

BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT READ THE LABEL CAREFULLY!

Herbicide



MALLET 100 SL

Reg. No. L 8049 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

2-8/10/2012-Jan2018

*A selective water-soluble herbicide for pre- and post-emergence weed control in crops as indicated.*

*'n Selektiewe wateroplosbare onkruidodder vir vooropkoms en na-opkoms beheer van onkruid in gewasse soos aangedui.*

ACTIVE INGREDIENT / AKTIEWE BESTANDEEL

imazethapyr (imidazolinone) **100 g/l** imazethapyr (imidasolinone)

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE **B** HRAC ONKRUIDDODER GROEPKODE



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

Tel: 011 396 2233

Website / Webblad: [www.villacrop.co.za](http://www.villacrop.co.za)

UN Number: 3082

Willow Set & Print 011 394-4486



CAUTION  
VERSIGTIG



GERBUKSAANWYSINGS 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:

**MALLET 100 SL**

Reg. No. L 8049 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE / HRAC ONKRUIDDODER GROEPKODE: B

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT / AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:**

Imazethapyr (imidazolinone / imidasolinoon) ..... 100 g/l

Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:  
**VILLA CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.**  
 Co. Reg. No. 1992/002474/07 Mpy. Reg. Nr.  
 P.O. Box / Posbus 10413,  
 ASTON MANOR, 1630, Tel. (011) 396 2233

**CAUTION / VERSIGTIG****WARNINGS****Recropping intervals:**

<b>The following waiting periods should lapse between application of MALLET 100 SL and the planting of follow-up crops, to prevent damage to the next crop:</b>	
Dry beans, Soybeans and Groundnuts	None
Other legume crops (other than Dry beans, Soybeans or Groundnuts)	10 months
Wheat	6 months
All other crops (including Popcorn & Sweetcorn)	24 months
Maize (refer to <b>Table 1 for cultivars to be used</b> )	20 months, depending on various factors*
<p>*- Depending on the following factors and their inter-relationship, the waiting period may be shorter: i.e. soil type, rainfall or irrigation, application rate used and maize variety to be planted. Contact the supplier for further information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The waiting periods recommended here will however only be valid if: The standard, recommended <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> rate for the soil type was applied and a minimum of 350 mm, well-distributed rainfall and/or irrigation has been recorded, which was enough to ensure a reasonable field legume harvest. This rain or irrigation must have occurred after the application of <b>MALLET 100 SL</b>, but prior to the planting of the next crop.</li> <li>If the higher dosage rate was applied for the control of <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>, the waiting periods recommended in the table above, must be extended by a further 12 months, to at least 20 months, before a crop sensitive to <b>MALLET 100 SL</b>, can be planted with relative safety.</li> <li>The land should always be deep ploughed before planting a follow-crop.</li> <li>Test planting is nevertheless recommended.</li> </ul>	

- Allow 85 days between application and harvest of the crop.
- Handle with care.
- May cause moderate eye and skin irritation.
- Poisonous by swallowing.
- Store in a cool, dry place under lock and key, away from food, feed, seed, fertilizers and other agricultural remedies.
- Keep out of reach of children, animals and uninformed persons.

**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 the event of any uncertainty.**

## **PRECAUTIONS**

- Avoid inhalation of the spray mist.
- Wear a face shield and rubber gloves when handling the concentrate and during mixing.
- Wash with soap and water after use or accidental skin contact.
- Wash contaminated clothes daily after use.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while applying, mixing or before washing hands and face or change of clothing.
- Prevent spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment.
- Clean spraying equipment directly after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate food, grazing, boreholes, rivers or dams.
- **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 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, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

## **RESISTANCE WARNING**

**MALLET 100 SL** is a group code B herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **MALLET 100 SL** and other group code B herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **MALLET 100 SL** or any other group code B 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 products containing the active ingredient **Imazethapyr** (e.g. **MALLET 100 SL** (L 8049) & **IMAZETHAPYR 100 SL** (L 8051) in soybeans or drybeans, if maize has been treated with **Mesotrione**-containing products such as **Cantron® 480 SC/Astron® 480 SC**, during the previous season on the same field.
- Do not use **MALLET 100 SL** on acid soils with pH (KCl) below 5.0.
- Do not apply the post emergence treatment on soils below 15 % clay.
- Do not exceed a dosage rate higher than 700 ml per hectare **MALLET 100 SL** on a land per season.
- When **MALLET 100 SL** is applied post emergence of the crop, the crop can be treated at any time after the third trifoliate leaf has emerged fully, but before flowering.
- Avoid post-emergence application of **MALLET 100 SL** to plants under stress, due to factors such as drought or flooding, nematode infestations, diseases, nutritional imbalances or plants put under stress, due to prior use of other herbicides.
- Do not apply **MALLET 100 SL** as post-emergence treatment to the soybean cultivar, PAN 717.
- If a deep cultivation is required to aerate the soil **before** the post-emergence application has been made, **MALLET 100 SL** can be applied immediately after the cultivation or any time up to 14 days after this cultivation, provided the crop has not yet started to flower. Further shallow cultivations may be carried out.

