

BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT READ THE LABEL CAREFULLY!

Herbicide



ACETOCHLOR 700 EC

Reg. No. L 7632 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

3: 21/9/2012 – April 2017

A pre-emergence emulsifiable concentrate herbicide with dichlormid for the control of most annual grasses and certain broad-leaved weeds in crops as indicated.

'n Emulgeerbare konsentraat vooropkomsonkruidodder met diklormid vir die beheer van meeste eenjarige grasse en sekere breëblaaronkruide in gewasse soos aangedui.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS / AKTIEVE BESTANDEDELE

acetochlor (chloroacetanilide) **700 g/ℓ** asetochloor (chloorasetanilied)
dichlormid (safener) **95 g/ℓ** diklormid (beveiligler)

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE **K3** HRAC ONKRUIDDODER GROEPPKODE



villa

Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:

Villa Crop Protection (Pty) Ltd.

Co. Reg. No. / Mpy. Reg. Nr. 1992/002474/07

PO Box / Posbus 10413, Aston Manor, 1630

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UN Number: 3082

Willow Set & Print 011 394-4486



CAUTION
VERSIGTIG



GERBUKSAANWYSYNGS INGESLUIT

VERWYS NA BESONDERHEDE
GEDRUK OP HOUER/SAK

Date formulated:

Formuleringsdatum:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED

REFER TO DETAILS PRINTED
ON CONTAINER/BAG

Batch number:

Lotnommer:

ACETOCHLOR 700 EC

Reg. No. L 7632 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

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ACTIVE INGREDIENT / AKTIEWE BESTANDEEL:

acetochlor (chloroacetanilide) / asetochloor (chloorasetanilied) 700 g/l
 dichlormid (safener) / diklormied (beveiligiger) 95 g/l

Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:

VILLA CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.

Co. Reg. No. 1992/002474/07 Mpy. Reg. Nr.

PO Box / Posbus 10413,

ASTON MANOR, 1630, Tel. (011) 396 2233

CAUTION / VERSIGTIG**WARNINGS**

- Handle with care.
- Harmful when swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
- May cause eye irritation.
- Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place in the original container, tightly closed and secured.
- Store away from food, feeds, seed, fertilizers and other agricultural remedies.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- Re-entry: Do not enter treated area until spray deposit has dried, unless wearing protective clothing.

Aerial application:

Notify all inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the area to be sprayed and issue the necessary warnings. Do not spray over or allow drift to contaminate adjacent areas or water.

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions, because the action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal soil, climatic and storage conditions, quality of dilution water, compatibility with other substances not indicated on the label and the occurrence of resistance of the weeds to the remedy concerned, as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder further does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, the environment or harm to man or animal or for lack of performance of the remedy concerned, due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions, which could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid inhalation of the spray mist or fumes.
- Avoid eye and skin contact.
- Wear a face shield, rubber gloves and boots when handling the concentrate, preparing the spray mixture and during application.
- In case of eye contamination, rinse the eyes thoroughly with plenty of clean, cold water for at least 20 minutes, holding the eyelid(s) open. If irritation persists obtain medical attention.
- Wash with soap and water after use and after accidental skin contact.
- Wash contaminated clothing after use.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing or applying the product or before washing hands and face and change of clothing.
- Prevent drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment or to nearby water sources.
- Thoroughly clean the spraying equipment directly after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate food, grazing, boreholes, rivers or dams.
- This applicator should not be used for applying chemicals other than herbicides.
- **TRIPLE RINSE** empty containers in the following manner: Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow draining for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of a third of that of

the container. Add the rinsing to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner.

- Destroy the empty container by perforation and flattening and dispose of it in a safe way.
- **Never** re-use the empty container for any other purpose.
- Prevent contamination of food, feed, drinking water and eating utensils.

SYMPTOMS OF HUMAN POISONING

Irritant effects on skin and mucous membrane are the most common reactions. Large ingestions can cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal distress and diarrhoea.

