ACETOCHLOR TA 500
Reg. No.: L7153 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

A Suspension concentrate herbicide for pre-emergence and early post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds and grasses, as listed in Maize

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE: C1 + K3  HRAC ONKRUIDDODERGROEP KODE:  

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:
Atrazine [triazine]/ Atrasien [triasien] .......................................................................................................................... 187,5 g/ℓ
Terbuthylazine [triazine] / Terbutilasien [triasien] ........................................................................................................... 187,5 g/ℓ
Acetochlor [acetanalide] / Asetochloor [asetanilide] ........................................................................................................ 125 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 5600

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.
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HARMFUL SKADELIK

WARNINGS:
- Poisonous when swallowed.
- Store in a cool dry place.
- Store 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 animals.
- 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 weed to the remedy concerned as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registrations 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 or registration holder in the event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS:
- Do not inhale spray mist.
- Wash with soap and water after accidental skin contact.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst applying or mixing the product or before washing hands and face and changing clothes.
- Avoid drift onto other edible crops, grazing, rivers or areas not under treatment.
- Clean applicator thoroughly before re-using with other pesticides – dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing or water.
- Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.
- Wear rubber gloves when handling.
- Wash contaminated clothing after use.
- Do not mix and load within at least 15m from bore holes, streams, rivers and dams.
- Do not apply within at least 15m from bore holes, streams and rivers.
- Do not apply within at least 60m from dams.
- Rinse empty container three times with a volume of water equal to at least one tenth of that of the container and add the rinsing to the contents of the spray tank before disposing of the container.
- Destroy empty container by perforation and flattening and do not re-use for any purpose.
USE RESTRICTION:
To avoid damage to follow-up crops the following waiting periods must be adhered to:

a) Maize and sugarcane………………………………………………………………………………...nil
b) Grain sorghum……………………………………………………………………………………………………..6 months
c) Sunflowers, groundnuts, soybeans, potatoes, dry beans, forage sorghum and small grains…………………………………………………………………………………………………….18 months
d) All other crops…………………………………………………………………………………………………….24 months

(A test planting is recommended)

N.B.: The above mentioned waiting periods are valid only if the correct ACETOCHLOR TA 500 dosage rate according to soil type was applied and normal or above average rainfall occurred after ACETOCHLOR TA 500 application.

- When applied to soils which expand on wetting and crack or crumble on drying out, such as turf soils, triazines in this herbicide may remain active in the soil for much longer than the above mentioned waiting periods. Therefore ACETOCHLOR TA 500 should not be used on such soils if sensitive crops might be planted in the foreseeable future. On such soils poor weed control may also be experienced, when applied pre-emergence.
- Do not apply to inbred parent plants of maize hybrids or experimental or newly released maize cultivars without first referring to the seed supplier.
- ACETOCHLOR EC+ SAFENER and ALACHLOR EC should not be added as a tank mix on poorly drained soils.
- Flood irrigation can reduce weed control performance.
- Optimum weed control is obtained on a fine, even seedbed, free of clods, trash and weeds. However, weeds can be controlled in minimum or reduced tillage systems but trash may interfere with the herbicide and reduce performance.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

COMPATIBILITY:
ACETOCHLOR TA 500 is compatible with ACETOCHLOR EC+ SAFENER and ALACHLOR EC as recommended on this label. The compatibility with other products may be influenced by the formulation of the products involved as well as the quality of the water. A physical compatibility test should always be carried out prior to application.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:
When mixing ACETOCHLOR TA 500 with other herbicides, read the labels and adhere to the manufacturer’s recommendations.
- Shake vigorously before use. Replace cap after pouring.
- Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required quantity of ACETOCHLOR TA 500 through a 50 mesh sieve whilst stirring. Top up the spray-tank with water to the final volume required.
- When ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER and ALACHLOR EC is added as a tank mix, it should be added last, just prior to the final volume being obtained.
- Ensure thorough agitation during the filling and spraying operations.
- After each day’s spraying thoroughly flush and clean the spray equipment with clean water.

APPLICATION:
Pre-emergence:
- Apply at or immediately after planting onto a fine, even and firm seedbed, thoroughly cultivated immediately prior to planting to ensure a weed-free seedbed (see Use Restrictions.) Rainfall shortly after application is necessary to activate the herbicide. Thus, if after application dry conditions prevail for a period of 7-14 days, weeds may emerge and develop. In such cases a shallow cultivation (2-5 cm) e.g. with a rotary cultivator, must be carried out to destroy these weeds.
• For optimum results seedbed preparation, planting, ACETOCHLOR TA 500 application and 10-15mm rain should take place within 3 days.

Post-emergence:
When using ACETOCHLOR TA 500 as a post-emergence spray, the broadleaf weeds should not have developed beyond the 4-leaf stage. A grasskiller such as ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER and ALACHLOR EC should have been applied pre-emergence to control the grass weeds. Where grasses were not controlled or broadleaf weeds have developed beyond the 4-leaf stage, these weeds must first be destroyed by cultivation, followed by ACETOCHLOR TA 500 sprayed onto clean soil. A suitable surfactant should be added to the spray mixture.

