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

REFER TO DETAILS AS PRINTED ON CONTAINER / BAG

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED
Batch Number:
Date of Manufacture:

Herbicide

CORVETTE 425 SC

Reg. No. L 8323 Act No. 36 of 1947
W 130663

5: 24/8/2022 – Aug2023

A suspension concentrate herbicide for selective control of most annual broadleaf weeds as well as Goose grass in crops as indicated.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

atrazine (triazine)	300 g/ℓ
sulcotrione (triketone)	125 g/ℓ

GROUP 5;27 HERBICIDE

Hazard Statements:
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May be harmful if inhaled.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (kidney, heart) through
prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements:
Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours and spray.
Avoid release into the environment.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help

DANGER

ℓ

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)

CORVETTE 425 SC
Reg. No. L 8323 Act No. 36 of 1947
W 130650
HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODES: 5/27

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
atrazine (triazine) ……..…….. 300 g/ℓ
sulcotrione (triketone) ……..... 125 g/ℓ

Registration holder:
UNIVERSAL CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.
Co. Reg. No. 1983/008184/07
P.O. Box 801, KEMPTON PARK, 1620
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WARNINGS

Hazard statements:

May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May be harmful if inhaled.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (kidney, heart) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

- **Allow 70 days between last application and harvest of maize and sweet corn.**
- Handle with care.
- Store in a cool dry place, away from food, feeds, seed, fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.
- Re-entry: Do not enter treated area within one (1) day after treatment unless wearing protective clothing.
- In case of poisoning call a physician immediately and make this label available to him/her.

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

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 touch eyes.
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 ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and non-abrasive soap
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy

to do. Continue rinsing.
IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
Get medical help if you feel unwell.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help
If eye irritation persists: Get medical help
Collect spillage
Store locked up
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

- Wash contaminated clothing after use.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while mixing and applying or before washing hands and face and changing clothing.
- Avoid drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams or areas not under treatment or to nearby water sources.
- Do not mix and load within at least 15 metres from boreholes, streams, rivers and dams.
- Do not apply within at least 15 metres from boreholes, streams and rivers.
- Do not apply within at least 60 metres from dams.
- Ensure that no back-siphoning to boreholes or dams takes place where **Atrazine** is applied through the irrigation system.
- Thoroughly wash and rinse spray equipment after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate food, grazing, rivers or dams, or areas not under treatment.
- Do not spray, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants or to where their root systems may extend.
- **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 (3) 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	
Atrazine	28.04 %
Sulcotrione	11.68 %
Wetter	<5 %
Anti-foam	<1 %
Anti-freeze	<10 %
Bactericide	<1 %

SYMPTOMS OF HUMAN POISONING

Acute toxicity to this herbicide is expected to be low and no adverse effects from exposure have been reported. It can be absorbed orally, dermally and by inhalation. Symptoms of poisoning may include abdominal pain, diarrhoea and vomiting, eye and skin irritation and irritation of mucous membranes.

FIRST AID TREATMENT

- Skin contact: If irritation occurs, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g., watchbands, belts). Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.
- Eye contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eyes with gently flowing water for 20 minutes, holding the eyelid(s) open until no evidence of chemical remains. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.
- Inhalation: Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Keep patient under observation and obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
- Ingestion: Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. **Do not** induce vomiting. If necessary, obtain medical attention immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

No signs and symptoms of poisoning are known or expected in humans. No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically and supportively when required. When large amounts have been ingested, consider gastric lavage or administer activated charcoal.

RESISTANCE WARNING

CORVETTE 425 SC is a group codes 5 and 27 herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **CORVETTE 425 SC** and other group codes 5 and 27 herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **CORVETTE 425 SC** or any other group codes 5 and 27 herbicides. 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.

Mode of Action: Atrazine is principally absorbed through the roots but also through the foliage with translocation acropetally in the xylem. It works through photosynthetic electron transport inhibition at the photosystem II receptor site. **Sulcotrione** is absorbed predominantly by the leaves but also through the roots. It is a p-Hydroxyl pyruvate dioxygenase inhibitor.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1. **Follow-on crops:** To avoid damage to follow-on crops, the following waiting periods should be adhered to:
   - Maize, Sweet corn and Sugarcane: 0 (Nil)
   - Grain sorghum: 1 month
   - Sunflowers, Groundnuts, Soybeans, Potatoes, Dry beans, Forage sorghum and Cotton: 3 months
   - **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Leap 840 EC**:
     - Sunflower: 4 months.
     - Wheat, Broccoli, Carrots, Lucerne, Cucurbits, Tobacco, Green beans, Peas (dosage less than 400 mℓ) and Green peppers: 4 months.
     - Other Small grains and Peas: 18 months.
     - All Other Crops (a test planting is recommended): 24 months.

