



# Alternatives to glyphosate & the challenges.

Ian Graham

# Who are we?

National application specialists  
serving the amenity sector.

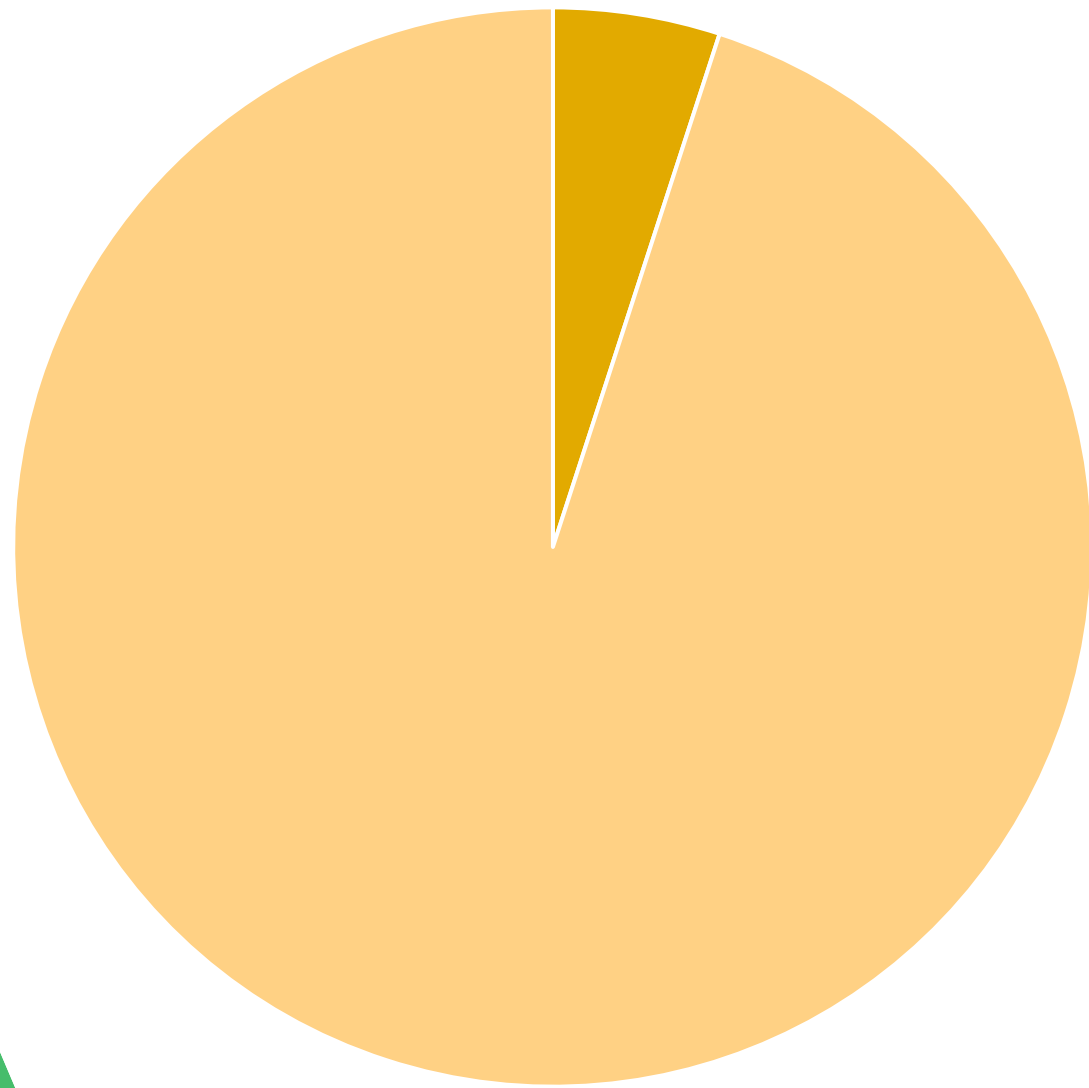
Strong supporters of science  
leading best practice.