Ground application:
ACETOCHLOR TA 500 may be applied with any medium or high volume sprayer equipped with an efficient agitation mechanism and which is capable of adequate coverage and even distribution. Best results are obtained using flat fan-type nozzles and applying a spray volume of 150-250ℓ water/ha.

AERIAL APPLICATION:
ACETOCHLOR TA 500 may 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 equipped with flat fan tip nozzles, e.g. SS 6515
• Maintain a flying height of three meters above the target area at wind speeds of 0-8 km/h.
• Maintain a flying height of two meters above the target area at wind speeds of 8-15 km/h.
• Do not spray when the wind speed exceeds 15 km/h.
• 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 and only target areas are treated.

Pre-emergence aerial application:
• A spray volume of 30-50 ℓ/ha is recommended.
• A minimum of 20-30 droplets per square centimeter must be recovered on the target area.
• Employ a droplet spectrum with a VMD of 450 micron.

Post-emergence aerial application:
• A minimum spray volume of 40-50 ℓ/ha.
• A minimum of 30-45 droplets per square centimeter must be recovered on the target area.
• Employ a droplet spectrum with a VMD of 350 micron.
It is essential to obtain an assurance from the aerial spray operator that the above requirements are met.

BAND APPLICATION:
All dosage rates recommended below are for overall application. In the case of band application calculate the appropriate quantities to be used according to the band and row widths. Wherever ACETOCHLOR TA 500 is sprayed post-emergence to the weeds, a suitable adjuvant should be added.

DOSAGE RATES:
Where a range of rates for ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER is given, use the higher rate for:
a) improved control of Cyperus esculentus (yellow nutsedge)
b) improved control of certain grasses especially Digitaria sanguinalis (crab-finger-grass)
c) Soil containing above 1% organic material.
Whenever ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER or ALACHLOR EC are recommended in a program with **ACETOCHLOR TA 500**, the Precautions and Recommendations as given on those respective labels also apply.

**MAIZE:**

**PRE-EMERGENCE:**
Apply within 3 days of seedbed preparation and planting. For the control of certain annual grasses, such as *Eleusine indica* (goose grass), *Chloris virgata* (feathertop Chloris) and *Setaria pallide-fusca* (garden bristle grass) and broadleaf weeds. These rates will not control *Cyperus esculentus* (yellow nutsedge).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>0,4-0,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>3,25</td>
<td>0,6-0,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-40</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>0,8-1,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>1,0-1,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the lower rate on lighter soils.

**PRE-EMERGENCE TANK MIX:**
Apply within 3 days of seedbed preparation and planting.

Table 1: For the improved control of *Urochloa panicoides* (herringbone grass), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (crab-finger-grass), *Panicum schinzii* (sweet buffalo grass) and *Cyperus esculentus* (yellow nutsedge), **ACETOCHLOR TA 500** can be tank mixed with ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR S 700 ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>3,25</td>
<td>0,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>0,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the lower rates on lighter soils.

Table 2: For the improved control of the above grasses but excluding *Cyperus esculentus* (yellow nutsedge) **ACETOCHLOR TA 500** could be tank mixed with ACETOCHLOR + SAFENER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR S 700 ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>3,25</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Improved control of *Panicum schinzii* (sweet buffalo grass) and *Urochloa panicoides* (herringbone grass), in the North West Province and northern Free State only, can be obtained by mixing **ACETOCHLOR TA 500** with low rates of ACETOCHLOR + SAFENER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR S 700 ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>2,75</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>3,25</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POST-EMERGENCE:**
ACETOCHLOR TA 500 can be applied as a post-emergence treatment to extend the length of weed control by:

a) applying ACETOCHLOR TA 500 as an early post-emergence alone or in a tank mix with ALACHLOR EC

b) applying ACETOCHLOR TA 500 as an early post-emergent treatment on maize treated with a pre-plant incorporated treatment such as either ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER or ALACHLOR EC

c) Applying ACETOCHLOR TA 500 as an early post-emergent treatment on maize treated with a post plant pre-emergence treatment of ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER or ALACHLOR EC.

A post-emergence treatment of ACETOCHLOR TA 500 must be applied after crop emergence and before broadleaf weeds develop to the 5 leaf stage and before grasses tiller, i.e. before the 4 leaf stage. It is recommended to apply a pre-emergence treatment for grass control such as ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER or ALACHLOR EC prior to using ACETOCHLOR TA 500 as a post emergence treatment.

If weeds were not controlled or have developed beyond the above growth stages, they should be destroyed with cultivation before applying ACETOCHLOR TA 500 to clean soil.