NOTE

The waiting periods mentioned are only valid if the correct amount of **CORVETTE 425 SC** has been applied and normal or above normal rains occurred during the season, and normal cultivation practices have been carried out.

2. Pre-emergence application - stubble from previous harvest or dead plant material (e.g., dead weeds) on the soil surface at the time of a pre-emergence application may have an adverse effect on weed control, especially when low rainfall figures were recorded. This adverse effect is thus not uncommon where minimum/no tillage practices are followed.

3. When a post-emergence application of **CORVETTE 425 SC** is anticipated, avoid:
   - stress conditions of weeds caused by drought, cold weather conditions, disease, insect damage, mineral element deficiencies and water logging,
   - application to weeds beyond the optimum growth stage,
   - application to weeds that are not actively growing.

Should one or more of these conditions prevail at the time of a **CORVETTE 425 SC** application, herbicidal efficacy may be reduced.

REMARKS

1. Factors affecting weed control:
   - The performance of **CORVETTE 425 SC** can be influenced by several factors which affect plant growth and therefore the herbicidal activity of the product. Factors such as soil pH, soil moisture, organic matter and weeds present may affect the residual action of the herbicide.

- Continual overcast and rainy conditions after a post-emergence application may reduce the efficacy of the product.
- In areas with a high soil organic matter content the period of weed control may be shorter than indicated on the table.

The period (weeks) of weed control given in the tables is only an indication and may be affected by climatic and soil conditions, as well as by cultivation practices. Eight weeks' control in most cases may be considered full season control.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use only as indicated.
Unlike other residual herbicides the rate of **CORVETTE 425 SC** is not influenced by the clay content of the soil.

MAIZE AND SWEET CORN: (excluding the super sweet cultivars).

1. General:

- Do not add additional **Atrazine** to **CORVETTE 425 SC** as this will have a detrimental effect on the efficacy of **CORVETTE 425 SC**.
- Apply **CORVETTE 425 SC** in a herbicide programme as a pre-emergence, or early post-emergence spray, to the weeds and crop as indicated below.
- When **CORVETTE 425 SC** alone or **CORVETTE 425 SC** in mixture with **Metolachlor 960 EC** is applied post-emergence, the addition of **Villa 51** at a rate of 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture is recommended.
- The addition of **Villa 51** may cause temporary yellowing of maize when applied before the 4-leaf stage.
- When **CORVETTE 425 SC,** or **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Metolachlor 960 EC**, is applied after cultivation, when no weeds are present, the addition of **Villa 51** is not necessary.
- When **CORVETTE 425 SC** is applied post-emergence, for difficult to control weeds, e.g., *Tribulus terrestris* and *Ipomoea purpurea*, the addition of **Campatop 225 EC** at a rate of 450 mℓ per hectare is strongly recommended (maize and sweet corn only).
- **Cultivars:**
  - **CORVETTE 425 SC** can be applied to all maize cultivars that are currently being planted.
  - **CORVETTE 425 SC** can be applied to the following sweet corn cultivars: Commander, Dynasty, Excellency, Jubilee RR, Melody, More, Napier, Rival, Shieldcrest and Sweety 82.
- **Use in maize and sweet corn:**
  - During a post-emergence application, the crop must be at least in the 4-leaf stage.
  - If very cold and wet weather conditions prevail during application or immediately thereafter, chlorosis may occur, but this will not affect the yield.

2. Pre-emergence application - CORVETTE 425 SC plus **Leap 840 EC:**

- **EPTC Plus 720 EC** can be applied pre-plant incorporated followed by **CORVETTE 425 SC** in a tank mixture with **Leap 840 EC**. Refer to the labels of the respective products for **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**
- Apply during, or immediately after, planting onto a well-prepared seedbed, free of clods and with an even surface.
- Optimal weed control is obtained when application is followed by at least 10 to 20 mm of soft penetrating rain or irrigation within 7 to 10 days after application to leach the herbicide into the soil.

3. Post-emergence application:

- **CORVETTE 425 SC** can be applied post-emergence for the control of broadleaf weeds and certain grasses, provided that these weeds are in the correct growth stage (see Tables 3 and 4) and no adverse conditions prevail, such as drought stress, water logging, low temperature, or continuously overcast weather at time of application.
- If the above-mentioned option is not used, the following is recommended:
  - **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** (480 g ai/ℓ) at 250 mℓ per hectare added to **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus 0.1% **Villa 51**. However, if **Villa 51** is not added, the **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** rate must be increased to 500 mℓ per hectare (maize only).
  - **Trade 700 WDG** at 220 g per hectare added to **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus 0.1% **Villa 51**.

