ACETOCHLOR S 700
Reg. No.: L7155 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

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

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE: K3    HRAC ONKRUIDDODERGROEP KODE:

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:
acetochlor (chloroacetanilide) / asetochloor (chloroasetanilied)..........................700 g/ℓ
dichlormid (antidote) / dichlormied (beveiliger).................................................................93 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 S 700
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CAUTION / VERSIGTIG

WARNINGS:
• Poisonous when swallowed.
• Irritating to eyes.
• Toxic to fish.
• Store in a cool place.
• Keep unused ACETOCHLOR S 700 in this container tightly closed, locked up out of reach of children, uninformed persons, animals and away from food and feeds.
• 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.
• Avoid contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils

For safety when mixing:
• Wear eye protection (face shield). If you get ACETOCHLOR S 700 in your eyes, flush it out at once.
• Wear rubber gloves.
• If you get it on your skin, wash it off at once.
• 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 as much as you can.
• Avoid spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment.

For safety after spraying:
• Clean applicator thoroughly after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, rivers or dams.
• Destroy empty container and do not use for any other purpose.
• Change and wash your work clothes.
• Wash yourself.
USE RESTRICTIONS:
1. Do not use ACETOCHLOR S 700 on inbred parent lines of maize hybrids or experimental or newly released cultivars without first consulting with your chemical supplier or with the seed company concerned.
2. Do not use ACETOCHLOR S 700 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 S 700 the restrictions and warnings on the labels of the herbicides concerned, must be adhered to [see ATRAZINE SC and ELIMINATOR 500 SC labels].

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use only as indicated.

COMPATIBILITY:
No known cases of incompatibility with other agricultural chemicals have yet been reported. If tank mixes are however 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.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:
Half fill the spray tank with clean water then add the required amount of ACETOCHLOR S 700 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.

APPLICATION:
- ACETOCHLOR S 700 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 of water per ha.
- ACETOCHLOR S 700 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 chemical 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 prior to application.

AERIAL APPLICATION:
ACETOCHLOR S 700 plus ATRAZINE 500 SC or ELIMINATOR 500SC (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.
Aerial application may only be done by a registered Aerial Application Operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of SABS Code 0118 (Aerial Application of Agricultural Pesticides). Ensure that the spray mixture is distributed evenly over the target area and that the loss of spray material during application is restricted to a minimum. It is therefore essential that the following criteria be met:
- Volume: A spray mixture volume of 30 - 40 l / ha 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: 25 - 35 droplets / cm² must be recovered at the target area.
- Droplet size: A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 350 - 400 micron is recommended. Limit the forming 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 - 4 m 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 - 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 / h.
- Stop spraying under turbulent, unstable and dry conditions during the heat of the day.
- Spraying under temperature inversion conditions (spraying in or above the inversion layer) and/or high humidity conditions (relative humidity 80 % and above) may lead to the following:
  a) Reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage).
  b) Damage to other sensitive crops and/or non-target areas through drifting of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.
- Ensure that the Aerial Spray Operator knows exactly which fields to spray.
- Obtain an assurance from the Aerial Spray Operator that the above requirements will be met and that relevant data will be compiled in a logbook and kept for future reference.

**APPLICATION RATES:**

1. **Maize and Sweetcorn**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR S 700 g/ha</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10</td>
<td>0.7 – 1.7</td>
<td>Use the lower dosage rate if a short period of weed control is required between application and cultivation and / or a follow-up application. The higher rates must be used in cases of high grass pressure and / or for the suppression of yellow nutsedge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 15</td>
<td>0.9 – 2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 20</td>
<td>1.1 – 2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30</td>
<td>1.4 – 2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 40</td>
<td>1.7 – 2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 – 55</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** (Maize and sweetcorn)

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.

