

BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT READ THE LABEL CAREFULLY!

Herbicide



ACETOCHLOR 900 EC

Reg. No. L 7633 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947
N-AR 1101

2:3/10/2012-June2021

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

Registered also for use in forestry plantations/areas.

'n Emulgeerbare konsentraat vooropkomsonkruiddoder vir die beheer van meeste eenjarige grasse en sekere breëblaarokruide in gewasse soos aangedui. Geregistreeer ook vir gebruik in bosbouplantasies/areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT / AKTIEWE BESTANDEEL

acetochlor (α - Chloroacetamide) **900 g/l** asetochloor (α - Chlooracetamied)

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE **15** 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, Kempton Park, 1620

Tel: 011 396 2233

Website / Webblad: www.villacrop.co.za

24 HR EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

Griffon Poison Information Centre: +27 82 446 8946

24 Hr Transport / Spill emergency no: Envirosure +27 31 205 4918

(Hazcall24) +27 86 044 4411

(Client: Villa Crop Protection)

UN Number: 3082

Willow Set & Print 011 394-4486

GEBRUIKSAANWYSLINGS INGESLUIT

VERWYS NA BESONDERHEDE
GEDRUK OP HOUER/SAK

Date formulated:
Formuleringsdatum:

REFER TO DETAILS PRINTED
ON CONTAINER/BAG

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED

Batch number:
Lotnommer:



CAUTION
VERSIGTIG



ACETOCHLOR 900 EC

Reg. No. L 7633 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE / HRAC ONKRUIDDODER GROEPKODE: 15

ACTIVE INGREDIENT / AKTIEWE BESTANDEEL:acetochlor (α - Chloroacetamide) / asetochloor (α - Chlooracetamied)..... 900 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.
- May be harmful if swallowed and in contact with skin.
- Causes skin irritation.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- Harmful if inhaled and may cause respiratory irritation.
- May cause genetic defects.
- May cause cancer.
- Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- 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

- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Avoid breathing mist, vapours and spray.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid eye and skin contact.
- Wear impervious rubber gloves, boots, protective clothing and chemical safety goggles when handling the product, preparing the spray mixture and during application.
- If inhaled remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- 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. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. If irritation persists obtain medical attention.
- Wash with soap and water after use and after accidental skin contact.
- Get medical advice if skin irritation or rash occurs.

- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- If exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
- 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 or areas not under treatment or to nearby water sources.
- Avoid release into the environment and collect spillage.
- Thoroughly clean 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 by inverting the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to dripping. Thereafter rinse the empty container three times in succession with one quarter of the container volume fresh water and decant the rinsate into the spray or mixing tank. Puncture the triple rinsed container and dispose of via an approved collector or recycler (www.croplife.co.za). Where possible, recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed.
- 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, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

RESISTANCE WARNING

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC is a group code 15 herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** and any other group code 15 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 900 EC** or any other group code 15 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

- 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 900 EC**.
- Do not apply **ACETOCHLOR 900 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 900 EC** to sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Only use as directed.

Compatibility:

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC is compatible with the following products: **AMETRYN 500 SC** (L7742), **Cantron® 480 SC**, **2,4-D AMINE 480 SL** (L 4505 / W 130450 / N-AR 1096), **Atrazine 500 SC**, **Diuron 800 SC**, **Metolachlor 800 EC**, **METOLACHLOR 915EC** (L 7841 / N-AR 1361), **LEAP 840 EC** (L 8064 / N-AR 1103), **TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC** (L 5435 / N-AR 1110), **SKOFFEL® 145 SL** (L 4347), **GLYPHOSATE (SL formulations)** and **Villa 51**.

- 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 900 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 900 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 900 EC** is to be tank mixed with other herbicides, the following mixing procedure must be followed:
 1. Fill spray tank to three quarters of desired spray volume with clean water. Add the required amount of complementary herbicide while agitating.
 2. Fill the spray tank with clean water close to the final volume and then add the required amount of **ACETOCHLOR 900 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 900 EC** or the tank mixture at planting or immediately following planting, but not later than 3 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 900 EC**.
- For more reliable control early in the season, shallow incorporation of **ACETOCHLOR 900 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 that 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 germination.
- Harrowing after application may reduce weed control if untreated soil is thrown into deep planter furrows.
- **ACETOCHLOR 900 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 900 EC** 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). 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: A 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 (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:
 - reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage),
 - 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. GROUNDNUTS

Apply after planting but before emergence of the crop and germination of the weeds.

Table 1: ACETOCHLOR 900 EC recommendations for use in groundnuts.

