METOLACHLOR 800

Reg. No.: L 8350 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

An emulsifiable concentrate herbicide plus safener for the pre-emergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in maize and other crops as indicated.

‘n Emulgeerbare konsentraat onkruiddoder plus beveiliger vir die vooropkomsbeheer van eenjarige grasse en sekere breëblaaronkruide in mielies en ander gewasse soos aangedui.

| HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE: | K3 | HRAC ONKRUIDDODERGROEP KODE: |

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:
Metolachlor/metolachloor (chloroacetanilide/chloorasetanilied)…………… 800 g/ℓ

Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:
ARYSTA LifeScience South Africa (Pty) Ltd
7 Sunbury Office Park,
Off Douglas Saunders Drive, La Lucia Ridge,
South Africa, 4019
Tel: 031 514 5600

Contents/Inhoud

(ℓ)

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:

• Handle with care.
• Harmful when swallowed or inhaled.
• May cause skin and eye irritation.
• Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.
• Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place in the original container, tightly closed and secured.
• Store away from food, feeds, seed, fertilizer and other agricultural remedies.
• Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
• Re-entry: Do not enter treated area within 1 day after treatment unless wearing protective clothing.
• In case of poisoning call a physician and make this label available.
• Aerial application: Notify all inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the lands 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 effective under all conditions. The activity and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal climatic and storage conditions, quality of dilution water, incompatibility with other substances not indicated on the label and the occurrence of resistance of the weed against the remedy, 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 by 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 inhale fumes or spray mist.
• Avoid skin and eye contact.
• Wear protective clothing, a face shield, rubber gloves and rubber boots when handling the concentrate, preparing the spray mixture and when applying.
• In case of accidental eye contact, flush with plenty of water and get medical attention if necessary.
• Wash with soap and water after use and accidental skin contact as well as contaminated clothing.
• Do not eat, drink or smoke while mixing or applying the product or before washing hands and face.
• Avoid drift of spray onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment.
• Clean applicator before using with other materials. Dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate food, grazing, rivers or dams.
• **TRIPLE RINSE** empty containers in the following manner. 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 in the prescribed manner.
• Destroy empty container by perforation and flattening and dispose of it in a safe way.
• **Never** re-use the empty container for any other purpose.
• Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

**SYMPTOMS OF HUMAN POISONING**
The product may cause irritation to the skin, may cause an allergic skin reaction and skin sensitization. May cause mucous membrane irritation and irritation to the eyes. In case a large quantity was ingested, symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, abdominal distress and diarrhoea.

**FIRST AID TREATMENT**
**Skin contact:** Immediately remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with large amount of 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:** **Do not induce vomiting.** Get medical attention immediately. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Administration of gastric lavage or oxygen should be performed by qualified medical personnel.

**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:**
**METOLACHLOR 800** is a group code **K3** herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **METOLACHLOR 800** and any other group code **K3** herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **METOLACHLOR 800** or any other group code **K3** herbicide.
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.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**
- **Do not use** **METOLACHLOR 800** on experimental or newly released cultivars/varieties or on inbred parent plants of maize hybrids without first consulting your supplier or the seed company concerned.
• Do not use **METOLACHLOR 800** on poorly drained soils or soils with a compaction layer, as under these conditions waterlogging can occur and the herbicide may cause crop injury.

• Do not apply **METOLACHLOR 800** to any crop or situation not mentioned in this instruction leaflet.

• Flood irrigation and heavy rain (25 mm per day or 50 mm over a 3 to 7 day period) on very sandy soils (< 15 % clay), low in organic matter (< 1 %) can reduce weed control performance.

• Use the lower rates on lighter soils e.g. in the Northwest Province, North- and Western Free State.

• Optimum weed control is obtained on a fine even seedbed, free of clods, trash and weeds. **METOLACHLOR 800** will also give weed control in stubble mulch or minimum tillage situations.

• If **METOLACHLOR 800** is used in a tank mixture with other recommended herbicides, consideration should be given to the restrictions of those respective products. Triazines are very persistent and careful consideration should be given to follow-up crops when using such products.

• Always adhere to the ‘Use Restrictions’ of any herbicides which are used in combination with **METOLACHLOR 800**.