# Alternatives to glyphosate & the challenges.

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The alternatives to glyphosate & the challenges.

# Alternatives to glyphosate

- Do nothing
- Hand weeding
- Hot water
- Steam
- Infrared exposure
- Flame
- Hot foam
- Brushing
- Acetic acid

# Viabile alternatives to glyphosate



# The Challenges

- Political
- Social
- Practical
- Labour
- Financial
- Environmental

# Cardiff Council Weed Control Trial

How did the trial come about?



# Cardiff Council Weed Control Trial

## Background

Cardiff Council commissioned an independent trial of alternative weed control treatments on pavement areas over a whole growing season

## Trials work

- Advanced Invasives (design)
- Complete Weed Control Ltd (delivery)
- Advanced Invasives, Agri-EPI Centre & Swansea University (reporting)

# Trial design

## Approach

- Large scale testing under 'real world' conditions
- Provide realistic data to underpin decision-making
  - 8 assessments were made at each monitoring site)
  - Data collection on 4 occasions so 192 assessments made per treatment in total

## Treatments

1. Acetic acid (contact herbicide)
2. Hot foam (contact herbicide)
3. Glyphosate (systemic herbicide) - used to benchmark alternative treatments
4. Scientific control (no weed treatment)

# Data analysis

## Cost

- Economic evaluation of all control treatments
- Treatment labour requirement to undertake each treatment per km pavement

## Environmental

- Measure use of herbicide products, water and fuel
- Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) modelling of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions and other environmental burdens

## Customer

- Complaint data collected and compared to previous years

## Quality

- Weed level score assigned for each treatment and the untreated control

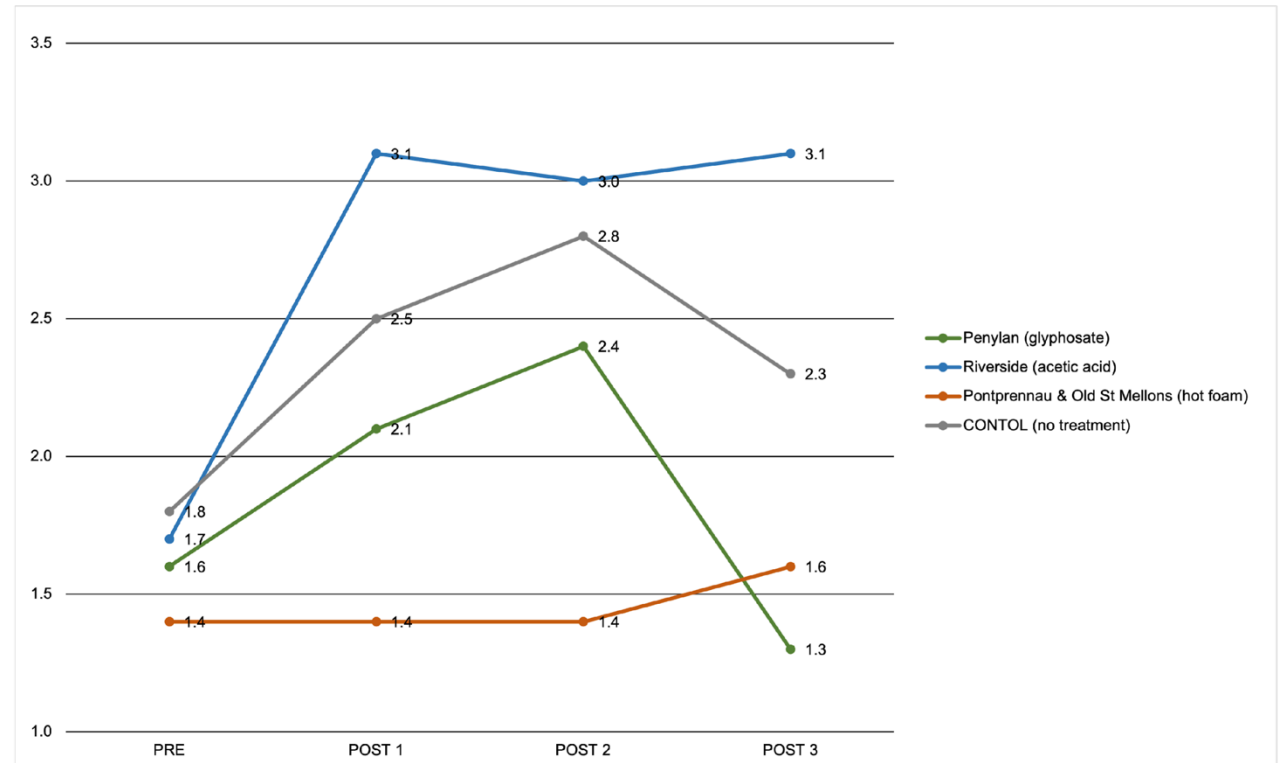
Criteria			Score	Level	Description
Height (mm)	Weed diameter/length (mm)	Joint coverage (mm)			
<10	<50	<10	<3	1	No noticeable weeds
10-50	50-100	0-20	4-6	2	Occasional small weeds
50-100	100-150	20-30	7-9	3	Patchy weed growth with some flowering weeds
100-150	150-200	30-40	10-12	4	Numerous weeds, many flowering, view annoys/irritates public
150-200	200-300	40-50	13-15	5	Numerous large weeds presenting risk, slip and/or trip hazard
>200	>300	>50	16-18	6	Numerous large weeds, many tall and flowering causing an obstruction

