrations used must not exceed the following: Weedwiper Mini: 1 volume Rosate 360 TF : 2 volumes of water.
Other wipers: 1 volume Rosate 360 TF : 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 comercially available water soluble dye may be added to the prepared solution at 1 ml dye per 10 litres of prepared spray solution.

Control of Bolters in Sugar Beet
Treat by a series of three applications during early July to early August with 2 weeks between treatments; for high populations repeat each treatment after 24 hours in the reverse direction.

CAUTION
Ensure that there is a minimum 5 cm (2") between the top of the tallest desired vegetation and the impregnated wiper. Bolters should be a minimum 10 cm (4") taller than the desired vegetation for safe application.

MIXING
Pour the recommended quantity of Rosate 360 TF into the spray tank already half-filled with clean water and under agitation. Top up the 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 GALVAN-ISED 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 spray (BCPC definition) at nozzle pressures not ex-ceeding 2.5 bar. Rosate 360 TF is a systemic weedkiller and is active at low doses. **Always take extreme care to avoid spray drift. DO NOT SPRAY in windy weather or near to desirable species or amenity plants as drift onto other crops or vegeta-tion can cause severe plant injury or destruction.**

SOILS
Rosate 360 TF may be used to control weeds on all mineral or or-ganic 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
For up to date details of compatible tank-mixes contact: Albaugh Europe Sàrl, World Trade Center Lausanne, Avenue Gratta-Paille 2, 1018 Lausanne, Switzerland, email: info@albaugh.eu.
Rosate 360 TF is not compatible with products containing carfentrazone-ethyl.

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.

WEED RESISTANCE STRATEGY
There is a low risk of weeds developing resistance to Rosate 360 TF. Growers are encouraged to implement a weed resistance strategy based on good agricultural practices and good plant pro-tection practices. Good practice is achieved and enhanced by:

- Following these label recommendations.
- Adopting complementary weed control measures.
- Minimising the spread of weeds and their seeds.
- Implementing good spraying practices to achieve maximum weed control.
- Using the correct nozzles to maximise weed coverage.
- Applying only under appropriate weather conditions.
- Monitoring performance and reporting unexpected results to Albaugh Europe Sàrl.

Strains of some annual weeds, e.g. black-grass, wild-oat and Italian rye-grass, have developed resistance to herbicides which may lead to poor control. A strategy for preventing and managing such resistance should be adopted. This should include integrating herbicides with a programme of cultural control measures. Guidelines have been produced by the Weed Resistance Action Group and copies are available from the HGCA, CPA, your dis-tributor, crop advisor or product manufacturer.

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 seriously damage or destroy crops sprayed with the same equipment at a later date.