**Table 1.** Guidance for the selection of maize hybrids as tested for planting after the application of **MALLET 100 SL** in the western Free State, western North West Province and northern parts of the Northern Cape Province.

Group	Comments	Maize hybrid
A	<p><b>Nil Waiting Period:</b> Consult your seed supplier for <b>CLEARFIELD</b> cultivars available for your area. This group can also be planted where <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> was applied to the previous season's groundnut, soybean or dry bean fields, in districts where a dry season, or very low rainfall was recorded (i.e. less than 350 mm of rain). This group can also be planted in the same season that <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> has been applied where wind has covered or damaged new groundnut plantings.</p>	All <b>CLEARFIELD</b> maize hybrids
B	<p><b>10 Month Waiting Period:</b> Where the higher recommended rate of 450 to 500 ml per hectare <b>MALLET 100 SL</b>, for the control of <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>, was used the previous season. This group of maize hybrids, considered to be semi-tolerant to imidazolinone herbicides, can be planted if an average seasonal rainfall, or more, was recorded during the previous season. However, if below average and especially, if less than 350 mm of rainfall was recorded during the previous season, only use a <b>CLEARFIELD</b> maize hybrid, as recommended in <b>section A</b> above.</p>	PHB 30H22 PHB 3394 PHB 35A19 CRN 3549
C	<p><b>10 Month Waiting Period:</b> Where the standard registered rate of <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> for the specific soil type was used during the previous season. This group of semi-tolerant maize hybrids can be planted only where average rainfall, or higher, was recorded during the previous season. If less than the average rainfall was recorded the previous season, use only the maize hybrids listed in <b>sections A or B</b> above. If less than 350 mm rain was recorded during the previous season, use <b>only CLEARFIELD</b> maize hybrids, as mentioned in <b>section A</b> above.</p>	CRN 3414 CRN 3505 CRN 3604 CRN 3631 CRN 3760 CRN 3891 CRN 4502 LS 8503 PAN 6146 PAN 6233 PAN 6364 PHB 30D05 PHB 30T43 PHB 3203 PHB 32K39 PHB 32K61 SC 707 SNK 2147 SNK 2401 SNK 2640 SNK 2776 SNK 2860 Goldfinger Highflyer Woodriver
D	<p>For all maize hybrids not listed in the tables above, a waiting period of at least 20 months is recommended in the western Free State, western North West Province and northern Northern-Cape Province production areas. However, a test planting is still recommended. In case of doubt, choose a yellow maize hybrid over a white hybrid.</p>	

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- **MALLET 100 SL** may be used either pre- or post-emergence of weeds and the crop.
- It is preferred that about 10 mm rain should fall within seven days after a pre-emergence application, in order to leach the **MALLET 100 SL** into the top layer of the soil, where it can be absorbed by roots of germinating weeds.
- Internodes shortening and/or temporary chlorosis (yellowing) of the crop may occur occasionally, especially if heavy rainfall (more than 15 mm per hour) is recorded shortly after a post-emergence

application of **MALLET 100 SL**. These effects can be more pronounced when crops are growing under stressful environmental conditions. Normal growth and appearance should resume within one to two weeks. No adverse affect on the yield has been recorded.