**Weed level scale:** evaluation criteria adapted from East Malling Research (2015) and Bristol City Council (2017).

# Results summary

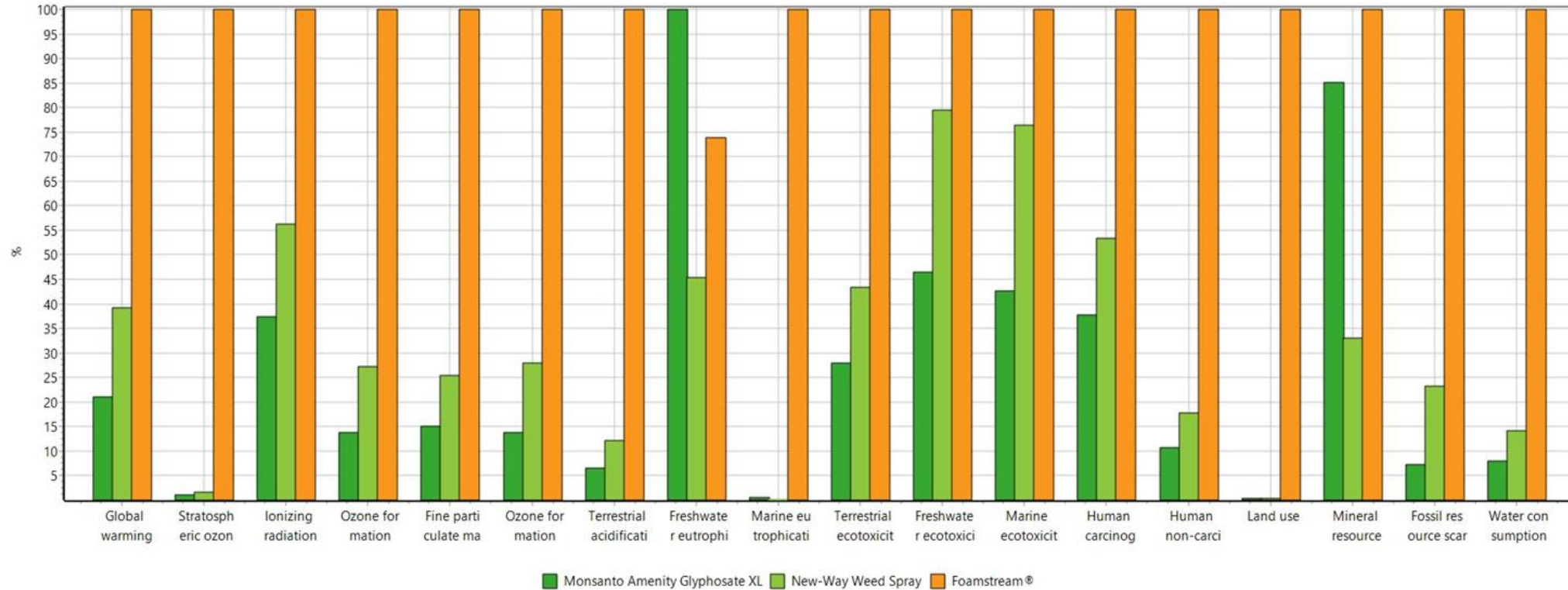
## Analysis

- Acetic acid was the least effective of the herbicides tested
- Glyphosate was the most effective of the herbicides tested
- Hot foam was effective, though this was trialled in a predominantly tarmacked area



Results - Quality: Weed scores, assigned 1-6.

