



Power Performance Flexibility

The logo for Roundup Flex features a stylized sun or arc above the text. The arc is divided into three segments: orange on top, green in the middle, and white on the bottom. Below the arc, the word "Roundup" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, and "Flex" is written below it in a bold, orange, sans-serif font. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located to the upper right of the "p" in "Roundup".

Roundup[®] Flex

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Crop specific information

Roundup Flex is a soluble concentrate containing 480g/l glyphosate, present as 588g/l (43.8% w.w) of potassium salt of glyphosate. MAPP number 15541

Compliance with the following conditions of use is a legal requirement.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL /AQUATIC HERBICIDE

	Maximum individual dose (litres of product per hectare):	Maximum total dose (litres of product per hectare)	Latest time of application:
Pre-harvest of wheat, barley, oats, combining peas, field beans.	3.0	3.0 l/ha/crop	7 days before harvest
Post planting and pre-emergence of listed cereals, oilseed rape, combining peas, vining peas, field beans, potatoes, mustard, linseed, sugar beet, swede, turnips, bulb onions and leeks.	1.0	1.0 l/ha/crop	Pre-emergence
Asparagus	3.75	3.75 l/ha/crop	Pre-emergence
Pre-harvest of oilseed rape and linseed.	3.0	3.0 l/ha/crop	14 days before harvest
Pre-harvest of mustard.	3.0	3.0 l/ha/crop	8 days before harvest.
All edible and non-edible crops (stubble).	3.75	3.75 l/ha/year	5 days before the drilling or planting of the following crop.
	or 1.0	1.0 l/ha/year	2 days before the drilling or planting of the following crop or 24 hours before cultivating.
Permanent grassland (destruction), rotational grassland (destruction).	4.5	4.5 l/ha/year	5 days before harvest, grazing or drilling
Apple and pear orchards.	3.75	3.75 l/ha/year	After harvest (post leaf-fall) but before green cluster stage
Cherry, plum and damson orchards.	3.75	3.75 l/ha/year	After harvest (post leaf-fall) but before white bud stage
All edible and non-edible crops (destruction before sowing/planting)	3.75	3.75 l/ha/year	-
Green cover on land not being used for crop production (e.g. set aside)	4.5	4.5 l/ha/year	24 hours before cultivating
Natural surfaces not intended to bear vegetation, permeable surfaces overlaying soil, hard surfaces	3.75 litres/hectare	-	-
Enclosed waters, open waters, land immediately adjacent to aquatic area.	4.5 litres/hectare	-	-

NB. Each line in the table represents a new situation and where more than one situation occurs for the same crop it can be sprayed once for each situation. For example in winter wheat you can apply up to 1l/ha after planting but before emergence, another maximum of 3l/ha before harvest and up to a further 3.75l/ha in the autumn on the stubble.

Cross compliance and environmental schemes

Cross compliance requirements apply to anyone who receives direct payments under Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) support schemes or receives payments under certain Rural Development schemes. Compliance with both European legal requirements, known as Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) and with domestic legal requirements requiring land be kept in Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) is required and any breach may result in reductions of EU payments to the farmer.

SMR9 & SMR11: Relate to the use of Plant Protection Products

SMR9 states users must use approved PPPs in accordance to the approval, the label and the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products. There are also requirements for record keeping under SMR11. Following the recommendations in this guide should ensure you do not breach SMR9.

GAEC 11: Relates to weed control

Farmers are required to take all reasonable steps to prevent the spread on their land and on to adjoining land of 'injurious' weeds listed under the 1959 Weeds Act; Common Ragwort, Spear Thistle, Creeping Thistle, Field Thistle, Broad-leaved Dock and Curled Dock; and of the 'invasive' weeds; Rhododendron, Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam.

GAEC12: Relates to the management of non-cropped land

Although a cover may be established for soil protection purposes it is no longer a requirement under GAEC 12 and there are few restrictions on the use of herbicides. In general Roundup Flex can be used on non-cropped land at any time under GAEC11 or to clear vegetation in preparation for the next crop with a maximum of 4.5 l/ha of Roundup Flex used in any one year.