- If dry weather conditions prevail for a period longer than seven days after application, weeds may start to germinate and grow. If this happens, a shallow cultivation (3 to 5 cm) must be done to control weeds and incorporate the herbicide into the top layer of the soil. The same shallow cultivation may be necessary when heavy rains fall within a few hours of an application of **MALLET 100 SL** as the post-emergence efficacy of **MALLET 100 SL** may be reduced resulting in poorer weed control. Such cultivation should not influence the residual efficacy of **MALLET 100 SL**.
- If heavy rainfall is recorded on sandy soils within a few days after a pre-emergence application, the **MALLET 100 SL residues** could leach out of the weeds' germinating area, resulting in poor weed control.
- Susceptible weeds will stop growing within two to three days after the post-emergence application of **MALLET 100 SL**. Over the next 10 to 14 days these weeds will start to yellow, and after three to five weeks will either die or will be out competed by the crop. Weeds will germinate after the pre-emergence application of **MALLET 100 SL**, but the susceptible weeds will soon show yellowing and growth will be terminated.
- For increased weed control of especially *Tagetes minuta*, a shallow surface blend or inter-row cultivation (less than 5 cm deep), should be carried out at least once before the crop forms a canopy. Ensure that the cultivation is not too deep as optimum control of weeds may be reduced, requiring further cultivations.
- In treated fields with high weed population pressures, the control of late season weeds may appear to be unacceptable. This is due to the interception of the herbicide by the dense weed and crop canopy, resulting in insufficient herbicide residue levels in the soil for late germinating weeds.
- Ensure thorough coverage and wetting of the weeds, especially under dense crop foliage situations.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use only as directed.**

**Compatibility:**

- **MALLET 100 SL** is compatible with most commonly used pyrethroids, as well as with **Acetochlor**, **Alachlor**, **Metazachlor** and **Metolachlor** at their recommended dosages.
- **MALLET 100 SL** is not compatible with post-emergence grass herbicides, due to conflicting modes of action.
- When **MALLET 100 SL** is used in conjunction with any other agricultural remedy, all **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** mentioned on that label, must be adhered to.

**Mixing instructions:**

- Half fill the spray tank with clean water.
- The addition of a registered buffering agent is recommended when water with a pH higher than 8 is to be used for spraying.
- Ensure agitation of water in the spray/mixing tank.
- Shake the **MALLET 100 SL** container well, measure out the required volume and pre-mix this with at least 10 litres water, before adding to the spray tank. If any other product is to be mixed with **MALLET 100 SL**, pre-mix the required volume of product **separately** in similar fashion.
- Fill the spray/mixing tank with clean water to the required level, while maintaining agitation, to ensure thorough mixing of the spray mixture before commencement of application. Maintain agitation while spraying.

In the case of post-emergence spraying, add a suitable non-ionic surfactant and **Velocity®-Super**

- to the spray tank. The required amount of both these products must first be pre-mixed with at least 10 litres water before adding to the spray tank.
- The prepared spray mixture must not be left in the spray tank for any length of time, e.g. overnight.

**Soil nutrient status:**

- Plant nutrient requirements must be at optimum levels for the specific soil type and crop (even in regions of relatively low cropping potential), by performing soil analysis ahead of time and correcting any major or minor nutrient deficiencies.
- This applies especially to soil phosphate levels where the ideal value should be between 20 to 25 ppm.

**Recommendations for application:**

- Use accurately calibrated equipment, in good working order with appropriate, correctly spaced nozzles, and with an efficient agitation mechanism.
- In the case of pre-emergence application, prepare a fine, even and firm seedbed free of weeds, trash and clods.

**Aerial application:**

Aerial application of **MALLET 100 SL** may only be performed 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). 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: The following spray mixture volumes are recommended: **Pre-emergence** – 30 litres per hectare. **Post-emergence** – 30 to 35 litres per hectare. 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 aurally at a lower volume rate than recommended above.
- Droplet coverage: The following number of droplets per cm<sup>2</sup> must be recovered at the target area: **Pre-emergence** - 20 to 30. **Post-emergence** - 35 to 45.
- Droplet size: The following droplet spectra are recommended: **Pre-emergence** - VMD of 350 to 400 micron. **Post-emergence** - VMD of 300 to 350 micron. Limit the production of fine droplets less than 150 micron (high drift and evaporation potential) to a minimum.
- Flying height: Maintain the height of the spray boom at 3 to 4 metres above the target. Do not spray when aircraft dives, is in a climb or when banking.
- Use suitable atomising equipment that will produce the desired droplet size and coverage, but which will ensure the minimum loss of product. The spraying system must produce a droplet spectrum with the lowest possible Relative Span.
- Position all the atomisers 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.
- Stop spraying under turbulent, unstable and dry conditions during the heat of the day.
- Spraying 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 drifting of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.
- Ensure 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 logbook and kept for future reference.

**APPLICATION RATES****1. DRY BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris* & *Phaseolus coccineus*)**

Apply as:

- a) a single pre-emergence application, or
- b) a programme pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application.