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 900 EC ℓ / ha
0 to 10	0.75 to 1.5
11 to 20	1.0 to 2.0
21 to 30	1.5 to 3.0

- The following annual grasses can be controlled by the lower dosage rate: Feathertop chloris (*Chloris virgata*), Goose grass (*Eleusine indica*), Sweet buffalo grass (*Panicum schinzii*), Herringbone grass (*Urochloa panicoides*).
- Use the higher dosage for control of Crab finger grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*), as well as for extended control of broadleaved weeds, and/or suppression of Yellow nutsedge.

B. MAIZE (Split application)

Table 2: Acetochlor 700 EC applied pre-emergence followed by a tank mixture of **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** plus **Terbusien Super 600 SC** early post-emergence after a 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	0.80	3.75

NOTE

- It is recommended not to perform the above-mentioned application later than the 5 leaf-stage of the maize, as the crop foliage may prevent the spray mixture from reaching the soil.
- 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.

C. MAIZE (Post-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 900 EC plus Cantron® 480 SC plus Terbusien Super 600 SC plus Villa 51 on maize for extended control of annual grass weeds):

NOTES

- Apply this post-emergence application as a follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Cantron® 480 SC** in a tank mixture with **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Leap 840 EC** as indicated on the registered labels.
- The adjuvant **Villa 51** at 0.1 % must be used with all post-emergence applications of **Cantron® 480 SC** plus **Terbusien Super 600 SC**, as indicated on the registered label.
- Apply **Cantron® 480 SC** post-emergence in the 2- to 6-leaf stage for broadleaf weeds, and 2- to 3-leaf stage for grass weeds.
- To improve control of larger broadleaf weeds, Morning glory and other problem weeds add 250 ml **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** to the tank mixtures as listed below.
- Certain weeds may not be controlled effectively at the lower dosage rates.
- Refer to the **Cantron® 480 SC** and **Terbusien Super 600 SC** labels for a list of additional weeds controlled by these products, as well as for **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

Table 3.1: Post-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 900 EC plus Cantron® 480 SC plus Terbusien Super 600 SC plus Villa 51 on maize.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 470 to 780 ml / ha	PLUS Cantron® 480 SC 210 ml / ha	PLUS Terbusien Super 600 SC 420 ml / ha	PLUS Villa 51 (0.1 %)
WEEDS CONTROLLED			
Botanical name		Common name	
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		Common pigweed	
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>		Spanish blackjack	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>		Blackjack	
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>		Bitter apple	
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>		Spindlepod	
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>		Benghal wandering Jew	
<i>Crotalaria sphaerocarpa</i>		Mealie crotalaria	
<i>Datura ferox</i>		Large thorn apple	
<i>Datura stramonium</i>		Thorn apple	
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>		Gallant soldier	
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>		Bladder weed	
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>		Common morning glory	
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>		Tall Khaki weed	
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		Dubbeltjie	
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>		Cocklebur	

Table 3.2: Post-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 900 EC plus Cantron® 480 SC plus Terbusien Super 600 SC plus Villa 51 on maize.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 630 to 780 ml / ha	PLUS Cantron® 480 SC 210 ml / ha	PLUS Terbusien Super 600 SC 420 ml / ha	PLUS Villa 51 (0.1 %)
WEEDS CONTROLLED			
Above-mentioned plus:			
Botanical name		Common name	
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>		Crab fingergrass	
<i>Eleusine indica</i>		Goose grass	

Table 3.3: Post-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 900 EC plus Cantron® 480 SC plus Terbusien Super 600 SC plus Villa 51 on maize.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 520 to 780 ml / ha	PLUS		PLUS
	Cantron® 480 SC 260 ml / ha	Terbusien Super 600 SC 420 ml / ha	Villa 51 (0.1 %)
WEEDS CONTROLLED Above-mentioned plus:			
Botanical name		Common name	
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>		Kenaf	

Table 3.4: Post-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 900 EC plus Cantron® 480 SC plus Terbusien Super 600 SC plus Villa 51 on maize.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 780 ml / ha	PLUS		PLUS
	Cantron® 480 SC 260 ml / ha	Terbusien Super 600 SC 420 ml / ha	Villa 51 (0.1 %)
WEEDS CONTROLLED Above-mentioned plus: Variable control of the following weeds (up to 80 % suppression for a period of 8 weeks):			
Botanical name		Common name	
<i>Chloris virgata</i>		Feathertop Chloris	
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>		Yellow nutsedge	
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>		Herringbone grass	
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>		Cocklebur	

D. POTATOES**Table 4: Pre-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR 900 EC in potatoes.**

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 900 EC l / ha
0 to 10	0.7
11 to 20	1.5
21 to 30	1.6
30 +	3.0

NOTE

- Apply before emergence of the crop and weeds.