GAEC14: Relates to the management of hedgerow and watercourse buffer strips

Buffer strips apply for 2 metres from the centre of any hedgerow, watercourse or field ditch, (including those which are temporarily dry) and land within 1m of the top of the bank of a ditch or watercourse. (There are some exceptions, refer to Cross Compliance handbook for details). Since management of the buffer strips involves maintenance of a green cover and prohibits the use of fertilisers and pesticides, the use of Roundup Flex is only allowed for spot treatment under GAEC11 to control invasive and injurious weeds. Roundup Flex can be used for spot treatment to control any of these weeds without being in breach of GAEC 14. Any damage to cover surrounding the treated weeds can be re-sown with grass or other cover from 5 days after application. Roundup Flex can be used through weed-wipers or through hand held sprayers, For advice on rates and timing for these weeds see pages 5 and 10.

Overwintered Stubbles

Farmers who enter land into overwintered stubble options under the ELS or CFE options will need to be careful to comply with restrictions to the use of herbicides laid down in the ELS Handbook or CFE specifications.

Under ELS and CFE overwintered stubble options the use of Roundup Flex is not allowed as a pre-harvest desiccant or to clean up the stubble over the autumn and Roundup Flex can only be applied after 15th February in preparation for a spring crop.

Caution: Perennial weeds like Docks, Thistles and Couch grass are not at a very susceptible stage in early spring and Roundup Flex treatment will give good suppression to allow the crop to grow away but not the high levels of control associated with pre-harvest or stubble treatment.

ALWAYS REFER TO THE CURRENT CROSS COMPLIANCE HANDBOOK OR ENVIRONMENTAL SCHEME DETAILS

Grassland renewal

Where permanent pasture may be classed as semi-natural areas, e.g hay meadows, they may be subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006. If in doubt consult Natural England before destroying permanent pasture. For spot treatment of grassland weeds see page 10.

Grassland rate

Situation	Roundup Flex rate l/ha	Application timing and guidance
Short rotation Rye-grass	2.25	Treat annual weeds in June–October, when growth is 30–60cm, not dense and lacking mature seeds, or after 3 weeks re-growth after grazing/mowing. Grass may be conserved or grazed by cattle, dairy cows or sheep 5+ days after spraying. REMOVE POISONOUS PLANTS BEFORE GRAZING/MOWING. Only direct drill grass and clover either into 1- to 2-year leys without mat, 5+ days after spraying, or long leys with some mat, in the spring following autumn application. Select the application rate which controls the least susceptible weed and grass species present in the sward from the grassland species table. For perennial broad-leaved weeds apply at the start of flowering but before seed is set. Provided seeds have not matured, treated seeds will be killed and will ensure minimum seed return.
Leys 2–4 years old with perennial grass weeds	3.0	
Long leys 4–7 years old with perennial broad-leaved weeds	3.75	
Permanent pasture	4.5	

Grassland species

Roundup Flex Rate l/ha	Grassland weed species			
2.25	Annual Meadow-grass Common Chickweed Common Mouse-ear	Dock seedlings Italian Rye-grass Mayweed species	Meadow Fescue Meadow Foxtail Rough Meadow-grass	Speedwell species Timothy
3.0	Black-bent Broad-leaved Dock Cock's-foot	Common Bent Common Couch Creeping Bent	Creeping Soft-grass Curled Dock Perennial Rye-grass	Plantains Soft Brome Yorkshire Fog
3.75	Bracken* Common Sorrel Common Nettle Creeping Buttercup	Creeping Thistle Daisy Dwarf Thistle Perennial Sow-thistle	Red Clover Sedges Sheep's Sorrel Soft Rush	Spear Thistle Tufted Hairgrass Yarrow
4.5	Common Ragwort Hard Rush Heath Rush	Jointed Rush Molinia (Purple Moor-grass)	Nardus (Mat grass) Red Fescue White Clover†	Yellow Rattle Sheep's Fescue

* At full frond expansion. † White Clover is best cut in June and sprayed 1 month later.

Grassland application guidance

Water volume: 150-250l/ha, Droplet size: Medium-coarse (BCPC definition). Cultivation interval 5 days
Important Note: Poisonous weeds (including Ragwort, Hemlock, Hogweed, Water Dropwort and Bracken) can become palatable as they die back after treatment and must be removed or allowed to completely degenerate before re-grazing or conserving.