Aerial application: Apply as for Ground application in a minimum of 35 litres water per hectare. Refer to “**Aerial application**” instructions under “**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**” above.

**NOTE**

Application recommendations for pre- and post-emergence treatment differ depending on climatic conditions.

<b>% Clay</b>	<b>Pre-emergence application Rate / ha</b>	<b>Post-emergence "follow-up" treatment Rate / ha</b>
0 - 15	300 mℓ	A "follow-up" treatment is not recommended for this soil type
16 - 25	400 mℓ <b>OR</b>	300 mℓ <b>PLUS</b> <b>Velocity®-Super</b> <b>PLUS</b> a suitable non-ionic surfactant
	400 mℓ followed by	
26* - 30	500 mℓ <b>OR</b>	300 mℓ <b>PLUS</b> <b>Velocity®-Super</b> <b>PLUS</b> a suitable non-ionic surfactant
	400 mℓ followed by	

**NOTE**

\* - If a follow-up treatment of **MALLET 100 SL** is intended on soils exceeding 26 % clay, **do not** exceed 400 mℓ per hectare as a pre-emergence treatment.

**COMMENTS - DRY BEANS**

<b>Pre-emergence application Rate / ha</b>	<b>Post-emergence "follow-up" treatment Rate / ha</b>
<p>Apply <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> as a pre-emergence (to crop and weeds) treatment onto a well-prepared seedbed with an even surface and free of clods. <u>Ground application: Boom and nozzle sprayer:</u> Overall application. Apply <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> with a suitable ground sprayer in a minimum of 200 litres of water per hectare to the soil, during or soon after planting. <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> can be mixed with a registered pre-emergence grass herbicide at its registered rate for increased grass control. Refer to "<b>WEEDS TABLE</b>" for list of weeds controlled by <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> applied in this way.</p>	<p>For improved control of late-season broadleaf weeds (especially <i>Tagetes minuta</i>), a "follow-up" treatment can be applied after a pre-emergence application of <b>MALLET 100 SL</b>. <u>Ground application: Boom and nozzle sprayer:</u> Overall application. Apply <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> with a suitable ground sprayer in at least 200 litres of water per hectare in a tank mixture with <b>Velocity®-Super</b> and a suitable non-ionic surfactant. Apply this treatment 2 to 3 weeks after the <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> pre-emergence application. This post-emergence application can only be used on the following dry bean cultivars: PAN 148, Kranskop, Sabie, Helderberg, Teebus and Kamberg. <b>CAUTION</b> Dense row crops will intercept spray droplets resulting in reduced spray deposition on weeds and soil, resulting in reduced efficacy. Correctly placed drop-arm nozzles are recommended to alleviate this problem. Refer to "<b>WEEDS TABLE</b>" for a list of weeds controlled by <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> applied in this way.</p>

## 2. GROUNDNUTS

Apply as:

- a single pre-emergence application, or
- a single post-emergence application (a follow-up treatment is not recommended).

Aerial application: Apply as for Ground application in a minimum of 35 litres water per hectare. Refer to “**Aerial application**” instructions under “**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**” above.

### NOTE

Application recommendations for pre- and post-emergence treatment differ depending on climatic conditions.

<b>% Clay</b>	<b>Pre-emergence application Rate / ha</b>	<b>Post-emergence "follow-up" treatment Rate / ha</b>
0 - 15	300 ml	Not recommended
16 - 25	400 ml	Not recommended
	--	700 ml <b>PLUS</b> <b>Velocity®-Super</b> <b>PLUS</b> a suitable non-ionic surfactant
26* - 30	500 ml	Not recommended
	--	700 ml <b>PLUS</b> <b>Velocity®-Super</b> <b>PLUS</b> a suitable non-ionic surfactant
<b><u>NOTE</u></b> * - A follow-up treatment, similar to dry beans and soybeans, is not recommended.		