• **METOLACHLOR 800** may damage the following crops under conditions as mentioned:
  - Dry beans on fields where monoculture is practiced and soilborne diseases are prevalent,
  - Dry beans and Sunflowers on shallow, sandy, waterlogged soils with an impermeable clay layer at less than 100 cm depth.

• **METOLACHLOR 800** damage to dry beans is sometimes associated with hot, dry weather and a plough-sole in the soil.

• When **METOLACHLOR 800** is applied to dry beans ensure that the seeds are treated with effective fungicides to control seedling diseases caused by *Pythium* spp, *Rhizoctonia* spp, etc.

• Only apply **METOLACHLOR 800** using an accurate and safe application technique.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** Use only as directed.

**Compatibility:**

• Consult the labels of the products with which **METOLOCHLOR 800** will be used. However, since it is not possible for Tsunami Plant Protection to test all possible combinations, the onus lies with the user to carry out a compatibility test in the event of any uncertainty.

• When **METOLOCHLOR 800** is used in mixtures with other remedies, observe the label WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS and DIRECTIONS FOR USE as indicated for these remedies.

• Do not mix with other herbicides unless physical and chemical compatibility has been confirmed.

• Consult the supplier for the latest information on the compatibility of **METOLACHLOR 800**.

• **METOLACHLOR 800** is compatible with COMBO-ZINE 600 SC (Reg. no.: L 6713), ATRAZINE SC (Reg. no.: L 4745), AGROQUAT (Reg. no.: L 4607) and most pyrethroid insecticides.

**Mixing Instructions:**

• Half-fill the spray tank with suitable water, then add the required amount of **METOLACHLOR 800** to the water in the tank while agitating.

• Fill the spray tank to the desired volume.

• Agitate well to ensure thorough mixing, prior to the application of the spray mixture.
• Should tank mixtures with other products be made, add the required amount of the appropriate product to the tank when half-filled with clean water and follow the respective manufacturers’ label recommendations. Fill the tank with clean water to the required level and add the required amount of METOLACHLOR 800 just before the tank is full.
• Ensure thorough mixing and ensure agitation during spraying.
• Tank mixtures must be sprayed out immediately and not allowed to stand in the spray tank overnight.
• Spraying equipment must be thoroughly flushed out at the end of the spraying operation.

APPLICATION METHODS:

General:
• Ensure that the equipment is correctly calibrated and is checked regularly during application to ensure even and accurate application.
• Only clean water should be used.
• Prepare a fine, even and firm seedbed free of weeds, trash and clods.
• Apply METOLACHLOR 800 or its tank mixtures preferably at planting or immediately after planting, but not later than 3 days after planting.
• The product can also be shallowly incorporated early in the season to improve reliability of weed control.
• Always use the lower rates on lighter soils and where the weed pressure is low.
• Rain is essential to leach the product into the zone of the germinating weeds. Therefore, 10 to 20 mm of rain or irrigation is needed within 7 to 10 days of application to ensure optimum results.
• Under drier conditions, weeds may emerge. These should be controlled with either a shallow cultivation, which will also incorporate the herbicide into the upper 10 to 20 mm of the soil.
• If soil crusting becomes a problem, rotary harrow in the same direction that the rows are planted, to assist germination.
• Harrowing after application may reduce weed control if untreated soil is thrown into deep planter furrows.
• Ensure that sufficient fertiliser is placed near the seed at planting to promote vigorous seedling growth.
• METOLACHLOR 800 has no post-emergence activity and can be applied post-emergence to the crop after a cultivation when no weeds are present.

Ground Application:
• Knapsack sprayers or tractor mounted boom sprayers may be used.
• A spray volume of 200 to 300 litres per hectare should be used and can be applied via flat fan-type nozzles, preferably the low drift type to avoid fine droplets.
• Constant agitation throughout the spray operation is essential.

Aerial Application:
Aerial application of METOLACHLOR 800 may only be done by a registered aerial application operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of SANS 10118 (Aerial Application of Agricultural Pesticides). It is important to ensure that the spray mixture is distributed evenly over the target area and that the loss of spray material during application is restricted to a minimum. It is therefore essential that the following criteria be met:
• Volume: A spray volume of 30 litres per hectare is recommended for pre-emergence and 30 to 35 litres per hectare for 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:** 20 to 30 droplets per cm\(^2\) must be recovered at the target area, when applied **pre-emergence** and 35 to 45 droplets per cm\(^2\) when applied **post-emergence**.