Pre-harvest

Do not use on any crops where seed may be saved for re-sowing.

Pre-harvest rate guidance

	Roundup Flex Rate l/ha
Harvest management – cereals: Crop stems, leaves and annual grasses, Above plus annual broad-leaved weeds – Standard rate	0.75 1.0
Above plus difficult annual broad-leaved weeds – Annual Sow-thistle, Cut leaved Cranesbill, Fat-hen, Orache, Fool's Parsley, Redshank, Pale Persicaria, Knotgrass and Black Bindweed	2.25
High weed density	2.25
Desiccation – oilseed rape, mustard and linseed: Desiccation plus control of annual weeds and medium levels of Common Couch	2.25
Weed control – peas and beans: (Unsuitable for crop desiccation) Control of annual weeds and low-medium levels of Common Couch	2.25
Weed control – Common Couch: Low levels of Common Couch (<25 shoots/m ²), cereals only Medium levels of Common Couch (26-75 shoots/m ²) High levels of Common Couch (>75 shoots/m ²)	1.5 2.25 3.0
Other perennials in all crops: Perennial broad-leaved weeds, other perennial grasses	3.0

Pre-harvest application guidance

Application details	Water volume oilseed rape All other crops Droplet size (BCPC definition)	100-250l/ha 80-250l/ha Medium-coarse
Harvest intervals	Cereals, peas, beans Oilseed rape Linseed Mustard	7+ days 14-28 days 14-21 days 8-10 days
Timing	Grain/seed moisture 30% or less (see page 7)	

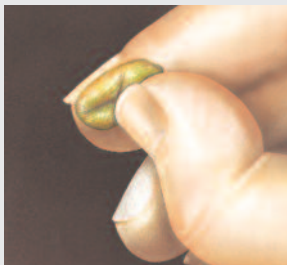
Timing – cereals



The penduncle test

When the penduncle, 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.

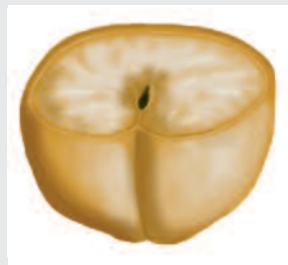
This test applies to wheat and barley.



The Thumbnail test

Collect 20 grains from various areas in the crop (taken from the centre of each ear). Carry out the following test: press the thumbnail firmly into the grain; if the indentation holds on all the grains, the crop is ready for spraying.

This test applies to wheat, barley and oats.



The split grain test

Cut the grains in half to confirm moisture content. If 75% of the grains have a dark brown pigment strand in the crease, as illustrated, the grain has reached 30% moisture. If all the grains are marked, moisture is less than 30%.

This test applies only to wheat.

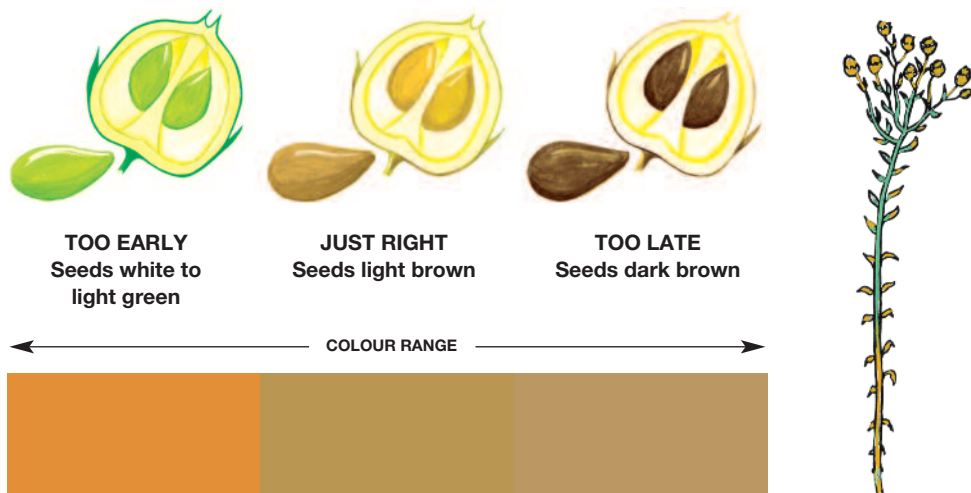
Timing – oilseed rape



1. Select an area of the crop which is representative of the field as a whole. Pick, at random, total of 20 pods from the middle of the main raceme.
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 15 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.
4. An interval of 14-21 days is necessary before combine harvesting.

