

BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT, READ THE LABEL CAREFULLY. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.



Herbicide

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC

Reg. No. L 7633 Act No. 36 of 1947
N-AR 1101 / W1301407

4. 28/03/2024 – May2024

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.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

acetochlor (α - Chloroacetamide) 900 g/l

GROUP

15

HERBICIDE



DANGER

Hazard Statements:

May be harmful if swallowed
May be harmful in contact with skin
Causes skin irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction
Causes serious eye damage
Harmful if inhaled
May cause respiratory irritation
Causes damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Avoid release into the environment.



villa

UN Number: 3082

Registration holder: UNIVERSAL CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.
Co. Reg. No.1983/008184/07
P.O. Box 801, KEMPTON PARK, 1620
Tel. (011) 396 2233
Website: www.villacrop.co.za

24 HR EMERGENCY NUMBERS:
Griffon Poison Centre: +27 82 446 8946
24 HR Transport / Spill Emergency no: (Hazcall24) +27 86 044 4411
(Client: Villa Crop Protection)

REFER TO DETAILS AS PRINTED ON CONTAINER / BAG

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED

Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC

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

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE : 15

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:acetochlor (α -Chloroacetamide) 900 g/l

Registration holder:

UNIVERSAL CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.

Co. Reg. No. 1983/008184/07

P.O. Box 801, KEMPTON PARK, 1620 Tel. (011) 396 2233

WARNINGS**Hazard statements:**

May be harmful if swallowed
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Causes skin irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction
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Harmful if inhaled
May cause respiratory irritation
Causes damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

- Handle with care.
- 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**Precautionary statements:**

Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours and spray.
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Avoid release into the environment.
Wear impervious rubber gloves and boots, protective clothing and chemical safety goggles.
IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and non-abrasive soap. Get medical help.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical help.
IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
If skin irritation occurs: get medical help.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Collect spillage.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

- 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 by using a suitable drift retardant such as **INTERLOCK®** (L 10254/ N-AR 1856/ W 130875)
- 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 THE EMPTY CONTAINER AS FOLLOWS:** Invert 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. Do not bury, burn, or donate the container to any other parties that may use it as a container for food or beverages.
- **Never** re-use the empty container for any other purpose.
- Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

Relevant hazardous components	
Acetochlor	900 g/l
Tristyryl Phenol ethoxylate	<10 %
Phenylsulphonate salt	<10 %
Light aromatic solvent	<5%

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:** If vapours or mists have been inhaled, move victim to fresh air and remove source of contamination if safe to do so. The patient should be kept under observation. **Obtain medical attention if symptoms persist.**
- **Skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. **Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.**
- **Eye contact:** Flush eyes with clean water for at least 15-20 minutes. Lift eyelids to facilitate irrigation. If present, remove contact lenses after 5 minutes and continue rinsing. **Seek medical attention immediately.**
- **Ingestion:** Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give large quantity of water to drink. **Obtain medical attention immediately if symptoms persist.** 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 small amount of the product is aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting, bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema may be caused. No specific antidote. Keep patient under observation and treat symptomatically as indicated by his/her condition.

Mode of Action:

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC contains *acetochlor*, a chloroacetamide compound which belongs to HRAC group code 15. It is a selective, systemic herbicide, absorbed primarily by shoots and secondarily by roots of

germinating plants, translocated acropetally in the xylem. **Acetochlor** is used as pre-emergence and pre-plant control of annual grass and certain annual broad-leaved weeds.

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** (L 7742), **Astron® 480 SC**, **2,4-D AMINE 480 SL** (L 4505 / W 130459 / N-AR 1096), **Agrazine 500 SC**, **Diuron 800 SC**, **Metolachlor 800 EC**, **Metolachlor 915 EC**, **Premium 840 EC**, **Dicloforce 840 WDG**, **Crown 750 WDG**, **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG**, **Terbucide 600 WDG**, **Gatling 700 SC**, **Nicosulfuron 750 WDG**, **Ortron 750 WDG**, **TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC** (L 5435 / N-AR 1110), **SKOFFEL® 200 SUPER** (L 6328 / N-AR1097 / W 130059), **Slash Plus 540 SL**, **Astron® Smart 500 SC**, **Velocity® Super**, **Velocity® Drymax**, **Summit Super** 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.
- If the products are physically compatible, this does NOT imply that they will be biologically compatible (effective against the target weed), thus the registration holder will not take responsibility for ineffective control in these scenarios.
- 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 water conditioners such as **Velocity® Super**, **Velocity® DryMax** before adding **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC**.
- 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.
- When mixing **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** with other herbicides (as registered on this label), use the following procedure:
 - a. Mix the required quantity of **WDG** or **WP** products in a small quantity of water to make a smooth cream and add this to the spray mixture or add the water-soluble bags to the spray mixture.
 - b. In the following order add any additional products: **SC** or **SE** formulations, followed by **EC**, **EW** or **ME** formulations. Lastly add product of **SL**, **SG** or **SP** formulation types. Ensure to pre-mix products individually before adding them to the spray mixture.
 - c. Add the drift retardant last into the tank.
- 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.