### COMMENTS – GROUNDNUTS

<b>Pre-emergence application Rate / ha</b>	<b>Post-emergence "follow-up" treatment Rate / ha</b>
<p><u>Ground application: Boom and nozzle sprayer:</u> Overall application. Apply with a suitable ground sprayer in a minimum of 200 litres of water per hectare to the soil, during or soon after planting.</p> <p><b>MALLET 100 SL</b> can be mixed with a registered pre-emergence grass herbicide at its registered rate for increased grass control. In areas where <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> is a problem, a pre-emergence application of 450 ml to 500 ml per hectare must be used.</p> <p><b><u>WARNING</u></b> This higher dosage rate may result in <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> remaining active longer in lighter soils (where carry over to the following season is possible). Refer to “<b>WEEDS TABLE</b>” for list of weeds controlled by <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> applied in this way.</p>	<p><b>MALLET 100 SL</b> can be applied as a post-emergence treatment, when conditions prevented it from being used as a pre-emergence application. Apply 14 to 25 days after planting of the crop (this will usually be when most of the weeds are 3 to 6 cm tall, in the 1 to 3 leaf stage). A registered pre-emergence grass herbicide application should precede this <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> application.</p> <p><u>Ground application: Boom and nozzle sprayer:</u> Overall application. Apply with a suitable ground sprayer in a minimum of 200 litres water per hectare.</p> <p><b><u>CAUTION</u></b> Dense row crops will intercept spray droplets resulting in reduced spray deposition on weeds and soil, resulting in reduced efficacy. Correctly placed drop-arm nozzles are recommended to alleviate this problem. Refer to “<b>WEEDS TABLE</b>” for list of weeds controlled by <b>MALLET 100 SL</b>.</p>



### 3. SOYBEANS

Apply as:

- a single pre-emergence application, or
- a programme pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application, or
- a single post-emergence application.

Aerial application: Apply as for Ground application in a minimum of 35 litres water per hectare. Refer to “**Aerial application**” instructions under “**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**” above.

#### **NOTE**

Application recommendations for pre- and post-emergence treatment differ, depending on climatic conditions.

<b>% Clay</b>	<b>Pre-emergence application Rate / ha</b>	<b>Post-emergence "follow-up" treatment Rate / ha</b>	<b>Post-emergence Rate / ha</b>
0 - 15	300 mℓ	A "follow-up" treatment is not recommended for this soil type	Not recommended
16 - 25	400 mℓ OR	-	700 mℓ <b>PLUS</b> <b>Velocity®-Super</b> <b>PLUS</b> a suitable non-ionic surfactant
	400 mℓ followed by	300 mℓ <b>PLUS</b> <b>Velocity®-Super</b> <b>PLUS</b> a suitable non-ionic surfactant	
26* - 30	500 mℓ OR	-	700 mℓ <b>PLUS</b> <b>Velocity®-Super</b> <b>PLUS</b> a suitable non-ionic surfactant
	400 mℓ followed by	300 mℓ <b>PLUS</b> <b>Velocity®-Super</b> <b>PLUS</b> a suitable non-ionic surfactant	

#### **NOTE**

\* - If a follow-up treatment of **MALLET 100 SL** is intended on soils with more than 26 % clay, **do not** apply more than 400 mℓ per hectare in the pre-emergence treatment.

**COMMENTS - SOYBEANS**

<b>Pre-emergence application Rate / ha</b>	<b>Post-emergence "follow-up" treatment Rate / ha</b>	<b>Post-emergence Rate / ha</b>
<p>Apply <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> as a pre-emergence (to crop and weeds) treatment onto a well-prepared seedbed with an even surface and free of clods.</p> <p><u>Ground application: Boom and nozzle sprayer:</u> Overall application. Apply with a suitable ground sprayer in a minimum of 200 litres water per hectare to the soil during or soon after planting.</p> <p><b>MALLET 100 SL</b> can be mixed with a registered pre-emergence grass herbicide at the registered rate for better control of grasses. Refer to "<b>WEEDS TABLE</b>" for list of weeds controlled by <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> applied in this way.</p>	<p>For improved control of late-season broadleaf weeds (especially <i>Tagetes minuta</i>), a "follow-up" treatment can be applied after a pre-emergence application of <b>MALLET 100 SL</b>.</p> <p><u>Ground application: Boom and nozzle sprayer:</u> Overall application. Apply <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> with a suitable ground sprayer in at least 200 litres of water per hectare in a tank mixture with <b>Velocity®-Super</b> and a suitable non-ionic surfactant.</p> <p>Apply this treatment 14 to 25 days after the <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> pre-emergence application.</p> <p>This post-emergence application can be used on all soybean cultivars except PAN 717.</p> <p><b>CAUTION</b> Dense row crops will intercept spray droplets, resulting in reduced spray deposition on weeds and soil, resulting in reduced efficacy. Correctly placed drop-arm nozzles are recommended to alleviate this problem. Refer to "<b>WEEDS TABLE</b>" for list of weeds controlled by <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> applied this way.</p>	<p><b>MALLET 100 SL</b> can be applied as a post-emergence treatment when conditions prevented it from being used as a pre-emergence application.</p> <p>Apply 14 to 25 days after planting of the crop (this will usually be when most of the weeds are 3 to 6 cm tall, in the 1 to 3 leaf stage).</p> <p><u>Ground application: Boom and nozzle sprayer:</u> Overall application. Apply <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> with a suitable ground sprayer in at least 200 litres water per hectare.</p> <p>A registered pre-emergence grass herbicide application should precede this <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> application.</p> <p><b>CAUTION</b> Dense row crops will intercept spray droplets, resulting in reduced spray deposition on weeds and soil, resulting in reduced efficacy. Correctly placed drop-arm nozzles are recommended to alleviate this problem. Refer to "<b>WEEDS TABLE</b>" for list of weeds controlled by <b>MALLET 100 SL</b> applied this way.</p>