- When **Metolachlor 960 EC** or **Pentium 960 EC** is recommended to be tank mixed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51**, it is recommended that 250 mℓ **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** be added and if **Villa 51** is not used, the rate of **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** should be increased to 500 mℓ per hectare (maize only).

  Maize and sweet corn:
  - Add **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture. The addition of **Villa 51** may cause temporary yellowing of the maize when applied before the 4-leaf stage.
  - The addition of **Campatop 225 EC** at a rate of 450 mℓ per hectare is strongly recommended for the control of *Ipomoea purpurea* (Common morning glory) and *Tribulus terrestris* (dubbeltjie) (maize and sweet corn only).
    NOTE – do not mix Villa 51 with Campatop 225 EC since this may cause serious crop damage.
  - The use of **EPTC Plus 720 EC** pre-plant is recommended where Yellow and Purple nutsedge and grasses, including wild sorghum, are problems.
  - **Leap 840 EC** at planting is recommended if grasses are a problem, followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** as an early post-emergence application to control the broadleaf weeds. Weeds which are beyond the optimum growth stage at time of application will not be controlled.

Compatibility:
CORVETTE 425 SC is compatible with:
- **Villa 51/Wen 51**, **Leap 840 EC/Premium 840 EC/**, **Metolachlor 915 EC/Platinum Plus 915 EC**, **Pentium Plus 915 EC/Palladium Plus 915 EC/Partisan Plus 915 EC, Metolachlor 960 EC/Platinum 960 EC**, **Pentium 960 EC/Palladium 960 EC/Partisan 960 EC, Campatop 225 EC/Bromoxynil 225 EC**, **EPTC Plus 720 EC/Esculentus 720 EC**, **2,4-D-AMINE 480 SL** (L 4505 / W 130459 / N-AR 1096), **Trade 700 WDG/Transfer 700 WDG, Commodobuff/Aquabuff** and **Molybdenum**.

Quality of dilution water:
- Use only water of a high quality and low soluble salt content.
- Buffer with **Commodobuff** as required.

Mixing instructions:
- Fill the spray tank three quarters with clean water.
- Add the required amount of **Commodobuff** followed by the correct quantity **CORVETTE 425 SC**.
- Fill the spray tank with water to the required volume whilst agitating continuously.
- In tank mixtures with **Leap 840 EC**, **Metolachlor 915 EC**, **Pentium Plus 915 EC, Metolachlor 960 EC**, **Pentium 960 EC**, **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** and **Campatop 225 EC**, **Trade 700 WDG** do not mix concentrates.
- Fill the spray tank three quarters with clean water and add the required amount of **Commodobuff**.
- First mix each product that is going to be used with a small amount of water in separate containers.
- Then firstly add the **CORVETTE 425 SC** to the spray tank, then **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** followed by **Leap 840 EC** / **Metolachlor 915 EC / Pentium Plus 915 EC / Metolachlor 960 EC / Pentium 960 EC** / **Campatop 225 EC / Trade 700 WDG.**
- Fill the tank with water to the required volume and ensure thorough and continuous agitation during the mixing process.

NOTE
- Ensure that thorough agitation of the spray mixture is maintained at all times.
- Under no circumstances should unused spray mixture be allowed to stand overnight.

Application:
CORVETTE 425 SC can be applied post-emergence of crop and weeds. When applying **CORVETTE 425 SC** post-emergence the weeds must be at the correct growth stage (refer Tables 3 to 10).

Ground application:
- Band and tramline applications: ensure that the correct quantity of **CORVETTE 425 SC** and spray volume is applied per unit area. Calibrations in such instances should be based on the recommended amount of **CORVETTE 425 SC** per hectare (10 000 m^2) calculated according to the actual area to be sprayed.

- Apply by means of a correctly calibrated tractor mounted boom sprayer to deliver at least 200 to 300 litres spray mixture per hectare, at a constant speed and pressure (200 to 300 kPa), to ensure even distribution. Avoid overlapping of spray swaths to prevent over-application.

Aerial application:
Aerial application of **CORVETTE 425 SC** and **Leap 840 EC** on their own, or in tank mixture, may only be done by a registered aerial application operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of SANS Code 10118 (Aerial Application of Agricultural Pesticides). 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:

- Mixing instructions must be followed.
- When **CORVETTE 425 SC** is applied post-emergence at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of weeds, **Villa 51** must be added at 0.5 litre per hectare per 30 litres water.
- The dosage rates as listed in the tables may be increased by 10 %.
- Volume: A spray mixture volume of 30 to 35 litres per hectare is recommended post-emergence. 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: The following number of droplets per cm^2 must be recovered at the target area: Post-emergence - 35 to 45.
- Droplet size: The following droplet spectra are recommended: 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.