Post Spray Equipment Cleaning

It is essential to rinse the spray tank and all hoses with a 0.1 % solution of either calcium chloride or ammonium hydroxide or the recommended rate of **Protank® liquid cleaner** according to the product label. Allow this solution to stand in the spray equipment for 15 minutes; empty the spray equipment; repeat the rinsing with a 0.1 % solution of calcium chloride or ammonium hydroxide for 15 minutes; rinse all equipment with water. Nozzles and fitters must be cleaned individually. Rinse water and solution should be drained in a cesspool or drain where it will not contaminate any water source.

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: 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**1. GROUNDNUTS****TABLE 1.1: ACETOCHLOR 900 EC, APPLIED AS A SOLO PRODUCT, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN GROUNDNUTS.****NOTES**

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

% Clay	ACETOCHLOR 900 EC €/ 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
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
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>	Benghal wandering jew
<i>Datura spp.</i>	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>	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.

TABLE 1.2: PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS DICLOFORCE 840 WDG RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN GROUNDNUTS.**NOTES**

- Prepare a fine, even and firm seedbed, free of weeds, trash and clods.
- Apply preferably at planting or immediately after planting, but not later than three (3) days after planting.
- **In order to obtain good results, 10 to 20 mm rain within 7 to 10 days after application is required.** If dry conditions persist, weed seedlings may emerge. This can be counteracted by shallow cultivation to mix the herbicides into the top 10 to 20 mm of soil. Please consult the **Dicloforce 840 WDG** label for additional instructions
- Ensure that sufficient fertiliser is placed near the seed at planting, to promote vigorous seedling growth.
- Refer to the **Dicloforce 840 WDG** label for additional **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Soil Type % Clay	ACETOCHLOR 900 EC l / ha	PLUS	Dicloforce 840 WDG g / ha
0 to 10	0.75		10
11 to 20	1.0		15
21 to 30	1.0 to 1.5		20
WEED CONTROL			
Botanical name		Common name	
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		Common pigweed	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>		Common blackjack	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>		White goosefoot	
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>		Green goosefoot	
<i>Cleome gynandra</i>		Spider wisp	
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>		Spindlepod	
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>		Gallant soldier	
VARIABLE WEED CONTROL			
<i>Schkuria pinnata</i>		Dwarf marigold	
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		Dubbeltjie	
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>		Bengal wandering jew	
<i>Crotolaria sphaerocarpa</i>		Mealie crotolaria	
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>		Yellow nutsedge	
<i>Datura ferox</i>		Large thorn apple	
<i>Datura stramonium</i>		Common thorn apple	
<i>Gisekia pharnacoides</i>		Gisekia	
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>		Bladderweed	
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>		Common morning glory	
<i>Portulaca oleraceae</i>		Purslane	
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>		Mexican richardia	
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>		Khaki weed	
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>		Cocklebur	

2. MAIZE

TABLE 2.1: 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.

NOTES

- 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.
- Refer to the **Acetochlor 700 EC** and **Terbusien Super 600 SC** labels for additional **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

% 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

TABLE 2.2: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS ASTRON® 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 **Astron® 480 SC** in a tank mixture with **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Premium 840 EC** as indicated on the registered labels.
- The adjuvant **Villa 51** at 0.1 % must be used with all post-emergence applications of **Astron® 480 SC** plus **Terbusien Super 600 SC**, as indicated on the registered label.
- Apply **Astron® 480 SC** post-emergence in the 2- to 6-leaf stage for broadleaf weeds, and 2- to 3-leaf stage for grass weeds.
- Certain weeds may not be controlled effectively at the lower dosage rates.
- Refer to the **Astron® 480 SC**, **Terbusien Super 600 SC** and **Villa 51** labels for additional **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 630 to 780 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 210 to 260 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Terbusien Super 600 SC 600 mℓ/ ha to 800 mℓ/ ha	(Optional) 2,4-D Amine 480 SL 250 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 ℓ/ 100 ℓ)
WEEDS CONTROLLED							
Botanical name				Common name			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>				Common pigweed			
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>				Spanish blackjack			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>				Blackjack			
<i>Chloris virgata</i> * & **				Feathertop Chloris			
<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>Cyperus esculentus</i> * & **				Yellow nutsedge			
<i>Datura ferox</i>				Large thorn apple			

