ACETOCHLOR 900 EC
Reg. No.: L6514 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

An emulsifiable concentrate herbicide for the pre-emergence control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in maize, Eucalyptus, potatoes, sugar-cane and groundnuts.

Active Ingredient/Aktiewe Bestanddeel:
acetochlor (chloroacetanilide) / asetochloor (chloroasetanilied)..................................................900 g/ℓ

Registered by/Geregistreer deur:
Arysta LifeScience South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Co. Reg No./Nr 2009/019713/07
7 Sunbury Office Park, Off Douglas Saunders Drive,
La Lucia Ridge, South Africa, 4019
Tel: 031 514 5654

Contents/Inhoud

Batch No. / Lot Nr.:  
Date of manufacture: / Datum van vervaardiging:

U.N. No.: 3082

Read the label in detail before opening the container. / Lees die etiket volledig voordat die houer oopgemaak word.
For full particulars, see enclosed leaflet. / Vir volledige besonderhede, sien ingeslote pamflet.
Acetochlor 900 EC
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CAUTION / VERSIGTIG

WARNINGS:
Poisonous when swallowed.
• Irritating to eyes.
• May be toxic to fish.
• Store in a cool place away from food and feeds, seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals.
• Keep ACETOCHLOR 900 EC in this container tightly closed, locked up out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.

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 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 weed against the remedy concerned, as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, the environment, or harm to man or animal or for lack of performance of the remedy concerned due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions which could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS:
• Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product or before washing and changing clothing after use.
• Avoid contamination of food, feeds, drinking water, eating utensils, seed, fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals.

For safety when mixing:
• Wear eye protection (face shield). If you get ACETOCHLOR 900 EC in your eyes, flush it out immediately with clean water for at least 15 minutes.
• Wear rubber gloves. If you get it on your skin, wash it off immediately with soap and water.
• If you spill it on your clothes, change and wash them.
• Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow to drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10 % of that of the container. Add the rinsings to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container.

For safety when spraying:
• Avoid contact with the spray.
• Avoid spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment.

For safety after spraying:

ACTEOCHLOR900EC.31/01/2013
• Clean applicator thoroughly after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, rivers or dams.
• Destroy empty container by flattening and perforation and do not use for any other purpose.
• Change and wash your work clothes after use.
• Wash yourself after use.

USE RESTRICTIONS:
1. Do not use ACETOCHLOR 900 EC on inbred parent lines of maize hybrids or experimental or newly released cultivars without first consulting with your herbicide supplier or with the seed company concerned.
2. Do not use ACETOCHLOR 900 EC on poorly drained soils or soils with a compaction layer as under these conditions waterlogging can occur and the herbicide may cause crop injury.
3. When tank mixing other herbicides with ACETOCHLOR 900 EC the restrictions and warnings on the labels of the herbicides concerned, must be adhered to.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:  Use only as indicated.

COMPATIBILITY:
No known cases of incompatibility with other agricultural chemicals have been reported. If tank mixes are desired, first mix small quantities of the chemical separately in water - then add these together whilst stirring and check for any signs of incompatibility e.g. flocculation, etc., before making mixtures in spray tank. When using in combination with other pesticides, read the labels of all products and adhere to label recommendations.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:
Shake the container before use. Half fill the spray tank with clean water then add the required amount of ACETOCHLOR 900 and stir thoroughly. When using tank mixes, mix the required volume of chemicals to be tank mixed with a little water before adding to the spray tank. Then fill the spray tank to the correct volume with water. Do not mix the products as concentrates. Ensure thorough agitation before and during spraying. Spray the mixture immediately after mixing and do not allow it to stand for a long period.

APPLICATION:
• ACETOCHLOR 900 EC can be applied by means of a tractor drawn boom sprayer or equivalent equipment fitted with a choice and arrangement of fan-type spray nozzles ensuring even distribution and good recovery of spray mixture onto the soil. Apply in at least 200 l water / ha.
• ACETOCHLOR 900 EC must ideally be applied immediately following planting but not later than 5 days after planting.
• Continual rain or sprinkler irrigation of at least 15 mm is needed after application to leach the herbicide into the soil where weed seeds germinate. If however rainfall does not occur in time and weeds begin to emerge and develop, a shallow cultivation must be carried out to destroy these weeds and to mix the herbicide with the upper 10 - 20 mm of soil.
• To ensure good weed control the seedbed must be fine, firm and free of any existing weed growth or excessive crop residues at to application. It can be used effectively on conservation tillage lands.

AERIAL APPLICATION:
ACETOCHLOR 900 EC plus ATRAZINE 500 SC (maize only) can be applied aerially provided that the spray mixture is distributed evenly over the target area and the loss of spray material during application is restricted to a minimum. To achieve this, it is essential that the following requirements are met.
• Use a conventional boom. Nozzles must be equipped with flat fan tips, e.g. SS6515 or similar.
• Maintain a flying height of three metre above the target area at wind speeds of 0 to 8 km / hour and a flying height of two metre at wind speeds of 8 to 15 km / hour. Do not spray when the wind speed exceeds 15 km / hour.
• The difference between the wet and dry bulb reading, as determined with a swing hygrometer, must not exceed 8°C.
• Do not spray during the heat of the day.
• Ensure that fields are accurately marked.