WARNING
2,4-D AMINE 480 SL IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR AERIAL APPLICATION WITH CORVETTE 425 SC OR CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS LEAP 840 EC / METOLACHLOR 915 EC / PENTIUM PLUS 915 EC / METOLACHLOR 960 EC / PENTIUM 960 EC TANK MIXTURES.

APPLICATION RATES

Table content for use of CORVETTE 425 SC and other products in maize and sweet corn:

Table no.	*Table heading*
1.1	**Leap 840 EC** dosages according to clay %.
1.2	**CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Leap 840 EC or Metolachlor 915 EC or Pentium Plus 915 EC** dosage rates applied pre-emergence.
2	**EPTC Plus 720 EC** dosages, pre-plant incorporated, according to clay %.
3.1 to 3.5	**CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** spray mixture applied post-emergence of weeds. Maize and sweet corn only.
4.1 to 4.4	**Leap 840 EC** (Table 1), applied pre-emergence w.r.t. maize, sweet corn and weeds, followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** spray mixture early post-emergence of

	weeds.
5.1 to 5.3	**Leap 840 EC** applied pre-emergence of maize, sweet corn and weeds, followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** (100 mℓ per 100 litres water) spray mixture applied post-emergence of weeds. No cultivation. Grasses at 1- to 2-leaf stage and broadleaved weeds at 2- to 4-leaf stage.
6.1 to 6.3	**Leap 840 EC** (Table 1) applied pre-emergence of maize, sweet corn and weeds, followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Metolachlor 960 EC or Pentium 960 EC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture, applied post-emergence of weeds (2- to 4-leaf stage). No cultivation.
7	**EPTC Plus 720 EC** pre-plant incorporated (Table 2), followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture, applied post-emergence of weeds (2- to 4-leaf stage). No cultivation. Only maize and sweet corn.
8.1 to 8.2	**EPTC Plus 720 EC** pre-plant incorporated (Table 2) followed by cultivation and followed with **Leap 840 EC** plus **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture, applied post-emergence of weeds. No cultivation.
9.1 to 9.3	**CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Campatop 225 EC** tank mixture, applied post-emergence of maize and sweet corn (1- to 6-leaf stage of weeds).
10	**CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Trade 700 WDG** tank mixture, applied post-emergence of maize.
11	**Leap 840 EC** pre-emergence of maize, sweet corn and weeds, followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Campatop 225 EC**. No cultivation and at 1- to 6-leaf stage of weeds.

TABLE 1.1: **Leap 840 EC** dosages according to clay %. Dosages below must be used where **Leap 840 EC** is applied on its own pre-emergence.

Clay %	***Leap 840 EC Dosage (ℓ/ ha)***
0 to 10	0.6 to 1.4
11 to 15	0.8 to 1.8
16 to 20	0.9 to 1.8
21 to 30	1.2 to 2.0
31 to 40	1.4 to 2.3
40 +	2.3

Refer to the **Leap 840 EC** label for complete information.

TABLE 1.2: **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Leap 840 EC** or **Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Pentium Plus 915 EC** dosage rates applied pre-emergence.

CORVETTE 425 SC Dosage (ℓ/ ha)	***PLUS Leap 840 EC Dosage (ℓ/ ha)***	***OR Metolachlor 915 EC Dosage (ℓ/ ha)***	***OR Pentium Plus 915 EC Dosage (ℓ/ ha)***
0.8 to 1.2	0.75 to 1.0	1.0 to 1.85	0.65 to 1.2

- Use the higher dosage rates on soils with higher clay/organic matter content, or where weed pressure is higher and/or extended residual action is required.
- Refer to Tables 3 and 4 below for an indication of weeds that will be controlled at different dosage rates. Weeds controlled at specific dosage rates in tank mixture with **Leap 840 EC.**
- Refer to the **Leap 840 EC, Metolachlor 915 EC** or **Pentium Plus 915 EC** label for complete information.

TABLE 2: EPTC Plus 720 EC dosages according to clay % pre-plant incorporated (ppi).

Clay %	***EPTC Plus 720 EC Dosage (ℓ/ ha)***
0 to 10	2.0
11 to 15	2.5
16 to 20	3.0
21 to 25	3.5
26 to 30	4.0

Refer to the **EPTC Plus 720 EC** label for complete information.