• **Droplet size:** A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 350 to 400 microns is recommended, when applied **pre-emergence** and 300 to 350 microns when applied **post-emergence**. Limit the production of fine droplets less than 150 microns (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/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:
  - reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage),
  - **damage to other sensitive crops and/or non-target areas through drifting of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY:</th>
<th><strong>METOLACHLOR 800:</strong> 0,9 – 1,2 ℓ/ha</th>
<th><strong>ATRAZINE SC:</strong> 1,6 – 2,0 ℓ/ha</th>
<th><strong>COMBO-ZINE 600 SC:</strong> 1,3 – 1,7 ℓ/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10 %</td>
<td>1,2 – 1,6 ℓ/ha</td>
<td>2,0 – 2,5 ℓ/ha</td>
<td>1,7 – 2,1 ℓ/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20 %</td>
<td>1,6 – 1,75 ℓ/ha</td>
<td>2,5 – 3,0 ℓ/ha</td>
<td>2,1 – 2,5 ℓ/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30 %</td>
<td>1,75 – 1,9 ℓ/ha</td>
<td>3,0 – 4,0 ℓ/ha</td>
<td>2,5 – 3,3 ℓ/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 40 %</td>
<td>1,9 – 2,3 ℓ/ha</td>
<td>4,0 – 5,0 ℓ/ha</td>
<td>3,3 – 4,2 ℓ/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 – 50 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

• Apply to a well prepared seedbed at planting or not later than 3 days after planting.

• When short soil persistence is required in view of follow-up crops use the following dosage rates according to the soil type:
  - soils in North-west Province and North-west Free State with 0 to 10 % clay and less than 1 % organic matter, use maximum 1,5 litre per hectare of ATRAZINE SC or maximum 1,3 litre per hectare COMBO-ZINE 600 SC.
  - all other soil types, use maximum 2,0 litre per hectare of ATRAZINE SC or maximum 1,7 litre per hectare COMBO-ZINE 600 SC.

II. **Pre-emergence and Post-emergence applications:**

A: To Improved the Initial Broadleaf Control of **METOLACHLOR 800**, refer to Table 1:

• Apply **METOLACHLOR 800** at the dosage rates as recommended in Table 1, but apply **COMBO-ZINE 600 SC** as a split application.

• Apply 33 % of the recommended **COMBO-ZINE 600 SC** dosage rate, pre-emergence with **METOLACHLOR 800** and the balance, early post-emergence.

• It will be advantageous to split the higher application rate of **COMBO-ZINE 600 SC** as indicated in Table 1.
B: TABLE 2. METOLACHLOR 800 applied pre-emergence and followed by an early post-emergence application of METOLACHLOR 960 (Reg. no.: L 8336, Tsunami Plant Protection) plus COMBO-ZINE 600 SC:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY:</th>
<th>METOLACHLOR 800:</th>
<th>METOLACHLOR 960:</th>
<th>COMBO-ZINE 600 SC:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10 %</td>
<td>0,55 – 0,65 t/ha</td>
<td>0,45 – 0,55 t/ha</td>
<td>1,8 t/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20 %</td>
<td>0,9 – 1,1 t/ha</td>
<td>0,4 t/ha</td>
<td>2,1 t/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30 %</td>
<td>1,1 – 1,4 t/ha</td>
<td>0,5 t/ha</td>
<td>2,5 t/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 40 %</td>
<td>1,3 – 1,6 t/ha</td>
<td>0,5 – 0,7 t/ha</td>
<td>2,5 t/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(&gt; 31 %)</td>
<td>1,4 – 1,75 t/ha</td>
<td>0,5 – 0,7 t/ha</td>
<td>2,5 t/ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C: TABLE 3. METOLACHLOR 800 applied pre-emergence and followed by an early post-emergence application of COMBO-ZINE 600 SC plus 2,4-D Amine (Reg. no.: L 4744):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY:</th>
<th>METOLACHLOR 800:</th>
<th>COMBO-ZINE 600 SC plus 2,4-D Amine:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10 %</td>
<td>0,9 – 1,2 t/ha</td>
<td>For all soil types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20 %</td>
<td>1,2 – 1,6 t/ha</td>
<td>1,25 t COMBO-ZINE 600 SC plus 0,75 t 2,4-D Amine/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30 %</td>
<td>1,6 – 1,75 t/ha</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 40 %</td>
<td>1,75 – 1,9 t/ha</td>
<td>1,7 t COMBO-ZINE 600 SC plus 0,5 t 2,4-D Amine/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(&gt; 31 %)</td>
<td>1,9 – 2,3 t/ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes Applicable to Table 1, 2 & 3:

- Use the higher application rates of METOLACHLOR 800 for improved control of Cyperus esculentus (yellow nutsedge), or for improved control of heavy infestations of Digitaria sanquinalis (crabfinger-grass), or where METOLACHLOR 800 is pre-plant incorporated, or where organic matter in the soil exceeds 1,0 %.
- Table 2: Apply the METOLACHLOR 960 plus COMBO-ZINE 600 SC tank mixture early post-emergence, after the first cultivation.
- Table 2 & 3: Early post-emergence treatments give more effective broadleaf weed control on soils with > 30 % clay.
- Table 2: Under adverse weather conditions or with poor initial control on soils with 31 to 40% and 41 to 50 % clay the application rates of COMBO-ZINE 600 SC can be increased to 3,3 and 4,2 litre per hectare respectively.
- Table 1 & 2: If triazine sensitive crops such as groundnuts, dry beans, soy beans, sunflowers, wheat, vegetables, cotton and tobacco are planted as follow-up crops, the application rates of ATRAZINE SC and COMBO-ZINE 600 SC should not exceed 2,0 and 1,7 litres per hectare respectively. These low rates may still damage follow-up crops on the very sandy soils of the North-west Province and North-west Free State or on calcareous soils and weed control may not always be satisfactory. The recommendations in Table 3 are best suited to avoid carry-over problems and still obtain good weed control.
- If heavy rain occurs on light, sandy soils (< 15 % clay and < 0,5 % organic matter) poor weed control may result and a split application as in Table 2 is preferred.
- Table 1: When longer residual broadleaf weed control is required the higher rates of ATRAZINE SC or COMBO-ZINE 600 SC should be used.
Table 3: For weed control in sweetcorn, use only the recommendations as in Table 3.
Use a suitable penetrant with all post-emergence applications with the exception of mixtures containing 2,4-D Amine.
Consult the METOLACHLOR 960, ATRAZINE SC, COMBO-ZINE 600 SC and 2,4-D Amine labels for more information, directions for use and use restrictions.

III. Post-emergence applications preceded by EPTC:
Apply EPTC at normal recommended rates on soils up to 30 % clay and apply an early post-emergence follow-up application with METOLACHLOR 800 plus COMBO-ZINE 600 SC. Refer to Table 4.

**TABLE 4: METOLACHLOR 800 plus COMBO-ZINE 600 SC applied early post-emergence as a tank mixture after initial application of an EPTC application:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY:</th>
<th>EPTC:</th>
<th>METOLACHLOR 800:</th>
<th>COMBO-ZINE 600 SC:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10 %</td>
<td>Refer to the EPTC label for dosage rate applicable</td>
<td>1,1 l/ha</td>
<td>1,8 l/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20 %</td>
<td>Refer to the EPTC label for dosage rate applicable</td>
<td>1,4 l/ha</td>
<td>2,1 l/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30 %</td>
<td>Refer to the EPTC label for dosage rate applicable</td>
<td>1,7 l/ha</td>
<td>2,5 l/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 31 %</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Low application rates of METOLACHLOR 800:
Low application rates of METOLACHLOR 800 can successfully be used in the North West Province and North-western Free State in a tank mixture with COMBO-ZINE 600 SC.

**TABLE 5. METOLACHLOR 800 recommendation for use in the North West Province and North-western Free State in a tank mixture with COMBO-ZINE 600 SC:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY:</th>
<th>METOLACHLOR 800:</th>
<th>COMBO-ZINE 600 SC:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10 %</td>
<td>0,65 l/ha</td>
<td>1,8 l/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20 %</td>
<td>0,7 l/ha</td>
<td>1,8 l/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30 %</td>
<td>0,9 l/ha</td>
<td>2,3 l/ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- To avoid carry-over to sensitive follow-up crops, if needed, the COMBO-ZINE 600 SC rate should not exceed 1,7 l/ha on all soil types.
- These low application rates will not be very effective against high grass populations and have a short residual effect.
TABLE 6: METOLACHLOR 800 recommendations for use in broadleaf crops:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% CLAY:</th>
<th>METOLACHLOR 800:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 20 %</td>
<td>1,1 – 1,5 ℓ/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30 %</td>
<td>1,5 – 1,85 ℓ/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 30 %</td>
<td>1,85 – 2,4 ℓ/ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The higher application rates of METOLACHLOR 800 are recommended for control of yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) and crabfinger-grass (*Digitaria sanquinalis*) and on soils with less than 1,0 % organic matter.

