

## ROUNDUP® ticks all the boxes

	ROUNDUP®	Many other glyphosates
No need to add adjuvant at low rates	✓	✗
No need to ever add adjuvant	✓	✗
Flexible rates from 360g-1440g/ha for harvest management & weed control	✓	✗
Rainfast on Couch, cereals & annual weeds from 1 hour	✓	✗
Works up to 20% better in challenging conditions eg. Hot, dry or in hard water	✓	✗
Manufactured to highest specifications in excess of FAO tolerances	✓	✗

### FOLLOW BEST PRACTICE WITH ROUNDUP®

- Spray as soon as the crop reaches 30% moisture using this timing guide.
- Use the correct label rate
- During hot weather spray early in the day when relative humidity is highest.
- BEWARE: When spraying tall crops pre-harvest there is increased risk of drift damage to hedgerows and glyphosate sensitive crops like seed potatoes. Choose low drift-nozzles and follow Best Practice when spraying.
- Follow the minimum harvest interval for the crop
- Drive the combine harvester either at right angles to or in the opposite direction of spraying



**For full instructions consult product label.**

**For full information on Roundup® telephone the Monsanto**

**Helpline tel: 01954 717575 or email:**

**technical.helpline.uk@monsanto.com**

**www.monsanto-ag.co.uk**

Always read the label. Use pesticides safely. Roundup® contains glyphosate.

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### Timing

Apply Roundup® when the crop moisture content of the Oilseed rape seeds is below 30%. This may be determined visually by following the 3 steps detailed below

**1** Select an area of the crop which is representative of the field as a whole. Pick, at random, a total of 20 pods from the middle of the main raceme.



Check pods  
for timing

**2** Open each pod. If a colour change from green to brown is seen in at least two thirds\* of the seeds per pod in at least fifteen of the pods picked, the earliest correct stage for spraying has been reached.

**3** Repeat the procedure in other areas of the crop to check that the assessment is applicable to the entire field. Spray within 4 days, unless the weather is very cool, then the window can be extended to 7 days.

\*If approximately half of the seeds are turning brown, the crop should be ready to spray in 3 days but repeat the procedure to check that the correct stage has been reached. NB. Spraying too early will lead to poor desiccation.

### Harvesting

The statutory harvest interval is 14 days, up to 21 days may be necessary before combine harvesting

### Weed stage

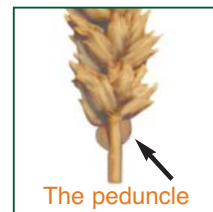
For effective control of weeds they must be healthy and actively growing. Weeds that have senesced or died back or are suffering from drought may not be as susceptible.

- Poor results can be expected from treatment of heavily laid crops with major secondary growth or significant areas of uneven ripening such as pigeon damage or drainage.
- Poor results can be expected from laid crops where stems have been broken, though kinked stems are acceptable.

### Cautions

DO NOT treat crops grown for seed production.  
DO NOT use treated straw as a horticultural growth medium or as a mulch.

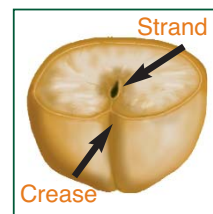
**1** When the peduncle, situated at the top of the stalk, immediately below the ear starts to lose its green colour and turns brown the moisture level should be ideal for spraying. This test applies to wheat and barley.



**2** Collect 20 grains from various areas in the crop, (taken from the centre of each ear). Carry out the following test. Press the thumb-nail firmly into grain, if the indentation holds on all the grains the crop is ready for spraying. This test applies to wheat, barley and oats.



**3** Cut the grains in half to confirm moisture content. If 75% of the grains have a dark brown pigment strand in the crease, as the adjacent illustration, the grain has reached 30% moisture. If all the grains are marked, moisture is less than 30%. This test applies to wheat.



- Cereals includes winter and spring wheat, (including durum wheat), winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats.
- When used as directed, Roundup treatment is Approved on crops intended for feed, milling, malting and distilling. Consult your grain merchant before treating any crop intended for malting or distilling or grown on contract.

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