Pre-emergence application:
• A minimum spray volume of 30 l / ha.
- A minimum of 20 to 30 droplets / cm² must be recovered on the target area.
- Employ a droplet spectrum with a VMD of 450 micron.

It is essential to obtain an assurance from the aerial spray operator that the above requirements are met.

APPLICATION RATES:
1) MAIZE: (tank mix applications)
   Broadleaf weeds and grasses will be controlled, and yellow nut-sedge will be conditionally controlled, with tank mixes of **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** plus **ATRAZINE 500 SC** as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>DOSAGE l/ha</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR 900 EC</th>
<th>ATRAZINE 500 SC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 10</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,0 - 2,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20</td>
<td>0,75 - 1,0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,25 - 2,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,25 - 2,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For full particulars and list of weeds controlled consult the Atrazine label.

NOTE: Maize
Low temperatures and / or heavy prolonged rains soon after planting may cause herbicide damage to the crop such as reduced germination, stunting, etc. These symptoms can be aggravated when seed is planted too deep. Seed smaller than 4 flat has a higher risk for damage.

Remarks:
a) Use the higher application rate of **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** if conditional yellow nut-sedge suppression is required (for conditions refer to list of weeds variably controlled). These rates will not control *Cyperus esculentus.*
b) Use the higher application rate of **ACETOCHLOR 900 EC** under conditions of high grass pressure (especially crab finger-grass) in regions with high rainfall.

2) Eucalyptus Plantations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>DOSAGE l/ha</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>0,75 - 1,5</td>
<td>Apply as a band application 7-10 days before planting. Do not apply over the top the trees. Use the higher dosage rate if extended control of grass and/or variable yellow nut-sedge control is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-30</td>
<td>1,0 – 3,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) GROUNDNUTS: Pre-emergence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR 900 EC l/ha</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10</td>
<td>0,75 – 1,5</td>
<td>Use the higher rates if longer and better control of broadleaves and yellow nut-sedge is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 30</td>
<td>1,0 – 3,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) SUGAR-CANE: Pre-emergence in plant and ratoon sugarcane.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR 900 EC l/ha</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 35</td>
<td>1,75 – 2,5</td>
<td>Use the higher rates and/or in a tankmix with either <strong>DIURON</strong> or <strong>ATRAZINE</strong> (as indicated below) if longer and better control of broadleaves and yellow nut-sedge is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 35</td>
<td>2,25 – 3,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tank mixtures:
DIURON 800 SC:
Use 3,0 l/ha pre-emergence

OR ATRAZINE 500 SC:
Use 2,0-5,0 l/ha pre-emergence only. Use the lower rate on soils with up to 35% clay and the higher rate on heavier soils.

5) POTATOES: Pre-emergence

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<th>ACETOCHLOR 900 EC l/ha</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10</td>
<td>0,75 - 1,5</td>
<td>Apply under irrigation only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20</td>
<td>1,0 - 2,0</td>
<td>Apply after planting and before crop emergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30</td>
<td>1,5 - 3,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 30</td>
<td>3,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Cold conditions after an ACETOCHLOR 900 EC application might cause crop injury.

WEED CONTROL:
Refer to list of weeds controlled below. The control of yellow nut-sedge as well as some broadleaf weeds may be variable depending on favourable conditions. Refer to list of variable weed control for specific information.
To increase the spectrum of broadleaf weeds controlled, it is recommended that either tank mixes or follow up application of standard registered broadleaf herbicides are used in combination with ACETOCHLOR 900 EC, in accordance with the manufacturer’s label recommendations.

LIST OF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY ACETOCHLOR 900 EC:

Annual grasses:
- Chloris virgata feathertop Chloris
- Digitaria sanguinalis crab finger-grass
- Eleusine indica goose grass
- Panicum schinzii sweet buffalo grass
- Setaria verticillata sticky bristle grass
- Urochloa panicoides herringbone grass

Annual broadleaf weeds:
- Amaranthus hybridus Common pigweed
- Amaranthus spinosus thorny pigweed
- Chenopodium album white goosefoot
- Commelina benghalensis Bengal wandering Jew
- Galinsoga parviflora gallant soldier
- Portulaca oleracea purslane
- Tagetes minuta khaki weed

CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING WEEDS IS VARIABLE:
- Cyperus esculentus yellow nutsedge
- Cleome monophylla spindlepod

NOTE: Cyperus esculentus control may only be achieved under the following conditions:
Plants into a fine and firm seedbed must be directly preceded by a deep mouldboard ploughing. Spraying must take place within 2 days after planting and sufficient continual soaking rain (at least 15 mm on light soils and 25 mm on heavy soils) has to occur before the yellow nut-sedge plants start to germinate and develop.