TABLE 3: **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture applied post-emergence of the weeds - maize and sweet corn only:

Table 3.1:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled***		***Weed leaf stage***
	Botanical name	***Common name***	
800 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Amaranthus deflexus*	Perennial pigweed	2 to 4
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	2 to 4
	Chenopodium album	White goosefoot	2 to 4
	Chloris virgata	Feathertop Chloris	1 to 2
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple	2 to 4
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed	2 to 4
	Nicandra physaloides	Apple of Peru	2 to 4
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold	2 to 4
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf	2 to 4
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed	2 to 4

Table 3.2:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***		***Weed leaf stage***
	Botanical name	***Common name***	
1.0 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Eleusine indica*	Goose grass	1 to 3
	Hibiscus cannabinus	Kenaf	2 to 4
	Physalis angulata	Wild gooseberry	2 to 4

Table 3.3:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***		***Weed leaf stage***
	Botanical name	***Common name***	
1.2 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Bidens bipinnata*	Spanish blackjack	2 to 4
	Bidens formosa	Cosmos	1 to 2
	Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab fingergrass	1 to 3
	Galinsoga parviflora	Gallant soldier	2 to 4
	Lepidium bonariense	Pepper cress	2 to 4
	Portulaca oleracea	Purslane	2 to 4
	Urochloa panicoides	Herringbone grass	1 to 2

Table 3.4:

Dosage	Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:		Weed leaf stage
	Botanical name	Common name	
1.4 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	Upright starbur	2 to 4
	Amaranthus spinosus	Thorny pigweed	2 to 4
	Cleome monophylla	Spindlepod	2 to 4
	Cleome rubella	Pretty lady	2 to 4
	Commelina benghalensis	Benghal wandering Jew	2 to 4
	Crotalaria sphaerocarpa	Mealie Crotalaria	2 to 4
	Emex australis	Spiny Emex	2 to 4
	Euphorbia chamaesyce	Hairy creeping milkweed	2 to 4
	Ipomoea coscinosperma	---	2 to 4
	Solanum nigrum	Deadly nightshade	2 to 4
	Xanthium spinosum	Spiny cocklebur	2 to 4
	Xanthium strumarium	Cocklebur	2 to 4

Table 3.5:

Dosage	Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:		Weed leaf stage
	Botanical name	Common name	
1.6 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Amaranthus thunbergii*	Red pigweed	2 to 4
	Argemone subfusiformis	White flowered Mexican poppy	1 to 3
	Chenopodium carinatum	Green goosefoot	2 to 4
	Citrullus lanatus	Wild watermellon	1 to 6
	Datura stramonium	Thorn apple	2 to 4
	Gisekia pharmaceoides	Gisekia	2 to 4
	Polygonium aviculare	Prostrate knotweed	2 to 4
	Richardia brasiliensis	Tropical Richardia	2 to 4
	Sida cordifolia	Heartleaf Sida	2 to 4
	Suppression of *Cyperus esculentus*	Yellow nutsedge	1 to 2

TABLE 4: **Leap 840 EC** (Table 1) applied pre-emergence of maize, sweet corn and weeds, followed by **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture, applied early post-emergence of weeds (1- to 4-leaf stage of weeds).

Table 4.1:

Dosage	Weeds controlled	
	Botanical name	Common name
Leap 840 EC (Table 1) pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 800 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) early post-emergence	*Amaranthus deflexus*	Perennial pigweed
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed
	Amaranthus spinosus	Thorny pigweed
	Chenopodium album	White goosefoot
	Chloris virgata	Feathertop Chloris
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Nicandra physaloides	Apple of Peru
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed

Table 4.2:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
Leap 840 EC (Table 1) pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 1.2 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) early post-emergence	*Bidens bipinnata*	Spanish blackjack
	Bidens formosa	Cosmos
	Brachiaria eruciformis	Sweet signal grass
	Chenopodium carinatum	Green goosefoot
	Cleome monophylla	Spindlepod
	Citrullus lanatus	Wild watermelon
	Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab fingergrass
	Eleusine indica	Goose grass
	Galinsoga parviflora	Gallant soldier
	Hibiscus cannabinus	Kenaf
	Lepidium bonariense	Pepper cress
	Panicum maximum	Common buffalo grass
	Panicum schinzii	Sweet buffalo grass
	Physalis angulata	Wild gooseberry
	Portulaca oleracea	Purslane
	Setaria pallide-fusca	Red bristle grass
	Urochloa panicoides	Herringbone grass