* 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. N.B. Spraying too early will lead to poor desiccation.

Timing – Linseed



- 1) Linseed grown for oil production should be desiccated at the brown capsule stage. Seeds are light brown and rubbery, lower leaves are withered but the upper leaves and stem are still green/yellow.
- 2) Confirm by sampling 40 seeds from four representative points in the field and at least 24 should be in the mid range.
- 3) An interval of 21-28 days is necessary before combine harvesting.

Timing –Peas and Beans

- 1) Crops may be treated when the average moisture of the seeds is below 30%. At this stage pods of both crops will be mature.
- 2) In peas, the lower and middle pods will be dry and brown and the upper pods yellow and wrinkled, and seed rubbery. In beans, the stems are usually green/brown and the pods are black.
- 3) A minimum interval of 7 days should be allowed before combining

Stubbles and cultivated land

Species susceptibility guide for annuals in stubble and cultivated land

Weed	Weed size and other comments	Roundup Flex Rate l/ha
Annual grasses: Volunteer cereals, annual grasses, Black-grass, Bromes, Meadow grasses, Wild-oats	Spray prior to stem elongation	1.0
Perennial grasses Common Couch 1-75 shoots/m ² Common Couch >75 shoots/m ² Other Perennial grasses	Minimum of 10-15cm of new growth	2.25 3.0 3.0
Most annual broad-leaved species: Charlock, Cleavers, Common Chickweed, Common Fumitory, Common Orache, Common Poppy, Dead Nettles, Fat-hen	Up to 15cm	1.0
Forget-me-not, Field Pansy, Groundsel, Mayweeds, Parsley Piert, Shepherd's Purse, Speedwells	Greater than 15cm	1.5
'Tough' annual broad-leaved species: Black Bindweed, Knotgrass, Pale Persicaria, Redshank, Small Nettle	Up to 2 true leaves 3 true leaves to 15cm Greater than 15cm	1.0 1.5 2.25
Volunteer oilseed rape	Up to 6 true leaves Greater than 6 true leaves	1.5 2.25
Volunteer peas/beans, clover species –	These species are not well controlled unless small and non waxed. Control in the following crop may be necessary, especially if no further cultivations take place.	2.25
All perennial broad-leaved weeds Including volunteer potatoes (autumn only)		3.75
Post sowing but Pre-emergence of crop Cereals, oilseed rape, mustard, linseed, peas, field beans, sugar beet, turnip, onion, leek and potatoes	Tank mix as appropriate	1.0

Stubbles and Cultivated land application guidance

Water volume: 80-250l/ha, Droplet size: Medium-coarse (BCPC definition).

For cultivation intervals see page 10.

Perennials

Allow volunteer potatoes to make ample top-growth before spraying in autumn. Perennials: Allow at least 21 days of new growth in the spring before spraying. Only partial control of perennials will be obtained in the spring.

Stale seedbeds

Cultivate top down to conserve moisture and consolidate well. Wait 10–20 days for weed growth. Cultivate immediately after harvest for volunteer oilseed rape, Barren Brome or Great Brome, Black-grass, Meadow-grasses, Wild-oats and cereal volunteers, but leave 1 month before creating a stale seedbed for Meadow Brome, Soft Brome and Rye Brome. To maximise out of crop control of resistant annual grasses encourage several flushes of seedlings and spray with the annual rate up to a maximum total dose of 3.75l/ha.