<b>Weeds normally controlled by MALLET 100 SL when applied pre-emergence:</b>	
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Upright starbur
<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i>	Perennial pigweed
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Common pigweed
<i>Amaranthus thunbergii</i>	Red pigweed
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier

<b>Weeds which are variably controlled (75 % to 80 %) by MALLET 100 SL on its own when applied pre-emergence:</b>	
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Benghal wandering Jew
<i>Cyperus esculentus*</i>	Yellow nutsedge
<i>Cyperus rotundus*</i>	Purple nutsedge
<i>Datura ferox</i>	Large thorn Apple
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn apple
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier
<i>Portulaca oleraceae</i>	Purslane
<i>Tagetes minuta**</i>	Khakhi weed
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Dubbeltjie / Devil thorn
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur
<b>Weeds controlled by MALLET 100 SL (post-emergence application) when preceded by a registered pre-emergence grass herbicide (including an MALLET 100 SL pre-emergence treatment):</b>	
<i>Acanthospermum australe</i>	Eight seeded prostrate starbur
<i>Acanthospermum glabratum</i>	Five seeded prostrate starbur
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Upright starbur
<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i>	Perennial pigweed
<i>Amaranthus thunbergii</i>	Red pigweed
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Spindlepod
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Wandering Jew
<i>Datura ferox</i>	Large thorn apple
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn apple
<i>Flaveria bidentis</i>	Smelter's bush
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Apple of Peru
<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Wild gooseberry
<i>Tagetes minuta*</i>	Khaki weed
<i>Triumfetta annua</i>	Lesser Cockle Bur
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur
<b>Variable control (70 % – 80 %) of the following weeds is achieved with MALLET 100 SL alone (post-emergence application):</b>	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Blackjack
<i>Bidens formosa</i>	Cosmos
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nutsedge
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Purple nutsedge
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab finger grass
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Marsh grass
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard grass
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Love grass
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Bladderweed
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Morning glory
<i>Panicum schinzii**</i>	Sweet buffalo grass
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane
<i>Rottboelia exaltata</i>	Guineafowl grass
<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>	Dwarf marigold
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Dubbeltjie / Devil thorn
<i>Zea mays***</i>	Volunteer maize

In areas where *Tribulus terrestris* is a problem, a dosage rate of at least 450 ml per hectare may be used as a pre-emergence treatment, irrespective of soil type, which will result in control of more than 80 %. This higher dosage rate on certain soils may, however, influence the waiting periods of follow-up crops. Refer to “USE RESTRICTIONS” above.

- \* Only weeds, which are fully emerged, are well controlled - seedlings, which emerge after application, are only 60 to 70 % controlled.
- \*\* Plants turn purple within two to three weeks, but take longer to die than most other weeds - minimum of four to five weeks.
- \*\*\* Maize varieties that are tolerant to **MALLET 100 SL** will not be controlled. Contact the supplier for information on tolerant maize varieties.

The following products mentioned in this label is equivalent to the products as listed below:

- **CANTRON® 480 SC** (L 8365 / N-AR 1323 / W 130651) = **ASTRON® 480 SC** (L 8366) = **CANONNE 480 SC** (L 8735),
- **MALLET 100 SL** (L 8049) = **IMAZETHAPYR 100 SL** (L 8051) = **KATAR 100 SL** (L 8493) and
- **VELOCITY®-SUPER** (L 9603 / W 130996) = **ATP AMSUL-50** (L7721).

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