2. **MAIZE: (tank mix applications)**

2.1) Broadleaf weeds and grasses will be controlled, and yellow nutsedge will be conditionally controlled, with tank mixtures of ACETOCHLOR S 700 plus ATRAZINE 500 SC as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>DOSAGE g/ha ACETOCHLOR S 700</th>
<th>ATRAZINE 500 SC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 10</td>
<td>0.7 - 1.7</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 15</td>
<td>0.9 - 2.1</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>1.1 - 2.1</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30</td>
<td>1.4 - 2.4</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 40</td>
<td>1.7 - 2.7</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 - 55</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Remarks:

a) Use the higher application rate of ACETOCHLOR S 700 if conditional yellow nutsedge control is required (for conditions refer to list of weeds variably controlled).
b) Use the higher application rate of ACETOCHLOR S 700 under conditions of high grass pressure (especially crab-fingergrass) in regions with high rainfall.

2.2) **Northern and Western Free State and North west Province only** - Broadleaf weeds and grasses will be controlled with a tank mixture of ACETOCHLOR S 700 plus ATRAZINE 500 SC as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>DOSAGE g/ha ACETOCHLOR S 700</th>
<th>ATRAZINE 500 SC</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACETOCHLORS700/MAY2011.1
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Note:

a) In some cases it is the preferred practice to pre-plant, incorporate a thiocarbamate herbicide and thereafter to apply, post emergence to the crop, tank mixtures. The aforementioned tank mixtures of ACETOCHLOR S 700 may be used in such cases provided that ACETOCHLOR S 700 is only sprayed pre-emergence as it possesses no post-emergence herbicidal activity. It is recommended that such applications are not made later than the 5 leaf stage of the maize as the leaves of the crop may prevent the spray mixture from reaching the soil.

b) Consult the ATRAZINE label with regard to recommendations, use restrictions, waiting periods for follow up crops, list of weeds controlled, etc.

2.3) MAIZE: (Pre-emergence)

ACETOCHLOR S 700 and ELIMINATOR 500 SC [L6432] in a tank mixture can be used in cases where a wider spectrum of weed control is desired.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>DOSAGE t / ha</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACETOCHLOR S 700</td>
<td>ELIMINATOR 500 SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10</td>
<td>0,7 - 1,7</td>
<td>2,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 15</td>
<td>0,9 - 2,1</td>
<td>3,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 20</td>
<td>1,1 - 2,1</td>
<td>3,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30</td>
<td>1,4 - 2,4</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 40</td>
<td>1,7 - 2,7</td>
<td>4,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 – 55</td>
<td>2,7</td>
<td>5,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consult the ELIMINATOR 500 SC label with regard to recommendations, use restrictions, waiting periods for follow up crops, list of weeds controlled, etc.

3. GROUNDNUTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR S 700 t / ha</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10</td>
<td>1,0 - 2,1</td>
<td>Use the higher rates if longer and better control of broadleaves and yellow nutsedge is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 30</td>
<td>1,4 - 4,1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. SUGAR-CANE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR S 700 t / ha</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 35</td>
<td>2,7</td>
<td>ACETOCHLOR S 700 should be tank mixed with the following broadleaf herbicides as listed below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 35</td>
<td>4,1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tank mixtures:

DIURON 800 SC:

Use 3 t / ha pre-emergence.

OR ATRAZINE 500 SC:

Use 2 - 3 t / ha pre-emergence only. Use the lower rate on soils with up to 35 % clay and the higher rate on heavier soils.

5. POTATOES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
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<tr>
<td>0 – 10</td>
<td>0,90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20</td>
<td>1,90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30</td>
<td>2,10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 30</td>
<td>3,90</td>
<td>Apply under irrigation only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Cold conditions after ACETOCHLOR S 700 application might cause crop injury.

WEED CONTROL:

ACETOCHLORS700/MAY2011.1
Refer to list of weeds controlled below. The control of yellow nutsedge as well as some broadleaf weeds may be variable depending on favorable 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 S 700, in accordance with the manufacturer’s label recommendations.

**LIST OF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY ACETOCHLOR S 700:**

**Annual grasses:**
- *Chloris virgata* - feathertop Chloris
- *Digitaria sanguinalis* - crab-fingergrass
- *Eleusine indica* - goose grass
- *Panicum schinzi* - 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* - 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:
Planting 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 nutsedge plants start to germinate and develop.