FIRST AID TREATMENT

- **Inhalation:** Immediately remove source of contamination or move the patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and administer oxygen. Avoid mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Keep person calm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively as and when required.
- **Skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods immediately (e.g. watch bands and belts). Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash affected skin areas gently and thoroughly with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Seek medical advice if necessary.
- **Eye contact:** Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of gently flowing cold water or normal saline solution, for at least 15 to 20 minutes while occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains. **If irritation persists, get medical attention.**
- **Ingestion:** Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. **Do not induce vomiting, due to the aromatic solvent. Seek medical advice immediately.** If the person is alert and respiration is not depressed, give large quantity of water to drink. **Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.** Establish and maintain airway. Treat respiratory difficulty with artificial respiration and oxygen. Qualified medical personnel should perform administration of gastric lavage or oxygen.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Due to the solvent present, if a small amount of the product is aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting, bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema may be caused.

No specific antidote. Keep patient under observation and treat symptomatically as indicated by his/her condition.

RESISTANCE WARNING

ACETOCHLOR 700 EC is a group code K3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** and any other group code K3 herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** or any other group code K3 herbicide.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- avoid exclusive repeated use of herbicides from the same herbicide group code. Alternate or tank mix with products from different herbicide group codes,
- integrate other control methods (chemical, cultural, biological) into weed control programmes.

For specific information on resistance management contact the registration holder of this product.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do **NOT** apply **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** to seed-maize or inbred parent plants of maize hybrids, nor onto experimental or newly released cultivars, without referring to the manufacturer and seed suppliers before application.
- Take note of the restrictions on follow-up crops and also any use restrictions and recommendations, as mentioned on the labels of other products used in tank mixture with **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC**.
- Do not apply **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** to poorly drained soils, or soils with a compaction layer, as the herbicide may cause crop injury in cases of waterlogging.
- Heavy rains (25 mm per day or 50 mm over a 3 to 7 day period) on sandy soils (< 15 % clay) and with low organic matter content (< 1 %), as well as flood irrigation, may affect weed control adversely.
- Do not apply **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** to sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Only use as directed.

Compatibility:

ACETOCHLOR 700 EC is compatible with the following products: **AMETRYN 500 SC, CANTRON® 480 SC, ATRAZINE 500 SC, DIURON 800 SC, SKOFFEL® 145 SL (L 4347), TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC (L 5435 / N-AR 1110).**

- If tank mixtures with other products are made, first confirm compatibility by mixing small volumes of the products in the correct ratio with the appropriate quantity of water.
- Water quality and formulation properties of other products may influence compatibility.
- When **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** is used in conjunction with any other agricultural remedy, adhere to all **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** mentioned on that label.

Mixing Instructions:

- Half fill the spray tank with clean water.
- Add the required amount of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** to the water while stirring.
- Fill the spray tank with water to the required level, while maintaining agitation, to ensure thorough mixing.
- If **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** is to be tank mixed with other herbicides, the following mixing procedure must be followed:
 - a) fill the spray tank to three quarters of desired spray volume with clean water. Add the required amount of complementary herbicide while agitating,
 - b) fill the spray tank with clean water close to the final volume and then add the required amount of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC**. Thereafter add water to the final volume.
- Ensure continuous agitation of the spray mixture during mixing and application.
- Spray mixtures must be sprayed immediately and not allowed to stand over, e.g. overnight.
- Spray equipment must be cleaned and rinsed immediately after spraying.

Recommendations for Application:

- Use accurately calibrated equipment with appropriate correctly spaced nozzles, and with an efficient agitation mechanism.
- Prepare a fine, even and firm seedbed free of weeds, trash and clods. For optimal control of weeds, the seedbed must be prepared within 3 days before planting and application.
- Apply **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** or the tank mixture at planting or immediately following planting, but not later than 3 (three) days after planting.
- Use 100 to 300 litres spray mixture per hectare for overall ground application. Refer to “**Aerial application**” below for instructions, regarding aerial application of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC**.
- For more reliable control early in the season, shallow incorporation of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** can be carried out using suitable equipment.
- **10 to 20 mm rain or irrigation within 7 to 10 days after application is required for best results.**
- Under dry conditions weed seedlings may emerge but they are normally stunted and can be controlled with a shallow cultivation, which will also incorporate the herbicide into the top 10 to 20 mm of soil.
- If soil crusting becomes a problem, apply a rotary harrow in the same direction the rows are planted, to assist crop emergence.
- Harrowing after application may reduce weed control if untreated soil is thrown into deep planter furrows.
- **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** has no post-emergence activity and can be applied post emergence to the crop after cultivation, when no weeds are present.
- To promote vigorous seedling growth, ensure that sufficient fertilizer is placed near the seed at planting.