# Life cycle analysis



Method: ReCiPe 2016 Midpoint (H) V1.04 / World (2010) H / Characterisation  
 Comparing 1 p 'Monsanto Amenity Glyphosate XL', 1 p 'New-Way Weed Spray' and 1 p 'Foamstream®';

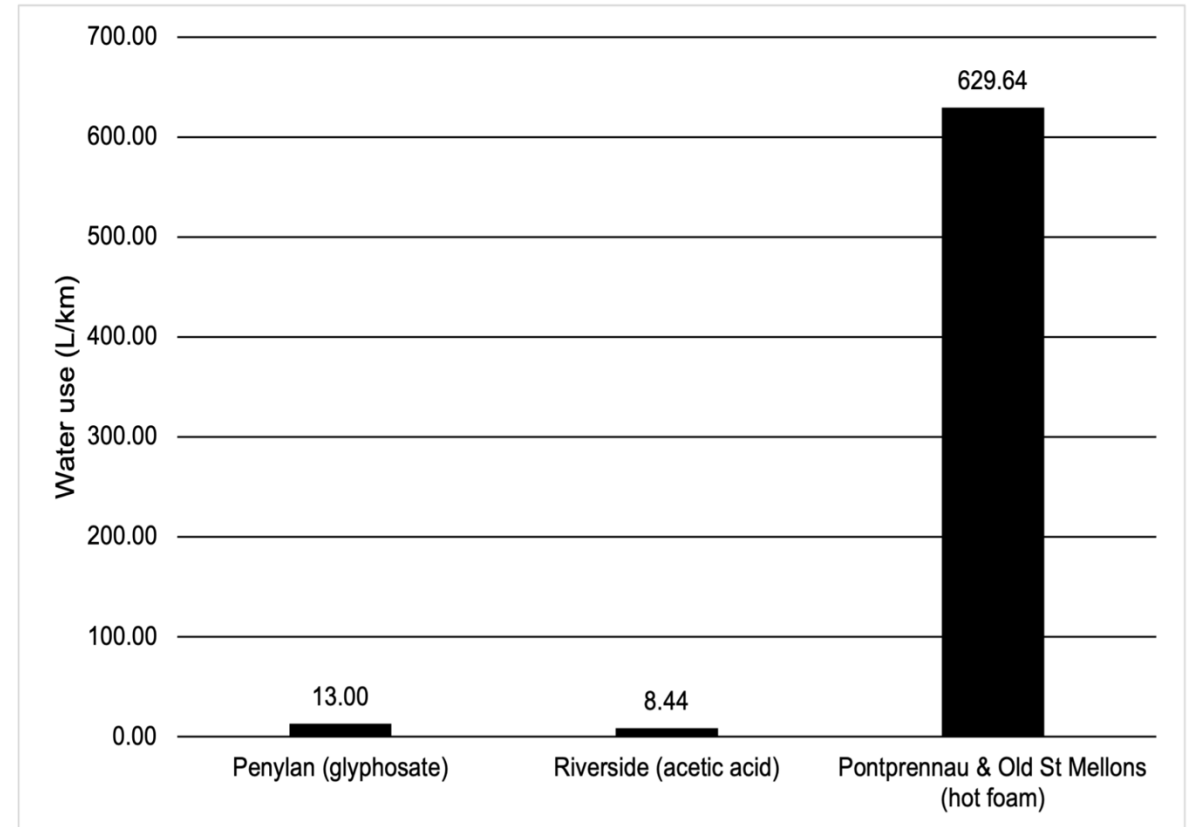
**Results - Environmental, LCA:** comparison of the environmental impacts of 3 pavement weed control methods. Relative percentage (%) contribution of each treatment to assessed impact categories is shown (Dr Trisha Toop, Agri-EPI Centre).