TABLE 2.2: (cont.) POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC PLUS TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC PLUS VILLA 51 ON MAIZE FOR EXTENDED CONTROL OF ANNUAL GRASS WEEDS.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 630 to 780 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 210 to 260 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Terbusien Super 600 SC 600 mℓ/ ha to 800 mℓ/ ha	(Optional) 2,4-D Amine 480 SL 250 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 ℓ/ 100 ℓ)
WEEDS CONTROLLED							
Botanical name				Common name			
<i>Datura stramonium</i>				Thorn apple			
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis*</i>				Crab fingergrass			
<i>Eleusine indica*</i>				Goose grass			
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>				Gallant soldier			
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus*</i>				Kenaf			
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>				Bladder weed			
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>				Common morning glory			
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>				Khaki weed			
<i>Tribilus terrestris</i>				Dubbeltjie			
<i>Urochloa panicoides* & **</i>				Herringbone grass			
<i>Xanthium strumarium* & **</i>				Cocklebur			
Re-cropping intervals:							
The listed re-cropping intervals are valid only if the correct dosage rate of Terbusien Super 600 SC (Atrazine + Terbutylazine) according to soil type was applied and normal or above average rainfall occurred, after application. ***							
Grain sorghum						6 months	
Sunflowers, Groundnuts, Soybeans, Potatoes, Dry beans, Forage sorghum and Small grains						18 months	
Other crops not listed						24 months	
Maize and sugarcane						None	

* Only controlled at the highest rates

** Variable control of the following weeds (up to 80 % suppression for a period of 8 weeks)

*** Where the rate of **Terbusien Super 600 SC** applied does not exceed 1000 g ai triazine, the withholding periods mentioned under (b) and (c) above, could be reduced to 9 months, except on the sandy soils of the Northwest Province and North-western Free State, which contain 0 to 10 % clay. This precaution includes any triazines applied pre-emergence.

TABLE 2.3: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS TERBUCIDE PLUS 900 WDG PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC IN MAIZE FOR EXTENDED CONTROL OF ANNUAL GRASS WEEDS.

NOTES

- Apply this post-emergence application as a follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG** in a tank mixture with **Pentium Plus 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Premium 840 EC** plus **Astron® 480 SC** as indicated on the registered labels.
- Apply the tank mixture 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 (do not add any surfactant when **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** is used in a tank mixture).
- Certain weeds may not be controlled effectively at the lower dosage rates.
- Higher dosage rates of **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG** may be applied for control of additional broadleaf weed species and longer residual control of broadleaf weeds. Refer above for dosage rates, and a list of weeds controlled by **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG**.
- Refer to the **Astron® 480 SC**, **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG** labels for additional **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 630 to 780 ml / ha	PLUS	Terbucide Plus 900 WDG 540 g / ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 210 to 260 ml / ha
WEEDS CONTROLLED				
Botanical name			Common name	
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			Common pigweed	
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>			Spanish blackjack	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>			Blackjack	
<i>Chloris virgata**</i>			Feathertop chloris	
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>			Wild watermelon	
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>			Spindlepod	
<i>Commelina benghalensis*</i>			Benghal wandering jew	
<i>Crotalaria sphaerocarpa</i>			Mealie crotalaria	
<i>Cyperus esculentus**</i>			Yellow nutsedge	
<i>Datura ferox</i>			Large thorn apple	
<i>Datura stramonium</i>			Thorn apple	
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>			Crab fingergrass	
<i>Eleusine indica</i>			Goose grass	
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>			Gallant soldier	
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus**</i>			Kenaf	
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			Bladder weed	
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			Common morning glory	
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>			Khaki weed	
<i>Tribulus terrestris**</i>			Dubbeltjie	
<i>Urochloa panicoides**</i>			Herringbone grass	
<i>Xanthium strumarium**</i>			Cocklebur	
Re-cropping intervals:				
Refer to table 2.2				

* Only at highest dosage rate.

** Variable control of these weeds (up to 80 % suppression for a period of 8 weeks).

TABLE 2.4: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS TERBUCIDE PLUS 900 WDG PLUS ASTRON® SMART 500 SC PLUS VELOCITY® SUPER IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT MAIZE FOR CONTROL OF ANNUAL BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEEDS.

NOTES

- **Important:** This recommended spray mixture can only be applied in genetically modified maize cultivars that are certified as being tolerant to the herbicide active ingredient glyphosate.
- Apply this post-emergence application as a follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG** in a tank mixture with **Pentium Plus 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Premium 840 EC** plus **Astron® Smart 480 SC** as indicated on the registered labels.
- Apply the tank mixture 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 (do not add any surfactant when **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** is used in a tank mixture).
- Certain weeds may not be controlled effectively at the lower dosage rates.
- Higher dosage rates of **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG** may be applied for control of additional broadleaf weed species and longer residual control of broadleaf weeds. Refer above for dosage rates, and a list of weeds controlled by **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG**.
- Refer to the **Astron® 480 SC**, **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG** and **Velocity® Super** labels for additional **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 630 to 780 ml / ha	PLUS	Terbucide Plus 900 WDG 500 g / ha	PLUS	Astron® Smart 500 SC 2.5 l / ha	PLUS	Velocity® Super 2.0 % (2.0 l / 100 l)
WEEDS CONTROLLED						
Botanical name			Common name			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			Common pigweed			
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>			Spanish blackjack			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>			Blackjack			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>			White goosefoot			
<i>Chloris virgata**</i>			Feathertop chloris			
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>			Wild watermelon			
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>			Spindlepod			
<i>Commelina benghalensis*</i>			Benghal wandering jew			
<i>Crotalaria sphaerocarpa</i>			Mealie crotalaria			
<i>Cyperus esculentus**</i>			Yellow nutsedge			
<i>Datura ferox</i>			Large thorn apple			
<i>Datura stramonium</i>			Thorn apple			
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>			Crab fingergrass			
<i>Eleusine indica</i>			Goose grass			
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>			Gallant soldier			
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus**</i>			Kenaf			
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			Bladder weed			
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			Common morning glory			
<i>Panicum schinzii (= laevifolium)</i>			Sweet buffalo grass			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			Purslane			
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>			Mexican richardia			
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>			Khaki weed			
<i>Tribulus terrestris**</i>			Devil's thorn			
<i>Urochloa panicoides**</i>			Herringbone grass			
<i>Xanthium strumarium**</i>			Cocklebur			
Re-cropping intervals: Refer to table 2.2						