Aerial Application:

Aerial application of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** may only be done by a registered aerial application operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of SANS Code 10118 (Aerial Application of Agricultural Pesticides). It is important to ensure that the spray mixture is distributed evenly over the target area and that the loss of spray material during application is restricted to a minimum. It is therefore essential that the following criteria be met:

- Volume: A spray mixture volume of 30 litres per hectare is recommended. As this product has not been evaluated at a reduced volume rate, the registration holder cannot guarantee efficacy, or be held responsible for any adverse effects if this product is applied aerially at a lower volume rate than recommended above.
- Droplet coverage: Droplet coverage of 20 to 30 droplets per cm² must be recovered at the target.
- Droplet size: A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 350 to 400 micron is recommended. Ensure that the production of fine droplets (less than 150 micron with high drift and evaporation potential) is restricted to a minimum.
- Flying height: The height of the spray boom should be maintained at 3 to 4 metres above the target. Do not spray when aircraft is in a climb, or during a dive, or when banking.
- Use suitable atomizing equipment (hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers) that will produce the desired droplet size and coverage, but which will ensure the minimum loss of product either through endodrift

(within target field) or exodrift (outside target field). The operator must use a setup that will produce a droplet spectrum with the lowest possible Relative Span.

- All nozzles/atomizers should be positioned within the inner 60 % to 75 % of the wingspan to prevent droplets from entering the wingtip vortices.
- The difference in temperature between the wet and dry bulb thermometers, of a whirling hygrometer, should not exceed 8°C.
- Stop spraying if the wind speed exceeds 15 km per hour.
- Aerial application of this product must not be done under turbulent, unstable conditions during the heat of the day when rising thermals and downdraughts occur.
- Also note that the application of this product under temperature inversion conditions (spraying in or above the inversion layer) and/or high humidity conditions (relative humidity 80 % and above) may lead to the following:
 - a) reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage),
 - b) damage to other sensitive crops and or non-target areas through the movement of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.
- Ensure that the fields are accurately marked and that the aerial spray operator knows exactly which fields to spray.

Obtain an assurance from the aerial spray operator that the above requirements will be met and that relevant data will be compiled in a spray log and kept for future reference.

APPLICATION RATES

A. MAIZE AND SWEETCORN (Single pre-emergence application)

Table 1: Pre-emergence application of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** for the control of certain grass and broadleaved weeds.

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 700 EC ℓ / ha
0 to 10	0.7 to 1.7
11 to 15	0.9 to 2.1
16 to 20	1.1 to 2.1
21 to 30	1.4 to 2.4
31 to 40	1.7 to 2.7
More than 40 %	2.7

NOTE

- Use the lower dosage rate if a shorter period of residual control is desired between applications and harrow cultivation, and/or a follow-up application.
- Apply the higher dosage rate in case of high grass pressure, and/or the suppression of Yellow nutsedge.

B. MAIZE (Pre-emergence tank mixture)

Table 2: Pre-emergence application for the control of broad-leaved and grass weeds with a tank mixture of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** plus a complimentary **Triazine** herbicide.

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 700 EC ℓ / ha	Plus one of the following complimentary herbicides	
		Atrazine 500 SC ℓ / ha	OR Terbusien Super 600 SC ℓ / ha
0 to 10	0.7 to 1.7	2.5	2.1
11 to 15	0.9 to 2.1	3.25	2.7
16 to 20	1.1 to 2.1	3.25	2.7
21 to 30	1.4 to 2.4	4.0	3.3
31 to 40	1.7 to 2.7	4.75	3.9
More than 40 %	2.7	5.0	4.2

C. MAIZE (Split application)

Table 3: ACETOCHLOR 700 EC applied pre-emergence followed by a tank mixture of Acetochlor 900 EC plus Terbusien Super 600 SC early post-emergence after shallow harrow cultivation.