# Water Consumption

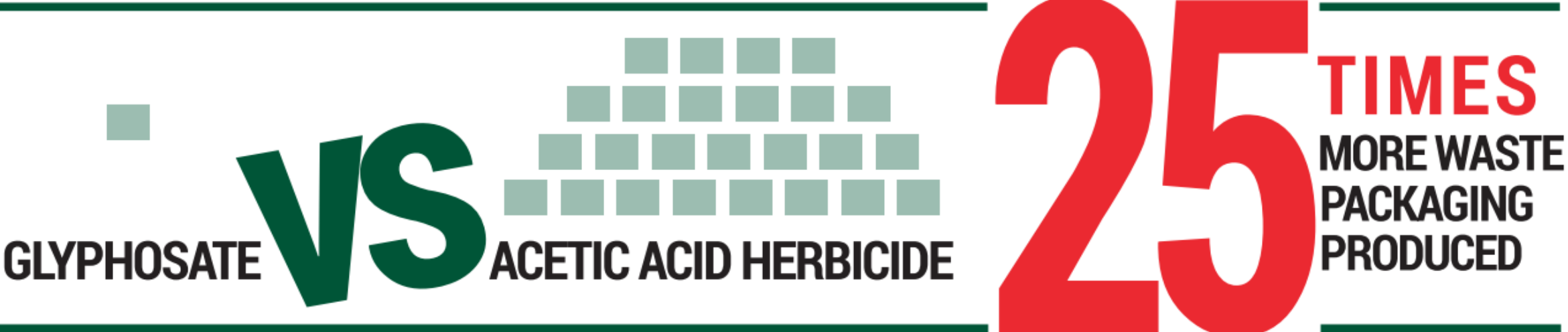
## Results

### Environmental – water use

- Less water used applying acetic acid as the product volume is significantly greater than that of glyphosate
- Hot foam uses 48 times more water than glyphosate application



# Water Consumption



# Results summary

Control treatment	Cost	Environmental	Customer	Quality
Glyphosate	Low	Low	High	High
Acetic acid	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Hot foam	High	High	High	High

**Results summary:** weed control treatment results evaluated against four key criteria.





# Conclusions

- Hot foam has higher environmental impacts in all categories calculated except for freshwater eutrophication in which glyphosate had a higher impact
- The treatment which has the lowest overall environmental impact was glyphosate
- **Glyphosate-based control methods used the least materials, had the lowest environmental impacts and also the lowest economic costs**
- Objectively, glyphosate was the most sustainable treatment.



**Untreated control** – Duty of care, infrastructure maintenance & maintain cleanliness

# Summing up

- Balancing the cost of weed control against results is vital
- If we are serious about controlling knotweed in particular, **annual foliar glyphosate application is currently by far our best option**
- We need to think carefully about how we evaluate sustainability
- **New/alternative approaches must be rigorously tested** before we consider adopting them as best practice