Table 4.3:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
Leap 840 EC (Table 1) pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 1.4 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) early post-emergence	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	Upright starbur
	Cleome rubella	Pretty lady
	Conyza sumatrensis	Tall fleabane
	Commelina benghalensis	Benghal wandering Jew
	Crotalaria sphaerocarpa	Mealie Crotalaria
	Cucumis myriocarpus	Striped wild cucumber
	Datura stramonium	Thorn apple
	Emex australis	Spiny Emex
	Euphorbia chamaesyce	Hairy creeping milkweed
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Ipomoea coscinosperma	---
	Physalis angulata	Wild gooseberry
	Solanum nigrum	Deadly nightshade
	Tribulus terrestris	Dubbeltjie
	Xanthium spinosum	Spiny cocklebur
	Xanthium strumarium	Cocklebur

Table 4.4:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
Leap 840 EC (Table 1) pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 1.6 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) early post-emergence	*Amaranthus thunbergii*	Red pigweed
	Argemone subfusiformis	White flowered Mexican poppy
	Bidens pilosa	Blackjack
	Cleome rubella	Pretty lady
	Conyza sumatrensis	Tall fleabane
	Gisekia pharnaceiodes	Gisekia
	Polygonum aviculare	Prostrate knotweed
	Richardia brasiliensis	Tropical richardia
	Sida cordifolia	Heartleaf sida
	Suppression of *Cyperus esculentus*	Yellow nutsedge

TABLE 5: **Leap 840 EC** (Table 1) applied pre-emergence of maize, sweet corn and weeds, followed by **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture applied post-emergence of weeds, no cultivation. Grasses at 1- to 2-leaf stage and broadleaf weeds at 2- to 4-leaf stage.

Table 5.1:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
450 mℓ / ha **Leap 840 EC** pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 600 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Amaranthus deflexus*	Perennial pigweed
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed
	Chloris virgata	Feathertop Chloris
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple
	Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab fingergrass
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Nicandra physaloides	Apple of Peru
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed

Table 5.2:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
1.4 ℓ / ha **Leap 840 EC** pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 1.2 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Bidens bipinnata*	Spanish blackjack
	Bidens formosa	Cosmos
	Chenopodium album	White goosefoot
	Eleusine indica	Goose grass
	Galinsoga parviflora	Gallant soldier
	Hibiscus cannabinus	Kenaf
	Lepidium bonariense	Pepper cress
	Physalis angulata	Wild gooseberry
	Portulaca oleracea	Purslane
	Triumfetta speculus	---
	Urochloa panicoides	Herringbone grass

Table 5.3:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
2.1 ℓ / ha **Leap 840 EC** pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 1.2 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC** **PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Panicum maximum*	Common buffalo grass

TABLE 6: **Leap 840 EC** (Table 1) applied pre-emergence of maize, sweet corn and weeds, followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Metolachlor 960 EC** or **Pentium 960 EC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture, applied post-emergence of weeds (2- to 4-leaf stage). No cultivation.

Table 6.1:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
Leap 840 EC (Table 1) pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 400 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC** **PLUS** 660 mℓ / ha **Metolachlor 960 EC** **OR** 430 mℓ / ha **Pentium 960 EC** **PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Amaranthus hybridus*	Common pigweed
	Amaranthus spinosus	Thorny pigweed
	Bidens pilosa	Common blackjack
	Chenopodium album	White goosefoot
	Chloris virgata	Feathertop Chloris
	Commelina benghalensis	Benghal wandering Jew
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple
	Datura stramonium	Thorn apple
	Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab fingergrass
	Eleusine indica	Goose grass
	Galinsoga parviflora	Gallant soldier
	Panicum schinzii	Sweet buffalo grass
	Portulaca oleracea	Purslane
	Setaria verticillata	Sticky bristle grass
	Solanum aculeatissimum	---
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed
	Triumfetta speculus	---
	Urochloa panicoides	Herringbone grass

Table 6.2:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
Leap 840 EC (Table 1) pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 600 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** 660 mℓ / ha **Metolachlor 960 EC** **OR** 430 mℓ / ha **Pentium 960 EC** **PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Amaranthus deflexus*	Perennial pigweed
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf

Table 6.3:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
Leap 840 EC (Table 1) pre-emergence **FOLLOWED WITH** 1.0 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** 800 mℓ / ha **Metolachlor 960 EC** **OR** 520 mℓ / ha **Pentium 960 EC** **PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Cyperus esculentus*	Yellow nutsedge

TABLE 7: **EPTC Plus 720 EC** pre-plant incorporated (Table 2), followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture, applied post-emergence of weeds (2- to 4-leaf stage). No cultivation. Only maize and sweet corn.