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 700 EC ℓ / ha Post planting, pre-emergence	Early post-emergence tank mixture	
		Acetochlor 900 EC ℓ / ha	Terbusien Super 600 SC ℓ / ha
0 to 10	0.6 to 0.9	0.42	1.9
11 to 20	0.9 to 1.2	0.49	2.2
21 to 30	1.2 to 1.8	0.56	2.5
More than 30 %	1.2 to 1.8	0.8	3.75

D. MAIZE (Only North, Western Free State and Northwest Province)

Table 4: Control of broadleaved and grass weeds with a tank mixture of ACETOCHLOR 700 EC and a complimentary Triazine herbicide.

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 700 EC ℓ / ha	Plus one of the following complimentary herbicides	
		Atrazine 500 SC ℓ / ha	OR Terbusien Super 600 SC ℓ / ha
0 to 10	0.7	2.25	1.9
11 to 15	0.9	2.25	1.9
16 to 20	1.1	2.5	2.1
21 to 30	1.4	2.75	2.3

NOTE

- Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) will not be controlled satisfactorily. Khaki weed (*Tagetes minuta*) may not be controlled throughout the season.
- Sometimes it is preferred to pre-plant incorporate a **Thiocarbamate** herbicide (e.g. **EPTC**) and thereafter apply, post-emergence to the crop, tank mixtures. The tank mixtures of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** mentioned above may be used in such cases provided that **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** is only applied pre-emergence to the weeds, as it does not possess post-emergence herbicidal activity.
- It is recommended not to make such application later than the 5-leaf stage of the maize, as the crop foliage may prevent the spray mixture from reaching the soil.

E. MAIZE (Pre-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 700 EC plus Cantron® 480 SC):

NOTES

- Follow this pre-emergence application up after approximately 35 to 42 days with a post-emergence application of registered mixtures of **Cantron® 480 SC** plus **Terbusien Super 600 SC**, as indicated on the relevant labels.
- Control of Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*): The dosage rates of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** plus **Cantron® 480 SC** as indicated below may provide insufficient control of Yellow nutsedge. Refer to **Control of Yellow nutsedge** below.

Table 5.1: Pre-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 700 EC plus Cantron® 480 SC.

ACETOCHLOR 700 EC 1140 to 1440 ml / ha	PLUS Cantron® 480 SC 210 ml / ha
WEEDS CONTROLLED Above-mentioned plus:	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Upright starbur
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Common pigweed
<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>	Sweet signal grass
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	Green goosefoot
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Spindlepod
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal wandering Jew
<i>Datura ferox</i>	Large thorn apple
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab fingergrass
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Marsh grass
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Weeping love grass
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Kenaf
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Bladder weed
<i>Nicandra physaloides</i>	Apple-of-Peru
<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Wild gooseberry
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	Sweet buffalo grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate knotweed
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Red bristle grass
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Tall Khaki weed
<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i>	-

Table 5.2: Pre-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 700 EC plus Cantron® 480 SC.

ACETOCHLOR 700 EC 1440 ml / ha	PLUS Cantron® 480 SC 260 ml / ha
WEEDS CONTROLLED Above-mentioned plus:	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur

F. GROUNDNUTS**Table 6: ACETOCHLOR 700 EC recommendations for use in groundnuts.**

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 700 EC l / ha
0 to 10	1.0 to 2.0
11 to 20	1.4 to 2.6
21 to 30	2.0 to 4.0

NOTE

- Apply after planting but before emergence of the crop or germination of the weeds.
- Use the higher dosage rate for extended control of broadleaved weeds, and/or the suppression of Yellow nutsedge.

G. SUGARCANE

NOTE

ACETOCHLOR 700 EC will not damage the foliage of sugar cane plants. Other herbicides in tank mixture with **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC**, however, may cause phytotoxicity on sugar cane. Carefully study other products' labels and use restrictions before using it in tank mixture with **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** on sugarcane.

Sugarcane pre-emergence application:

Table 7: ACETOCHLOR 700 EC tank mixture for pre-emergence application in sugarcane.

