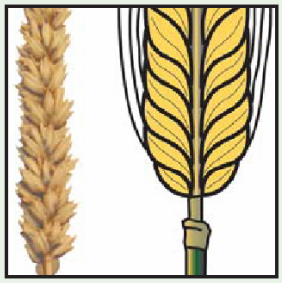
ROUNDUP HARVEST MANAGEMENT TIMING GUIDE 2013

Timing -Cereals

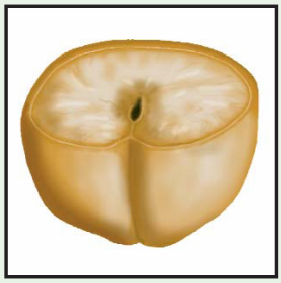


The peduncle test
When the peduncle, situated at the top of the stalk, immediately below the ear, starts to lose its green colour and turns brown, the moisture level should be ideal for spraying.

This test applies to wheat and barley.

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.

1. Cereals includes winter and spring wheat, (including durum wheat), winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats.
2. 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.
3. A minimum interval of 7 days should be left before combining.

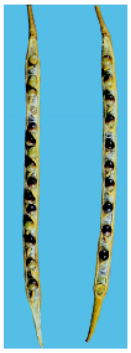
Timing – Oilseed rape

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.

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.



Check pods for timing

*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.

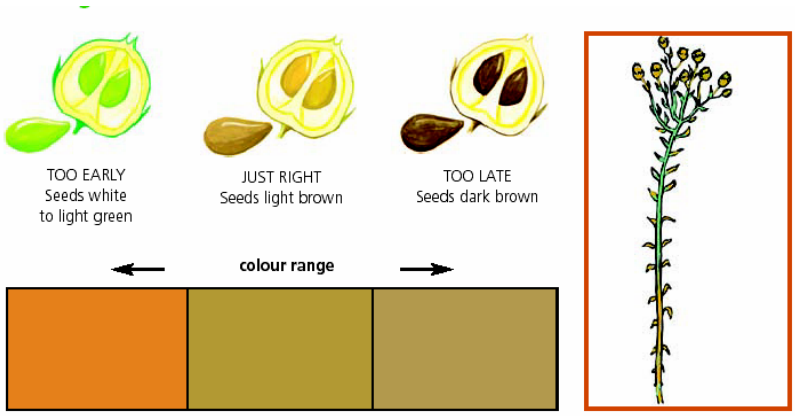
Timing - Peas and Beans

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.

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.

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