



Ropel[®] Animal & Rodent Repellent

Technical Bulletin & Application Information

Please read this technical bulletin for the Ropel Animal & Rodent Repellent before you purchase or apply this product. It has important information you should know.

1. Ropel Animal & Rodent Repellent is formulated as a ready to use (RTU) product and should be used full strength without dilution.
2. Use the self contained trigger sprayer included with the containers or any conventional pesticide sprayer to apply Ropel. Do not use mist blowers or ultra-low volume (ULV) applicators.
3. Ropel must be thoroughly applied to the parts of the plant or surfaces of objects which are to be protected. Ropel should be sprayed on similar to other pesticides by thoroughly wetting or coating the surface to the point of run off.
4. For best results, a second application three to seven days following the initial one is recommended.
5. The same guidelines for the application of any pesticide apply to Ropel. Apply only to dry plant tissue and allow material to dry before irrigating. Do not apply Ropel if rain or snow is expected within eight hours. Applying Ropel in the morning with temperatures expected to rise will insure rapid drying. Do not apply Ropel when the temperatures and/or humidity are excessively high. Do not apply to stressed plants.
6. Ropel is a contact repellent. All surfaces to be protected must receive treatment. Any new growth, both foliage and floral must be treated in order to be protected.
7. For plants with waxy surfaces, particularly the broad leaf evergreens, the addition of a spreader sticker is recommended. This will prevent Ropel from running off and allow the active ingredient to penetrate the plant tissue surface.
8. Apply Ropel when temperatures are above freezing. At temperatures below freezing the plant tissue can be frozen and will resist Ropel's penetrating action.
9. Animals that are starving, or have a limited food supply - particularly during the winter season, might in spite of Ropel's vile side effects, continue eating. This can be true when other food sources are either limited or unavailable in the area. Starving animals have been known to eat their own feces or resort to cannibalism. Ropel is most effective when an alternate food source is available. Additional saturation with Ropel can be tried in the hope of warding off the animals. Should this not work however, there is very little that can be done short of trapping the animals.
10. Never mix Ropel with other chemicals or use it on an area that has been treated with other chemicals, since they can have a catalytic and/or deleterious effect on the active ingredients in Ropel. If the active ingredients in Ropel are neutralized, the product will be rendered useless and ineffective. If properly applied however, Ropel can last a season or longer.

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P 800.624.1189 - 309.755.8771 F 800.624.1196 - 309.755.0077

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- 11. Ropel is a contact repellent.** An animal has to experience Ropel's obnoxiously vile, bitter taste before it will stop chewing and go on to something more palatable. This presents no problems when an animal takes a bite out of a mature plant. A bite taken out of a taxus shrub for instance, will hardly be noticed but just one bite taken out of a newly planted petunia seedling can reduce the plant to a nub. Even in the case of the mature taxus shrub, if a large herd of deer are present and each one takes just one bite, the Ropel may work but the poor shrub will still show the results of this taste testing.
- 12.** Along these same lines all the animals in a herd or colony must experience Ropel's vile taste. Animals which have tasted Ropel might have left the area only to be replaced by those that haven't as yet, leaving the applicator to assume that the product isn't working, when in fact it is.
- 13.** Ropel should be used on non-edible crops only. Although safe, Ropel's unique long-term penetrating ability can ruin the taste of fruits and vegetables. Ropel can safely be used year round on non-fruit bearing plants and during the dormant season on fruit bearing plants. Ropel should not be used on sugar maple trees as the sap is to be harvested.
- 14.** In the event the surface designated for application is non-porous (such as plastic, epoxy, vinyl, etc), it is unlikely that Ropel will be able to penetrate and/or stick to the surface for lengthy periods of time. Constant re-application or painting the surface with a shellac, urethane, varnish or an acrylic finish (incorporating Ropel in to the solution) has been used with some success. A commercial spreader sticker, added to Ropel is another possible alternative. As noted, mixing with other solutions may change the effectiveness of the Ropel.
- 15.** Although Ropel has proven non-phytotoxic to hundreds of common plants, it is best to test it on a single plant or area before widespread application begins. Particular caution should be observed when applying Ropel to any plants which are known to be sensitive to standard garden chemicals.
- 16.** Testing should be done if other chemicals will be applied, either prior to or after the application of Ropel. It is advisable to apply Ropel first, letting it dry thoroughly before using any other chemicals.



Ropel Animal & Rodent Repellent is available from Nixalite of America Inc in 1 quart spray bottles, 1 gallon jugs with trigger sprayer and a 5 gallon bulk container. For more information go to www.nixalite.com or contact Nixalite at 800.624.1189



Nixalite[®] of America Inc.
1025 16th Avenue East Moline, IL. 61244
Experts In Architectural Bird Control Since 1950

Phone: 800.624.1189 or 309.755.8771
Fax: 800.624.1196 or 309.755.0077
Email: birdcontrol@nixalite.com
Web: www.nixalite.com



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