ACETOCHLOR 700 EC ℓ / ha		Plus one of the following complimentary herbicides					
		Ametryn 500 SC ℓ / ha		OR Diuron 800 SC ℓ / ha	OR Atrazine 500 SC ℓ / ha		
< 30% clay	> 30% clay	2.0 to 3.0		3.0		< 35 % clay	> 35 % clay
2.1 to 3.0	2.7 to 3.6					2.0 to 5.0	

NOTE

- Apply higher dosage rate on soils with more than 30 % clay, or where a longer residual action, and/or better control of Yellow nutsedge is required. Use the lower dosage on lighter soils.
- Apply the lower **Ametryn 500 SC** dosage on light to medium soils. Use the higher dosage on medium to heavy soils.
- Use the higher **Atrazine 500 SC** dosage on soils where a longer residual action is required.

Sugarcane post-emergence application:

Table 8: ACETOCHLOR 700 EC tank mixture for post-emergence application in sugarcane.

ACETOCHLOR 700 EC ℓ / ha		Plus one of the following complimentary herbicides							
		Ametryn 500 SC ℓ / ha		OR Diuron 800 SC ℓ / ha	OR Atrazine 500 SC ℓ / ha				
< 30 % clay	> 30 % clay	6.0 PLUS suitable wetter. See Notes 1 and 7 below.		3.0 to 5.0 PLUS 1.5 ℓ / ha Skoffel® 145 SL See Notes 2, 3 and 7 below.		2.5 to 3.0 PLUS 1.5 ℓ / ha Skoffel® 145 SL See Notes 2, 4 and 7 below.		< 35 % clay	> 35 % clay
2.1 to 3.0	2.7 to 3.6							2.0 to 5.0	

NOTE

1. Direct spray between the rows from the 5-leaf stage of the sugar cane.
2. Only apply up to the 2 to 3-leaf stage of sugar cane.
3. Apply the lower **Ametryn 500 SC** dosage on light to medium soils. Use the higher dosage on medium to heavy soils.
4. The **Diuron 800 SC** can be replaced with 2.5 to 3.0 kg **Diuron 800 WG** formulation.
5. Apply before emergence of the weeds.
6. Use the higher **Atrazine 500 SC** dosage on soils where a longer residual action is required.
7. Apply before the tillering stage of annual grasses.

H. POTATOES

Table 9: Pre-emergence application of **ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** in potatoes.

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 700 EC l / ha
0 to 10	0.9
11 to 20	1.9
21 to 30	2.1
30 +	3.9

NOTE

- Apply before emergence of the crop and weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY ACETOCHLOR 700 EC:	
Grass weeds	
<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>	Sweet signal grass
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feathertop chloris
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab finger grass
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Common buffalo grass
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	Sweet buffalo grass
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Red bristle grass
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Sticky bristle grass
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass
Other annual grasses, not mentioned in this list, may also be controlled to a certain extent by ACETOCHLOR 700 EC . The registration holder, however, cannot accept responsibility regarding weeds not listed here.	

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY ACETOCHLOR 700 EC:	
Broadleaved weeds	
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Upright starbur
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Common pigweed
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Thorny pigweed
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane

WEEDS VARIABLY CONTROLLED BY ACETOCHLOR 700 EC:	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Common blackjack
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Spindlepod
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Wandering jew
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nutsedge
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Tropical Richardia
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Khaki weed (early germinating only)

Control of Yellow nutsedge:

- Control is dependent on a deep mouldboard ploughing just before planting, followed by application 1 to 2 days after planting, followed by soaking rain or irrigation (minimum of 15 mm on light soils, 25 mm on heavy soils) within 7 to 10 days after application.
- Application and rainfall or irrigation must occur before the Yellow nutsedge plants start to germinate and develop.

Consult the **Ametryn 500 SC**, **Cantron® 480 SC**, **Atrazine 500 SC**, **Diuron 800 SC**, **Skoffel® 145 SL** en **Terbusien Super 600 SC** labels for **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

The following product mentioned in this label may be replaced with equivalent products:

- **CANTRON® 480 SC** (L 8365 / N-AR 1323 / W 130651) = **ASTRON® 480 SC** (L 8366) = **CANONNE 480 SC** (L 8735) (**Mesotrione**).

ASTRON® 480 SC and/en **SKOFFEL® 145 SL** are registered products of / is geregistreerde produkte van
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