Dosage	***Weeds controlled***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
EPTC Plus 720 EC (PPI, Table 2) **FOLLOWED WITH** 800 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Amaranthus deflexus*	Perennial pigweed
	Amaranthus hybridus	Common pigweed
	Brachiaria eruciformis	Sweet signal-grass
	Chenopodium album	White goosefoot
	Chloris pycnothrix	Spiderweb Chloris
	Chloris virgata	Feathertop Chloris
	** Cyperus esculentus*	Yellow nutsedge
	** Cyperus rotundus*	Purple nutsedge
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple
	Datura stramonium	Thorn apple
	Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab fingergrass
	Eleusine indica	Goose grass
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Nicandra physaloides	Apple of Peru
	Panicum schinzii	Sweet buffalo grass
	Portulaca oleracea	Purslane
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold
	Setaria palide-fusca	Red bristle grass
	Setaria verticillata	Sticky bristle grass
	** Sorghum bicolor*	Wild grain sorghum
	** Sorghum halepense*	Johnson grass
	** Sorghum verticilliflorum*	Common wild sorghum
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed
	Tragus racemosus	Large carrotseed grass
	Urochloa panicoides	Herringbone grass
	Xanthium strumarium	Cocklebur

* Weeds will only be controlled for 8 weeks after application of **EPTC Plus 720 EC**.

TABLE 8: **EPTC Plus 720 EC** pre-plant incorporated (Table 2), followed by cultivation, followed with **Leap 840 EC** plus **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture, applied post-emergence of weeds. No cultivation.

Table 8.1:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
EPTC Plus 720 EC (ppi, Table 2) **FOLLOWED WITH** 570 mℓ / ha **Leap 840 EC PLUS** 800 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Amaranthus deflexus*	Perennial pigweed
	Amaranthus hybridus	Common pigweed
	Brachiaria eruciformis	Sweet signal-grass
	Chenopodium album	White goosefoot
	Chloris pycnothrix	Spiderweb Chloris
	Chloris virgata	Feathertop Chloris
	** Cyperus esculentus*	Yellow nutsedge
	** Cyperus rotundus*	Purple nutsedge
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple
	Datura stramonium	Thorn apple
	Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab fingergrass
	Eleusine indica	Goose grass
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Nicandra physaloides	Apple of Peru
	Panicum schinzii	Sweet buffalo grass
	Portulaca oleracea	Purslane
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold
	Setaria pallide-fusca	Red bristle grass
	Setaria verticillata	Sticky bristle grass
	** Sorghum bicolor*	Wild grain sorghum
	** Sorghum halepense*	Johnson grass
	** Sorghum verticilliflorum*	Common wild sorghum
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed
	Tragus racemosus	Large carrotseed grass
	Urochloa panicoides	Herringbone grass
	Xanthium strumarium	Cocklebur

* Weeds will only be controlled for 8 weeks after application of **EPTC Plus 720 EC.**

Table 8.2:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
EPTC Plus 720 EC (ppi, Table 2) **FOLLOWED WITH** 570 mℓ / ha **Leap 840 EC PLUS** 1.0 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** **Villa 51** (100 mℓ / 100 ℓ) post-emergence	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Kenaf
	Physalis angulata	Wild gooseberry

* Weeds will only be controlled for 8 weeks after application of **EPTC Plus 720 EC**.

TABLE 9: **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Campatop 225 EC** tank mixture, applied post-emergence of maize and sweet corn (1- to 6-leaf stage of weeds).

Table 9.1:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
400 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC** **PLUS** 450 mℓ / ha **Campatop 225 EC**	*Amaranthus deflexus*	Perennial pigweed
	Bidens pilosa	Common blackjack
	Cleome monophylla	Spindlepod
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed
	Xanthium spinosum	Spiny cocklebur
	Xanthium strumarium	Cocklebur

Table 9.2:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled*** ***Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
600 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC** **PLUS** 450 mℓ / ha **Campatop 225 EC**	*Amaranthus hybridus*	Common pigweed
	Chloris virgata	Feathertop Chloris
	Datura stramonium	Thorn apple
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Ipomoea purpurea	Common morning glory
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf

Table 9.3:

Dosage	***Weeds controlled*** ***Above-mentioned plus:***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
800 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC** **PLUS** 450 mℓ / ha **Campatop 225 EC**	*Chenopodium album*	White goosefoot
	Nicandra physaloides	Apple of Peru

TABLE 10: **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Trade 700 WDG** tank mixture, applied post-emergence in maize.

Dosage	***Weeds controlled***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
1.6 ℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC** **PLUS** 220 g / ha **Trade 700 WDG**	Amaranthus hybridus	Common pigweed
	Chenopodium album	White goosefoot
	Commelina benghalensis	Benghal wandering Jew
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Portulaca oleracea	Purslane
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed
	Xanthium spinosum	Spiny cocklebur
	Xanthium strumarium	Cocklebur

TABLE 11: **Leap 840 EC** pre-emergence of maize, sweet corn and weeds, followed with **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus **Campatop 225 EC**, no cultivation, 1- to 6-leaf stage of weeds.