* Only at highest dosage rate.

** Variable control of these weeds (up to 80 % suppression for a period of 8 weeks).

TABLE 2.5: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS ASTRON® SMART 500 SC PLUS TERBUCIDE 600 WDG PLUS VELOCITY® SUPER OR VELOCITY® DRYMAX ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT MAIZE CULTIVARS.

NOTES

- **Important:** This tank mixture of **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** plus **Astron® Smart 500 SC** plus **Terbucide 600 WDG** may only be applied on certified maize cultivars containing **GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT** genetic material.
- This treatment can be applied as a stand-alone post-emergence application or as a follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Astron® 480 SC** in tank mixture with **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Premium 840 EC**, as indicated on the registered labels.
- Use the higher dosage rate for more difficult weeds or higher weed pressure situations. Apply to young actively growing weeds.
- Refer to the **Astron® Smart 500 SC**, **Terbucide 600 WDG** and **Velocity® Super** or **Velocity® Drymax** labels for additional **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 0.5 ℓ / ha	PLUS	Astron® Smart 500 SC 2.0 to 2.5 ℓ / ha	PLUS	Terbucide 600 WDG 800 g / ha	PLUS	Velocity® Super 2.0 % (2.0 ℓ / 100 ♂)	OR	Velocity® Drymax 1.0 % (1.0 kg / 100 ♂)
WEEDS CONTROLLED								
Botanical name					Common name			
<i>Acathospermum hispidum</i>					Upright starbur			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>					Common pigweed			
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>					Thorny pigweed			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>					Common blackjack			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>					White goosefoot			
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>					Green goosefoot			
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>					Bengal wandering jew			
<i>Cyperus esculentus*</i>					Yellow nutsedge			
<i>Datura ferox</i>					Large thorn apple			
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis (adscendens)</i>					Crab finger grass			
<i>Eleusine indica</i>					Goose grass			
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>					Gallant soldier			
<i>Ipomoea obscura</i>					Wild petunia			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>					Purslane			
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>					Mexican richardia			
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>					Khaki weed			
<i>Xanthium strumarium*</i>					Cocklebur			
Re-cropping intervals: Refer to table 2.2								

* Only at highest recommended dosage rates.

TABLE 2.6: PRE- AND POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ORTRON 750 WDG PLUS PREMIUM 840 EC OR ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS TERBUCIDE PLUS 900 WDG PLUS VILLA 51 IN MAIZE FOR CONTROL OF VARIOUS WEEDS.

NOTES

- The post-emergence application should be applied between the 2- to 6-leaf stage for broadleaf weeds, and 2- to 3-leaf stage for grass weeds.
- Certain weeds may not be controlled effectively at the lower dosage rates.
- Refer to the **Premium 840 EC**, **Terbucide Plus 900 WDG**, **Ortron 750 WDG** and **Villa 51** labels for additional **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS**, **ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED**, **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION						
Premium 840 EC 950 to 1200 ml / ha *	PLUS	Terbucide Plus 900 WDG 540 g / ha	PLUS	Ortron 750 WDG 165 g / ha		
FOLLOWED BY						
POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION						
ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 630 to 780 ml / ha *	PLUS	Terbucide Plus 900 WDG 540 g / ha	PLUS	Ortron 750 WDG 165 g / ha	PLUS	Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 ℓ / 100 ♂)
WEEDS CONTROLLED						
Botanical name			Common name			
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>			Upright starburst			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			Common pigweed			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>			Common blackjack			
<i>Commelina benghalensis**</i>			Benghal wandering jew			
<i>Crotalaria sphaerocarpa</i>			Mealie crotalaria			
<i>Cyperus esculentus**</i>			Yellow nutsedge			

TABLE 2.6: (cont.) PRE- AND POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ORTRON 750 WDG PLUS PREMIUM 840 EC OR ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS TERBUCIDE PLUS 900 WDG PLUS VILLA 51 IN MAIZE FOR CONTROL OF VARIOUS WEEDS.

PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION						
Premium 840 EC 950 to 1200 ml / ha *	PLUS	Terbucide Plus 900 WDG 540 g / ha	PLUS	Ortron 750 WDG 165 g / ha		
FOLLOWED BY						
POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION						
ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 630 to 780 ml / ha *	PLUS	Terbucide Plus 900 WDG 540 g / ha	PLUS	Ortron 750 WDG 165 g / ha	PLUS	Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 l / 100 l)
WEEDS CONTROLLED						
Botanical name				Common name		
<i>Datura ferox</i>				Large thorn apple		
<i>Datura stramonium</i> **				Common thorn apple		
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>				Crab fingergrass		
<i>Eleusine indica</i>				Goose grass		
<i>Eleusine coracana</i>				Goose grass		
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>				Common morning glory		
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>				Sweet buffalo grass		
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>				Sticky bristle grass		
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>				Khaki weed		
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>				Devil's thorn		
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>				Cocklebur		
Re-cropping intervals: Refer to table 2.2						

* Use the low rate on sandy soils and the higher rate on loamy / sandy clay soil.

** Variable control of these weeds.

TABLE 2.7: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC PLUS CROWN 750 WDG PLUS TERBUCIDE 600 WDG PLUS VILLA 51 ON MAIZE, FOR THE CONTROL OF YELLOW NUTSEDGE AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN MAIZE.

NOTES

- Apply this post-emergence application as follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Astron® 480 SC** in tank mixture with **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Premium 840 EC** as indicated on the registered label.
- To obtain best results for Nutsedge control, apply **Crown 750 WDG** plus **Astron® 480 SC** plus **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** plus **Terbucide 600 WDG** on actively growing Nutsedge under moist conditions 3 to 5 weeks after planting, after the majority of the Nutsedges have germinated but before flowering. New germination of Nutsedge may occur if application was performed too early. Later applications when the Nutsedge is in flower, will also give suboptimal results.
- Refer to the **Astron® 480 SC**, **Terbucide 600 WDG**, **Crown 750 WDG** and **Villa 51** labels for additional **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS**, **ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED**, **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 800 ml / ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 260 ml / ha	PLUS	Crown 750 WDG 50 g / ha	PLUS	Terbucide 600 WDG 800 g / ha	PLUS	Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 l / 100 l)
WEEDS CONTROLLED								
Botanical name					Common name			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>					Common pigweed			
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>					Thorny pigweed			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>					Common blackjack			
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>					Single leaved cleome			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>					White goosefoot			

TABLE 2.7: (cont.) POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC PLUS CROWN 750 WDG PLUS TERBUCIDE 600 WDG PLUS VILLA 51 ON MAIZE, FOR THE CONTROL OF YELLOW NUTSEdge AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN MAIZE.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 800 ml / ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 260 ml / ha	PLUS	Crown 750 WDG 50 g / ha	PLUS	Terbucide 600 WDG 800 g / ha	PLUS	Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 l / 100 l)
WEEDS CONTROLLED								
Botanical name					Common name			
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>					Green goosefoot			
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>					Yellow nutsedge			
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>					Purple nutsedge			
<i>Datura ferox</i>					Large thorn apple			
<i>Eleusine indica</i>					Goose grass			
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>					Gallant soldier			
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>					Common morning glory			
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>					Devil's thorn			
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>					Herringbone grass			
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>					Cocklebur			
Re-cropping intervals: Refer to table 2.2								

Please note: **Villa 51** 0.1 % = 100 ml per 100 litres water.

TABLE 2.8: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC PLUS TERBUCIDE 600 WDG OR TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC PLUS CROWN 750 WDG PLUS VILLA 51 OR SUMMIT SUPER FOR THE CONTROL OF YELLOW AND PURPLE NUTSEdge AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN MAIZE.

NOTES

- Apply this post-emergence application as a follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Astron® 480 SC** in tank mixture with **Pentium Plus 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Premium 840 EC** as indicated on the registered labels.
- For optimum control of Nutsedge, apply the tank mixture on actively growing Nutsedge under moist conditions, 3 to 5 weeks after planting. Ensure that the application is made after the majority of the Nutsedges have germinated but before flowering. New germination of Nutsedge may occur if application was performed too early. Later applications, when the Nutsedge is in flower, will also give sub-optimal results.
- Higher dosage rates of **Terbusien Super 600 SC** or **Terbucide 600 WDG** may be applied for control of additional broadleaf weed species and longer residual control of broadleaf weeds.
- Refer to the **Astron® 480 SC**, **Terbucide 600 WDG** or **Terbusien Super 600 SC**, **Crown 750 WDG** and **Villa 51** labels for additional **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 400 to 800 ml / ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 260 ml / ha	PLUS	Terbucide 600 WDG 800 g / ha	OR	Terbusien Super 600 SC 800 ml / ha	PLUS	Crown 750 WDG 50 g / ha
PLUS								
Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 l / 100 l)				OR			Summit Super 0.15 to 0.3 % (0.15 l to 0.30 l / 100 l)	
WEEDS CONTROLLED								
Botanical name					Common name			
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>					Upright starbur			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>					Common pigweed			
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>					Thorny pigweed			
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>					Common blackjack			