Table 4: ACETOCHLOR TA 500 as an early post-emergence treatment:
This treatment is not recommended in areas of known high grass infestations nor for the control of Cyperus esculentus (yellow nutsedge).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>EARLY POST EMERGENCE ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-50</td>
<td>4,0-6,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For extended weed control:
A post plant pre-emergence treatment of either Acetochlor EC + safener or Alachlor EC should be applied as recommended on the label followed by an early post-emergence treatment of ACETOCHLOR TA 500 at rate as indicated above.

Table 5: ACETOCHLOR TA 500 applied after pre-plant incorporation of ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER or ALACHLOR EC: During periods of below normal rainfall or for improved Cyperus esculentus (yellow nutsedge) control, ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER or ALACHLOR EC can be pre-plant incorporated according to label recommendations. After the crop has emerged and before weeds develop beyond the above mentioned growth stages, ACETOCHLOR TA 500 can be applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR S 700 ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ALACHLOR EC ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>4,5</td>
<td>3,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-35</td>
<td>2,5</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35+</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: An early post-emergence application of ACETOCHLOR TA 500 in a tank mix with ACETOCHLOR EC or ALACHLOR EC:
Apply **ACETOCHLOR TA 500** and either **ACETOCHLOR EC** or **ALACHLOR EC** in a tank mix before weeds have developed beyond the above mentioned growth stages or after weeds have been destroyed by cultivation. This treatment is for extended broadleaf and grass weed control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR EC or ALACHLOR EC ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>3,0</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>3,5</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-50</td>
<td>4,0-6,0</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: **ACETOCHLOR TA 500** after post plant pre-emergence treatment of either **ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER** or **ALACHLOR EC**:

Either **ACETOCHLOR EC+SAFENER** or **ALACHLOR EC** can be applied as a broadcast or band treatment according to label recommendations. **ACETOCHLOR TA 500** can be applied after the crop has emerged and before weeds develop beyond the above mentioned growth stages to give extended grass and broadleaf weed control. (Dosage rates for band treatments should be adjusted accordingly).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR S 700 ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ALACHLOR EC ℓ/ha</th>
<th>ACETOCHLOR TA 500 ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>0,5-0,75</td>
<td>2,0-4,0</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16</td>
<td>0,75</td>
<td>2,0-4,0</td>
<td>3,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>0,75-1,0</td>
<td>2,0-4,5</td>
<td>3,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>1,0-1,5</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-50</td>
<td>1,0-1,5</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>4,0-6,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use lower rates on lighter soils.
The **ALACHLOR EC** dosage is dependent on grass species present.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED:**

**PRE-EMERGENCE:**

**Grasses:**
- Brachiaria eruciformis: Sweet signal grass
- Chloris virgata: Feathertop Chloris
- Digitaria sanguinalis: Crab-finger-grass
- Eleusine indica: Goose grass
- Panicum maximum: Common buffalo grass
- Panicum schinzii: Sweet buffalo grass
- Setaria pallide-fusca: Redbristle grass
- Urochloa panicoides: Herringbone grass

**Broadleaf weeds:**
- Acanthospermum australe: Eight-seeded prostrate starburr
- Acanthospermum glabratum: Five-seeded prostrate starbur
- Acanthospermum hispidum: Upright starbur
- Amaranthus deflexus: Perennial pigweed
- Amaranthus hybridus: Common pigweed
- Amaranthus spinosus: Thorny pigweed
- Amaranthus thunbergii: Red pigweed
- Bidens bipinnata: Spanish black jack
Bidens pilosa BlackJack
Chenopodium album White goosefoot
Chenopodium carinatum Green goosefoot
Cleome monophylla Spindlepod
Cleome rubella Pretty lady
Crotalaria sphaerocarpa Mealie Crotalaria
Galinsoga parviflora Gallant soldier
Gisekia pharaceoides Gisekia
Hibiscus trionum Bladderweed
Nicandra physaloides Apple-of-Peru
Physalis angulata Wild gooseberry
Portulaca oleracea Purslane
Richardia brasiliensis Tropical Richardia
Schkuria pinnata Dwarf marigold
Sonchus oleraceus Sowthistle
Tagetes minuta Khaki weed

Since ACETOCHLOR TA 500 controls annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds that are not listed may be controlled to a greater or lesser degree. The registration holder does not accept liability in respect of the control of unlisted weeds.

Variable weed control:

Cosmos bipinnatus Cosmos
Commelina benghalensis Wandering Jew
Datura ferox Large thorn apple
Datura stramonium Thorn apple
Hibiscus cannabinus Kenaf

POST EMERGENCE:

In addition to the above weeds the following weeds will be controlled by post emergence treatments:

Cucumis myriocarpus Striped wild cucumber
Ipomoea purpurea Common morning glory
Tribulus terrestris Dubbeltjie
Xanthium strumarium Cocklebur

The following grasses are controlled where additional grass herbicide is added as recommended on this label:

Setaria verticillata Sticky bristle grass
Tragus berteronianus Small carrotseed grass
Tragus racemosus Large carrotseed grass
Urochloa mosambicensis Bushveld herringbone grass
Urochloa brachyura Garden grass
Fimbristylis spp. Slender biesie