E. SUGARCANE**NOTE**

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC will not damage the foliage of sugarcane plants. Other herbicides in tank mixture with ACETOCHLOR 900 EC, however, may cause phytotoxicity on sugarcane. Carefully study other products' labels and use restrictions before using it in tank mixture with ACETOCHLOR 900 EC on sugarcane.

Pre-emergence application**Table 5: ACETOCHLOR 900 EC can be applied pre-emergence as follows.**

ACETOCHLOR 900 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
1.6 to 2.3	2.1 to 2.8			2.0 to 5.0	3.0 to 5.0

- Apply higher ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 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.

Post-emergence application:

Table 6: Sugarcane post-emergence application for the control of annual grasses, broadleaved weeds and Yellow nutsedge.

ACETOCHLOR 900 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 Note 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
1.6 to 2.3	2.1 to 2.8				2.0 to 5.0	3.0 to 5.0
		See Notes 2, 5 and 6 below.				

NOTE

1. Direct spray between the rows from the 5-leaf stage of the sugarcane.
2. Only apply up to the 2 to 3-leaf stage of sugarcane.
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.
8. Use the higher dosage rates on heavy soils.

F. EUCALYPTUS AND PINE PLANTATIONS

- Apply before or after transplanting of young, healthy seedlings.
- Remove weeds present and apply **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** to clean soil.
- If there are weeds present at the time of planting, a tank mixture of **Glyphosate** and **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** can be applied **before** transplanting the seedlings. Refer to the **Glyphosate** label for details.

Table 7: Application of **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** in Eucalyptus and Pine plantations.

Soil type	% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 900 EC ℓ / ha
Sand	0 to 10	0.75 to 1.5
Loamy sand / Sandy clay loam	11 to 30	1.0 to 3.0

- Use at least 1.5 litres per hectare for the control Crab finger grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*).
- Use the higher dosage for a longer residual action, or improved control of Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*).

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY ACETOCHLOR 900 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>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass
Other annual grasses, not mentioned in this list, may also be controlled to a certain extent by ACETOCHLOR 900 EC . The registration holder, however, cannot accept responsibility regarding weeds not listed here.	

Broad-leaved weeds	
<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i>	Perennial pigweed
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Common pigweed
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Thorny pigweed
<i>Amaranthus thunbergii</i>	Red pigweed
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	Green goosefoot
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Bladder weed
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Wandering jew
<i>Datura</i> spp.	Thorn apple (early germinating only)
<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Wild gooseberry
<i>Schukukria pinnata</i>	Dwarf marigold
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane

WEEDS VARIABLY CONTROLLED BY ACETOCHLOR 900 EC:	
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nutsedge
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Common blackjack
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Spindlepod
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Tropical Richardia
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Khakiweed (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 **Skoffel® 145 SL, Cantron® 480 SC, Acetochlor 700 EC, Leap 840 EC, Metolachlor 915 EC, Acetochlor 700 EC, Ametryn 500 SC, 2,4-D Amine 480 SL, Metolachlor 800 EC, Terbusien Super 600 SC** and **Villa 51** labels for **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

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

- METOLACHLOR 800 EC** (L 7137) = **METOLACHLOR 800 EC** (L 7433),
- ACETOCHLOR 700 EC** (L 7632) = **ACETOCHLOR 700EC** (L 7636),
- AMETRYN 500 SC** (L7742) = **AMETRYN 500SC** (L 7743),
- CANTRON® 480 SC** (L 8365 / N-AR 1323 / W 130651) = **ASTRON® 480 SC** (L 8366) = **CANONNE 480 SC** (L 8735) (**Mesotrione**) and
- VILLA 51** (L 8050 / W 130454 / N-AR 1090) = **WEN 51** (L 8315).

AMETRYN 500SC, CANTRON® 480 SC, VILLA 51, WEN 51, TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC, METOLACHLOR 800 EC, ACETOCHLOR 700 EC and/en **LEAP 840 EC** are registered products of / is geregistreerde produkte van **VILLA CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.**

ASTRON® 480 SC, METOLACHLOR 915 EC, ACETOCHLOR 700EC, 2,4-D AMINE 480 SL, SKOFFEL® 145 SL and/en **METOLACHLOR 800 EC** are registered products of / is geregistreerde produkte van **UNIVERSAL CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.**

CANTRON®, ASTRON® and/en **SKOFFEL®** are registered trademarks of / is geregistreerde handelsmerke van **VILLA CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.**