TABLE 2.8: (cont.) POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC PLUS TERBUCIDE 600 WDG OR TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC PLUS CROWN 750 WDG PLUS VILLA 51 OR SUMMIT SUPER FOR THE CONTROL OF YELLOW AND PURPLE NUTSEDGE AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN MAIZE.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 400 to 800 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 260 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Terbucide 600 WDG 800 g / ha	OR	Terbusien Super 600 SC 800 mℓ / ha	PLUS	Crown 750 WDG 50 g / ha
PLUS								
Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 ℓ / 100 ℓ)			OR			Summit Super 0.15 to 0.3 % (0.15 ℓ to 0.3 ℓ / 100 ℓ)		
WEEDS CONTROLLED								
Botanical name					Common name			
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>					Single leaved cleome			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>					White goosefoot			
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>					Green goosefoot			
<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>Galinsoga parviflora</i>					Gallant soldier			
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>					Common morning glory			
<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>					Ivy-leaved morning glory			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>					Purslane			
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>					Tropical richardia			
<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>					Dwarf marigold			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>					Purslane			
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>					Khaki weed			
<i>Xanthium strumarium*</i>					Cocklebur			
Re-cropping intervals: Refer to table 2.2								

* Only at highest dosage rate.

TABLE 2.9: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS GATLING 700 SC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC IN MAIZE FOR EXTENDED CONTROL OF ANNUAL GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS.

NOTES

- Apply this post-emergence application as a follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Astron® 480 SC** in a tank mixture with **Pentium Plus 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Premium 840 EC** as indicated on the registered labels.
- A Villa approved adjuvant or the adjuvant **Villa 51** at 0.1 % must be used with all post-emergence applications of **Astron® 480 SC** plus **Gatling 700 SC**, as indicated on the registered label.
- Apply the tank mixture 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 (do not add **Villa 51** or any other surfactant when **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** is used in a tank mixture).
- Certain weeds may not be controlled effectively at the lower dosage rates.
- Higher dosage rates of **Gatling 700 SC** may be applied for control of additional broadleaf weed species and longer residual control of broadleaf weeds. Refer to the **Gatling 700 SC** label for dosage rates, and

a list of additional weeds controlled by this product, as well as for **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

- Refer to the **Astron® 480 SC**, **Gatling 700 SC** and **Villa 51** labels for additional **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS**, **ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED**, **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 630 ml / ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 210 to 260 ml / ha	PLUS	Gatling 700 SC 1.0 l / ha	PLUS	Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 l / 100 l)
WEEDS CONTROLLED						
Botanical name			Common name			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			Common pigweed			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>			White goosefoot			
<i>Commelina benghalensis*</i>			Bengal wandering jew			
<i>Eleusine indica</i>			Goose grass			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			Purslane			
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			Devil's thorn			
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>			Garden urochloa			

* Only at highest dosage rate.

TABLE 2.10: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS NICOSULFURON 750 WDG PLUS TERBUCIDE 600 WDG OR TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC PLUS VILLA 51 FOR CONTROL OF SORGHUM SPECIES AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN MAIZE.

NOTES

- This treatment can be applied as a stand-alone post-emergence application or as a follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Astron® 480 SC** in tank mixture with **Pentium Plus 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Premium 840 EC** as indicated on the registered labels.
- This mixture cannot be applied by means of aerial application.**
- Apply with dropped nozzles (directed spray) in order to avoid spraying directly into plant funnel and to ensure that the weeds are not shielded from the spray by the crop's leaves.
- Higher dosage rates of **Terbusien Super 600 SC** or **Terbucide 600 WDG** may be applied for control of additional broadleaf weed species and longer residual control of broadleaf weeds.
- Refer and adhere to the **Nicosulfuron 750 WDG**, **Terbucide 600 WDG** or **Terbusien Super 600 SC**, **Astron® 480 SC** and **Villa 51** labels for additional **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS**, **ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED**, **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 400 to 800 ml / ha	PLUS	Nicosulfuron 750 WDG 60 g / ha	PLUS	Terbucide 600 WDG 800 g / ha	OR	Terbusien Super 600 SC 800 ml / ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 260 ml / ha
PLUS								
Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 l / 100 l)								
WEEDS NORMALLY CONTROLLED From seedling (1 to 2 leaves) to stage as indicated.								
Botanical name			Common name			Maximum size of weeds at time of application		
Grasses:								
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>			Sweet buffalo grass			Up to tillering stage		
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>			Guineafowl grass			Up to 4 leaves		
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>			Red bristle grass			Up to 4 leaves		

