**Example Title (Arial 16pt)**

EXAMPLE NAME1, EXAMPLE NAME2 and EXAMPLE NAME3 (Arial 12pt)

1*Example Location, EX4 MP1 UK,* 2 *Example Location, US*

*and Example Location, Ireland* (Arial 12pt, Italic)

**ABSTRACT (<1000 words)** (Arial 12pt).

Spray formulations are often traced in the environment by fluorescent tracers. Spray drift and overall spray distribution is often measured by sampling spray onto artificial targets. More realistic measurements of the distribution of the spray in plant canopies can be determined by measuring the volume collected onto leaf surfaces by elution and fluorescent spectroscopy. If measurements are carried out at differing levels within the plant canopy this can be used to target sprays. However, the efficacy of pesticides can be strongly influenced by the form of the deposit on the plant. For this reason it is desirable to develop methods of tracing sprays which can be used to assess not only the volume deposited, but also the form of the deposit in-situ.

Techniques have been developed to use Tinopal as a tracer to measure spray deposits on artificial targets, natural targets, and in the soil. Tinopal is soluble in water and fluoresces both in the dry state and in solution. Its stability to light, and compatibility with pesticides have been investigated and found to be satisfactory (Smith & Brown, 2004).

**References (if needed)**

**Example R, Example S. 2009.** *Annals of Applied Biology* **456**:123–135.

**FIGURES**

If needed authors may include up-to two figures that includes appropriate figure legends. Please add the image/figure with minimum resolution of 600dpi. Please include the image/figure at the end of the document together with the figure legend (Arial 12pt).