Tank mixes physically compatible with Roundup Flex

Physically compatible	Compatible only with continuous agitation	Physically incompatible
2,4,D*, Alpha chlorotoluron, Bacara, Basagran SG, Blazer, Bullet, Cadou Star, Centium, Chikara, Crystal, Crystal+Defy, Crystal+Tolugan, Defy, Duplosan KV*, Firebird, Flight/Orient**, Gamit, Graduate, Hurricane SC, Lexus, Lexus+Firebird, Lexus+Liberator, Liberator, Liberator+Hurricane, Magnum, MCPA, Nimbus, Nirvana, Nirvana+Centium, Nortron, PDM 330 EC, PicoPro**, Pistol, Pyramin DF, Shark, Springbok/Muntjac, Springbok+Centium, Stomp400, Stomp Aqua, Sumimax/Guillatine, Tolorex 90WDG, Tolugan 700, Vigon	Afalon, Butisan S +clomazone, Defy+Stomp, Defy+Tolugan, Devrinol, Elk/Katamaran/Turbo/Shadow, Fiesta T, Flexidor 125, Goltix WG, Kerb Flo, Liberator+Defy, Linuron 500, Metric**, Oryx,	Artist, Butisan S, Carbetamex/Crawler, Dursban WG, Goltix Flowable, Kula, Lexus+Crystalsl, Lexus+Stomp, Liberator Stomp, Liquid fertiliser, Novall/Boomerang, Sencorex WG, Volcan Combi

*Antagonism when used at high rates (see label recommendations) ** Minimum of 200 litres water
This list is valid at the time of printing. Please phone the Technical Helpline to check for any updates.

Application methods for selective weed control

Knapsack Sprayers; A full 20l knapsack sprayer with standard deflector nozzles giving 200l/ha output will cover 1,000m² when walking at 1m/sec. Use 19 ml/l water or 380ml/20l water to control perennial weeds. At least 10-15cm of new growth is required.

Weed Wiping; Weed wipers may be used on any recommended crop where the wiper or chemical does not touch the growing crop. Weeds must be >10cm taller and the wiper >5cm higher than desired vegetation. Wipe dense populations twice, in opposite directions

- **Hectacare or Microwipe rope types:** 1:2 dilution with water or 1:3 in hot dry conditions
- **New generation types** e.g. rotary, carpet, brush or pressure pads: 1:10 to 1:20 dilution

Cultivation intervals and rainfast properties

	Rainfastness		Cultivation intervals	
Roundup Flex	Annuals	1-4 hrs*	Annuals	6 hrs
	Common Couch	1 hr	Common Couch	2 days
	Broad-leaved crops	4 hrs	Other perennials	5 days
	other perennial weeds	4 hrs		

*Lower figure relates to grasses and seedling broad-leaved weeds

Conditioning hard water

Roundup Flex does not have a label requirement for the general addition of extra surfactant, however the addition of Spryte Aqua can be beneficial at lower glyphosate rates in certain situations.

Hard water areas

The activity of glyphosate can be reduced in hard water areas where the dissolved Calcium, Magnesium and other cations bind with the glyphosate. Spryte Aqua at 0.5% will sequester these cations leaving the glyphosate available to the plant. This effect is more noticeable at lower application rates or in higher water volumes because the spray solution is more dilute.

In the correct situation the addition of Spryte Aqua at 0.5% for water conditioning should allow the Roundup rate to be matched closely to the target weed population.

Where the water hardness exceeds 1000ppm then Spryte Aqua should be included at all Roundup use rates.

Drift retarding

The Roundup Flex formulation is specifically designed to minimise the proportion of driftable particles at application. Where small grass or broad leaved weeds are the target and the finest specified application category is desired, then the addition of Spryte Aqua at 0.5% will only add to the stewardship properties of the application.

Technical Support

For further information contact the
Monsanto Technical Helpline on 01954 717575,
e-mail technical.helpline.uk@monsanto.com or
visit our website: www.monsanto-ag.co.uk



Power Performance Flexibility

- **Powerful new liquid formulation - 480g/L glyphosate**
- **Fast uptake for reliable long-term weed control**
- **Consistent performance in a wide range of weather conditions**
- **Rainfast in just 1 hour on annuals and Common Couch**
- **Monsanto supports a cultivation interval of just 6 hours for annuals (2 days for Common Couch)**
- **Can be used post-planting, pre-emergence of a wide range of crops**
- **Compatible with a large range of residual pre-emergence herbicides**
- **Low drift formulation**
- **No hazard symbols – highest level of safety for the operator and the Environment**

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Roundup[®]
Flex

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