TABLE 2.10: (cont.) POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS NICOSULFURON 750 WDG PLUS TERBUCIDE 600 WDG OR TERBUSIEN SUPER 600 SC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC PLUS VILLA 51 FOR CONTROL OF SORGHUM SPECIES AND CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS IN MAIZE.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 400 to 800 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Nicosulfuron 750 WDG 60 g / ha	PLUS	Terbucide 600 WDG 800 g / ha	OR	Terbusien Super 600 SC 800 mℓ/ ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 260 mℓ/ ha
PLUS								
Villa 51 0.1 % (0.1 ℓ / 100 ℓ)								
Broadleaf weeds:								
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>				Upright starbur				6 leaves
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>				Common pigweed				4 leaves
<i>Amaranthus thunbergii</i>				Red pigweed				4 leaves
<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i>				Perennial pigweed				4 leaves
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>				Common blackjack				6 leaves
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>				Spindlepod				6 leaves
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> *				Benghal wandering jew				6 leaves
<i>Datura ferox</i>				Large thorn apple				3 leaves
<i>Datura stramonium</i>				Thorn apple				4 leaves
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>				Gallant soldier				6 leaves
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>				Purslane				6 leaves
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>				Tropical richardia				6 leaves
<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>				Dwarf marigold				3 leaves
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>				Khaki weed				4 leaves
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>				Devil's thorn				4 leaves
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> *				Cocklebur				6 leaves
Sorghum species:								
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>				Wild grain sorghum				Up to 7 leaves
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>				Johnson grass				Up to 7 leaves
Re-cropping intervals: Refer to table 2.2								

* Only at highest dosage rate.

TABLE 2.11: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC PLUS ASTRON® 480 SC PLUS SLASH PLUS 540 SL PLUS TERBUCIDE 600 WDG IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT MAIZE CULTIVARS.

NOTES

- **Important:** This tank mixture of **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** plus **Astron® 480 SC** plus **Slash Plus 540 SL** plus **Terbucide 600 WDG** may only be applied on certified maize cultivars containing **GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT** genetic material.
- This treatment can be applied as a stand-alone post-emergence application or as a follow up to a pre-emergence application of **Astron® 480 SC** in tank mixture with **Pentium Plus 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Metolachlor 800 EC** or **Premium 840 EC**, as indicated on the registered labels.
- Use the higher dosage rate for more difficult weeds or higher weed pressure situations. Apply to young actively growing weeds.
- Higher dosage rates of **Terbucide 600 WDG** may be applied for control of additional broadleaf weed species and longer residual control of broadleaf weeds.
- Refer to the **Slash Plus 540 SL**, **Astron® 480 SC** and **Terbucide 600 WDG** labels for additional **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC 500 to 750 ml / ha	PLUS	Slash Plus 540 SL 1300 to 1700 ml / ha	PLUS	Terbucide 600 WDG 800 g / ha	PLUS	Astron® 480 SC 210 to 260 ml / ha
WEEDS CONTROLLED						
Botanical name				Common name		
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>				Upright starbur		
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>				Common pigweed		
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>				Thorny pigweed		
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>				Common blackjack		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>				White goosefoot		
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>				Green goosefoot		
<i>Commelina benghalensis*</i>				Bengal wandering jew		
<i>Cyperus esculentus*</i>				Yellow nutsedge		
<i>Datura ferox</i>				Large thorn apple		
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>				Crab finger grass		
<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>				Lowveld crab finger grass		
<i>Eleusine indica</i>				Goose grass		
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>				Gallant soldier		
<i>Ipomoea obscura</i>				Wild petunia		
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>				Purslane		
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>				Mexican richardia		
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>				Khaki weed		
<i>Xanthium strumarium*</i>				Cocklebur		
Re-cropping intervals: Refer to table 2.2						

* Only at highest dosage rate.

3. POTATOES

TABLE 3.1: ACETOCHLOR 900 EC APPLIED AS A SOLO PRODUCT, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN POTATOES.

NOTE

- Apply before emergence of the crop and weeds.

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

4. SUGARCANE

TABLE 4.1: PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC, APPLIED IN A TANK MIXTURE WITH EITHER AMETRYN 500 SC OR DUIRON 800 SC OR AGRIZINE 500 SC, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN 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.

- Apply the 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 **Agrazine 500 SC** dosage on soils where a longer residual action is required.
- Refer to the **Ametryn 500 SC**, **Diuron 800 SC** and **Agrazine 500 SC** labels for additional **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS**, **ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED**, **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC ℓ/ ha		Plus one of the following complimentary herbicides:			
		Ametryn 500 SC ℓ/ ha		OR Diuron 800 SC ℓ/ ha	OR Agrazine 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

TABLE 4.2: POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC, APPLIED IN A TANK MIXTURE WITH EITHER AMETRYN 500 SC OR DIURON 800 SC OR AGRIZINE 500 SC. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE.