**POTATOES**

**I. Pre-emergence of weeds:**
- At pre-emergence of potatoes and weeds under dry land conditions, apply 2,3 litre METOLACHLOR 800 per hectare after the first summer rains.

**II. Early post-emergence of weeds under dry land conditions:**
- METOLACHLOR 800 is a pre-emergence herbicide.
- However, at early post-emergence of weeds in potato field under dry land conditions and after the first summer rains, apply 2,3 litres METOLACHLOR 800 plus 1 to 2 litres AGROQUAT (Reg. no.: L 4607) per hectare.
- The METOLACHLOR 800/AGROQUAT mixture must not be applied after 10 % potato emergence.

**III: Early post-emergence of weeds under irrigation:**
- METOLACHLOR 800 is a pre-emergence herbicide.
- However, for early post-emergence of weeds in potato field under irrigation, apply 1,75 litres METOLACHLOR 800 per hectare.

METOLACHLOR 800 can also be applied post-emergence to the potatoes after ridging.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED BY METOLACHLOR 800:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Brachiaria eruciformis</em></td>
<td>Sweet signal grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chloris virgata</em></td>
<td>Feather-top Chloris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</em></td>
<td>Crowfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Digitaria sanguinalis</em></td>
<td>Crabfinger-grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Echinochloa crusgalli</em></td>
<td>Barnyard grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eleusine indica</em></td>
<td>Goose grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Panicum maximum</em></td>
<td>Common buffalo grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Panicum schinzii</em></td>
<td>Sweet buffalo grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pseudobrachiaria deflexa</em></td>
<td>False signal grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Setaria palide-fusca</em></td>
<td>Red bristle grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Setaria verticillata</em></td>
<td>Bur bristle grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tragus berteronianus</em></td>
<td>Small carrotseed grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tragus racemosus</em></td>
<td>Large carrotseed grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Urochloa mosambicensis</em></td>
<td>Bushveld herringbone grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Urochloa panicoides</em></td>
<td>Herringbone grass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WEEDS VARIABLY CONTROLLED BY METOLACHLOR 800 EC:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Amaranthus hybridus</em></td>
<td>Common pigweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amaranthus spinosus</em></td>
<td>Thorny pigweed</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amaranthus thunbergii</em></td>
<td>Red pigweed</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chenopodium carinatum</em></td>
<td>Green goosefoot</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cleome monophylla</em></td>
<td>Spindlepod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Commelina benghalensis</em></td>
<td>Wandering Jew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyperus esculentus</em></td>
<td>Yellow nutsedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Datura ferox</em></td>
<td>Large thorn apple</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Datura stramonium</em></td>
<td>Thorn apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Galinsoga parviflora</em></td>
<td>Gallant soldier</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Nicandra physaloides</em></td>
<td>Apple of Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Portulaca oleracea</em></td>
<td>Purslane</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

- To increase the spectrum of broadleaf weeds controlled, it is recommended that either tank mixtures or follow-up applications of standard registered broadleaf herbicides are used, in accordance with the manufacturer’s label recommendations.
- The registration holder does not accept any liability in respect of the control of unlisted weeds.
- The control of weeds mentioned is dependent upon environmental conditions.
- Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) will not be controlled at lower rates, thus, where a dosage choice is given, use the higher rate.
- The pre-emergence control of *Cyperus esculentus* is dependent on the following:
  - a thorough and deep ploughing immediately before planting into a firm and fine seedbed,
  - **METOLACHLOR 800** must be applied within 2 days after planting,
  - sufficient continual soaking rain or irrigation (at least 15 mm on light soils and 25 mm on heavy soils) must fall with 7 days of spraying to leach the herbicide into the germination zone.