Dosage	***Weeds controlled***	
	Botanical name	***Common name***
570 mℓ / ha **Leap 840 EC** **FOLLOWED WITH** 800 mℓ / ha **CORVETTE 425 SC PLUS** 450 mℓ / ha **Campatop 225 EC**	*Amaranthus deflexus*	Perennial pigweed
	Amaranthus hybridus	Common pigweed
	Amaranthus spinosus	Thorny pigweed
	Chenopodium album	White goosefoot
	Chloris virgata	Feathertop Chloris
	Commelina benghalensis	Benghal wandering Jew
	Datura ferox	Large thorn apple
	Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab fingergrass
	Eleusine indica	Goose grass
	Galinsoga parviflora	Gallant soldier
	Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed
	Nicandra physaloides	Apple of Peru
	Panicum schinzii	Sweet buffalo grass
	Portulaca oleracea	Purslane
	Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold
	Setaria verticillata	Sticky bristle grass
	Spermacoce senensis	Spike leaf
	Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed
	Urochloa panicoides	Herringbone grass
	Xanthium spinosum	Spiny cocklebur
	Xanthium strumarium	Cocklebur

NOTES

Maize and sweet corn only (excluding the super sweet cultivars):

For control of weeds listed below, the following spray programmes must be followed (in areas of high pressure):

- *Commelina benghalensis*: (Dry conditions will result in variable control.)
  - Kwazulu-Natal:

    Leap 840 EC (Table 1) pre-emergence applied, followed with 1 litre **CORVETTE 425 SC** plus 840 mℓ **Metolachlor 960 EC or** 520 mℓ per hectare **Pentium 960 EC** per hectare plus **Villa 51** at 100 mℓ per 100 litres spray mixture, post-emergence applied. No cultivation.
- *Ipomoea purpurea* and *Tribulus terrestris*: (for 3 to 4 weeks' control, but variable under unfavourable conditions). Where these two weeds occur, add 450 mℓ **Campatop 225 EC** per hectare to the post-emergence application when any **CORVETTE 425 SC** programme is followed.

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

- **LEAP 840 EC** (L 8064 / N-AR 1103 / W1301419) = **PREMIUM 840 EC** (L 8066) = (**Acetochlor**),
- **CAMPATOP 225 EC** (L 5320 / N-AR 1115 / W 1301421) = **BROMOXYNIL 225 EC** (L 4466 / W 130530),
- **METOLACHLOR 960 EC** (L 7136 / W 130075 / N-AR 1362) = **PLATINUM 960 EC** (L 7434),
- **METOLACHLOR 915 EC** (L 7841 / N-AR 1361 / W1301418) = **PLATINUM PLUS 915 EC** (L 7844) (**Metolachlor**),
- **PALLADIUM PLUS 915 EC** (L 9359 / W 1301000) = **PENTIUM PLUS 915 EC** (L 9741) = **PARTISAN PLUS 915 EC** (L 9942) (**S-metolachlor**),
- **PENTIUM 960 EC** (L 9830) = **PALLADIUM 960 EC** (L 9360 / W 130772 / N-AR 2242) = **PARTISAN 960 EC** (L 9964) (**S-metolachlor**),
- **TRADE 700 WDG** (L 9228) = **TRANSFER 700 WDG** (L 9227) (**Dicamba**),
- **EPTC PLUS 720 EC** (L 4504 / N-AR 1095 / W1301417) = **ESCULENTUS 720 EC** (L 8033),
- **COMMODOBUFF** (L 5390 / N-AR 1107) = **AQUABUFF** (L 5451 / W 130060) and
- **VILLA 51** (L 8050 / W 130454 / N-AR 1090) = **WEN 51** (L 8315).

LEAP 840 EC, **PLATINUM 960 EC**, **PLATINUM PLUS 915 EC**, **PALLADIUM PLUS 915 EC, PALLADIUM 960 EC**, **CAMPATOP 225 EC** and **TRANSFER 700 WDG** are registered products of **VILLA CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.**

VILLA 51, **WEN 51**, **PREMIUM 840 EC**, **BROMOXYNIL 225 EC**, **EPTC PLUS 720 EC**, **ESCULENTUS 720 EC 2,4-D AMINE 480 SL**, **METOLACHLOR 960 EC, METOLACHLOR 915 EC, PENTIUM PLUS 915 EC, PENTIUM 960 EC, TRADE 700 WDG, PARTISAN 960 EC, PARTISAN PLUS 915 EC, AQUABUFF** and **COMMODOBUFF** are registered products of **UNIVERSAL CROP PROTECTION (PTY) LTD.**