NOTES

- Only apply up to the 2- to 3-leaf stage of sugarcane. Direct spray between the rows from the 5-leaf stage of the sugarcane.
- Apply the lower **Ametryn 500 SC** dosage on light to medium soils. Use the higher dosage on medium to heavy soils.
- The **Diuron 800 SC** can be replaced with 2.5 to 3.0 kg **Diuron 800 WG** formulation.
- Apply before emergence of the weeds.
- Use the higher **Atrazine 500 SC** dosage on soils where a longer residual action is required.
- Apply before the tillering stage of annual grasses.
- Use the higher dosage rates on heavy soils.
- Refer to the **Ametryn 500 SC**, **Diuron 800 SC** and **Agrazine 500 SC** labels for additional **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS**, **ADDITIONAL WEEDS CONTROLLED**, **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

ACETOCHLOR 900 EC ℓ/ ha		Plus, one of the following complimentary herbicides:				
		Ametryn 500SC ℓ/ ha		OR Diuron 800 SC ℓ/ ha	OR Agrazine 500 SC ℓ/ ha	
< 30 % clay	> 30 % clay	6.0 PLUS suitable wetter	3.0 to 5.0 PLUS 1.5 ℓ/ ha Skoffel® 200 Super	2.5 to 3.0 PLUS 1.5 ℓ/ ha Skoffel® 200 Super	< 35 % clay	> 35 % clay
1.6 to 2.3	2.1 to 2.8				2.0 to 5.0	3.0 to 5.0

5. EUCALYPTUS AND PINE PLANTATIONS

TABLE 5.1: APPLICATION OF ACETOCHLOR 900 EC, AS A SOLO PRODUCT IN EUCALYPTUS AND PINE PLANTATIONS.

NOTES

- 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.
- Use at least 1.5 litres per hectare for the control of Crab finger grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*).

- Use the higher dosage for a longer residual action, or improved control of Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*).

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

Consult the **Ametryn 500 SC, Skoffel® 200 Super, Dicloforce 840 WDG, Crown 750 WDG, Terbucide Plus 900 WDG, Terbucide 600 WDG, Gatling 700 SC, Nicosulfuron 750 WDG, Agrazine 500 SC, Diuron 800 SC, Ortron 750 WDG, Astron® 480 SC, Acetochlor 700 EC, Premium 840 EC, Metolachlor 800 EC, Terbusien Super 600 SC, Metolachlor 915 EC, 2,4-D Amine 480 SL, Slash Plus 540 SL, Astron® Smart 500 SC, Velocity® Super, Velocity® Drymax, Summit Super 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 7433) = METOLACHLOR 800 EC (L 7137)**
- **METOLACHLOR 915 EC (L 7841 / N-AR 1361) = PLATINUM PLUS 915 EC (L 7844 / N-AR 1105)**
- **PREMIUM 840 EC (L 8066) = LEAP 840 EC (L 8064 / N-AR 1103)**
- **ACETOCHLOR 700EC (L 7636) = ACETOCHLOR 700 EC (L 7632),**
- **2,4-D AMINE 480 SL (L 4505 / W 130459 / N-AR 1096),**
- **AMETRYN 500 SC (L 7742),**
- **SLASH PLUS 540 SL (L 8819 / W1301444) = PANGA PLUS 540 SL (L 8818) = LYNCH PLUS 540 SL (L 8816) (glyphosate),**
- **ASTRON® SMART 500 SC (L 9832) = CANTRON® SMART 500 SC (L 9834) (glyphosate + mesotrione),**
- **DICLOFORCE 840 WDG (L 9841) = ZEONA 840 WDG (L 9842) (diclosulam),**
- **CROWN 750 WDG (L 8282) = HALO 750 WDG (L 8283 / N-AR 1337 / W1301403) (halosulfuron),**
- **TERBUCIDE PLUS 900 WDG (L 9888) = TERBUWEED DUO 900 WDG (L 9890) = TERBUMAIS PLUS 900 WDG (L 9998) (terbuthylazine + atrazine),**
- **TERBUCIDE 600 WDG (L 8799 / W 1301046) = TERBUWEED 600 WDG (L 8800) = TERBUMAIS 600 WDG (L 8798) (Terbuthylazine),**
- **GATLING 700 SC (L 8349) = BRENNO 700 SC (L 8391) (atrazine + terbuthylazine + acetochlor + benoxacor),**
- **NICOSULFURON 750 WDG (L 8045 / N-AR 1335) = NICORON 750 WDG (L 8045),**
- **VELOCITY® DRYMAX (L 9454) = AMS-GRANULE (L 9610),**
- **VELOCITY® SUPER (L 9603 / W 130996) = AMS-SUPER (L 9758) = GLYPHO-BOOST (L 7757),**
- **ASTRON® 480 SC (L 8366) = CANTRON® 480 SC (L 8365 / N-AR 1322 / W 130651) = CANONNE 480 SC (L 8735) (Mesotrione),**
- **VILLA 51 (L 8050 / W 130454 / N-AR 1090) = WEN 51 (L 8315) and**
- **SUMMIT SUPER (L 8539) = BENEFIT PLUS (L 8538)**

ASTRON® 480 SC, METOLACHLOR 915 EC, PREMIUM 840 EC, ACETOCHLOR 700EC, 2,4-D AMINE 480 SL, DICLOFORCE 840 WDG, CROWN 750 WDG, TERBUCIDE PLUS 900 WDG, TERBUCIDE 600 WDG, GATLING 700 SC, NICOSULFURON 750 WDG, ASTRON® SMART 500 SC, TERBUMAIS PLUS 900 WDG, TERBUMAIS 600 WDG, SLASH PLUS 540 SL and METOLACHLOR 800 EC

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