

Grenslyn 915 S

Reg. No.: L 10088 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947



An emulsifiable concentrate herbicide with safener for pre-emergence control of annual grasses and also Yellow nutsedge under certain conditions in crops as indicated.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

S-metolachlor (chloro-acetanilide) 915 g/l

GROUP

15

HERBICIDE



WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

- Causes mild skin irritation.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- Harmful if inhaled.
- Very toxic to aquatic life.
- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- Avoid breathing dust, fumes, mist, gas, vapours or spray.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Do not touch eyes.
- Avoid release into the environment.
- Wear impervious rubber gloves and boots, protective clothing, and chemical safety goggles.

Registration holder: Green Island Investments (Pty) Ltd.

Co. Reg. No.: 2013/043963/07

P.O. Box 1822, Heidelberg 1438, South Africa

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24 HR EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Griffon Poison Information Centre: +27 82 446 8946

24 Hr Transport / Spill emergency no:

(Hazcall24) +27 86 044 4411 (Typhoon Plant Protection)

Distributed by: Typhoon Plant Protection (Pty) Ltd.

Co. Reg. No.: 1998/006156/07, C/O Farm Vlakfontein
Corner of the R23 Benoni Road & R550 Nigel Road
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Net Volume:

ℓ

Expiry Date:

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

U.N. No. 3082

 **Typhoon**
PLANT PROTECTION



READ LABEL IN DETAIL BEFORE OPENING THE CONTAINER. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE ENCLOSED LEAFLET.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

WARNINGS:

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

- Causes skin irritation.
 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 - Causes serious eye damage.
 - Harmful if inhaled.
 - Very toxic to aquatic life.
 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
-
- Handle with care.
 - Harmful if swallowed.
 - May cause eye and skin irritation. May cause skin sensitization.
 - Toxic to fish.
 - Flammable.
 - Keep under lock and key in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.
 - Keep away from food, feeds, seed, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals.
 - Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
 - **In case of poisoning call a doctor and make this label available to him/her.**
 - **Re-entry: Do not** enter treated field within 1 day after application unless wearing protective clothing.

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 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 against the remedy concerned, as well as 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 humans, animals 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:

- Avoid breathing dust, fumes, mists, gas, vapours, or spray. (Respiratory sensitization).
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling. **Do not** touch eyes
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Avoid release to 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 INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- **IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
- Continue rinsing.
- Get medical help.
- If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
- Collect spillage.
- Dispose of content/container to suitable landfill in accordance with local regulations.

- **Do not** eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing or applying the product or before washing hands and face and change of clothing.
- Prevent drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment or to nearby water sources.
- Thoroughly clean spraying equipment directly after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate food, grazing, boreholes, rivers or dams.
- **TRIPLE RINSE** empty containers in the following manner: Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow draining 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 a third of that of the container.
Add the rinsing to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner.
- Destroy the 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:

Irritation effects on skin and mucous membranes are the most common reactions. May cause irritation to the eyes. Allergic skin reaction may occur. May cause skin sensitization. Ingestion of large amounts can cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal distress and diarrhoea.

Relevant hazardous components	
S-Metolachlor	915 g/l
Benoxacor	< 5 %
Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonate	<10 %

FIRST AID TREATMENT:

- **Skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods immediately (e.g. watch bands and belts). Wash skin gently and thoroughly with non-abrasive soap and large amounts of water. Seek medical attention if necessary.
- **Eye contact:** Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of gently flowing cold water or normal saline solution, for approximately 15 to 20 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
- **Inhalation:** Immediately remove source of contamination or move the person to fresh air. Perform artificial respiration if necessary. Only qualified medical personnel should administer oxygen. Keep person calm and reassured. **Seek medical attention immediately.**
- **Ingestion:** Have patient rinse mouth thoroughly with clean water. **Do not induce vomiting, due to the aromatic solvent. Obtain medical advice immediately.** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Treat respiratory difficulty with artificial respiration and oxygen. Only qualified medical personnel should administer oxygen or gastric lavage.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Keep patient under observation. Perform gastric lavage and catharsis if the patient is not unconscious. If less than 10 mg per kg body weight, was ingested, administer 30 to 60 g activated charcoal in 150 to 300 ml water.

RESISTANCE WARNING:

Grensllyn 915 S is a **group code K3 herbicide**. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Grensllyn 915 S** and 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 **Grensllyn 915 S** 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.

USAGE RESTRICTIONS:

GRENSLYN 915 S may damage maize and sweet corn

- **Do not apply Grensllyn 915 S** to inbred parent plants of maize hybrids nor onto experimental or newly released maize cultivars, without referring to the registration holder or seed supplier before application.
- **Do not apply Grensllyn 915 S** to poorly drained soils or soils with a compaction layer, as waterlogging and herbicide injury may occur.
- 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 %), as well as flood irrigation can reduce weed control performance.

RESTRICTIONS IN DRY BEANS:

- Dry beans on fields where monoculture is practiced and soil borne diseases are prevalent, also dry beans and sunflowers on shallow, sandy, waterlogged soils with an impermeable clay layer at less than 100 cm depth. **Grenslyn 915 S** damage to dry beans is sometimes associated with hot, dry weather and a plough-sole in the soil.
- When **Grenslyn 915 S** 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.
- Use restrictions for any herbicides used in combination with **Grenslyn 915 S** must be adhered to.

IMPORTANT:

Where other herbicides are used in combination with **Grenslyn 915 S** the use restrictions as given on the labels of the herbicides concerned, must be adhered to.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY Grenslyn 915 S

The following weed species are normally controlled by a pre-emergence application at the dosage rates indicated in this label: (*Botanical Name and Common Name*)

<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>	Sweet signal grass	<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	Sweet buffalo grass
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather-top Chloris	<i>Pseudobrachiaria deflexa</i>	False signal grass
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Crowfoot	<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Red bristle grass
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crabfinger-grass	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Bur bristle grass
<i>Digitaria nuda</i>	Naked Crabfinger grass	<i>Tragus berteronianus</i>	Small carrotseed grass
<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	Barnyard grass	<i>Tragus racemosus</i>	Large carrotseed grass
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Bushveld herringbone grass
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Common buffalo grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass
WEEDS VARIABLY CONTROLLED BY Grenslyn 915 S (<i>Botanical Name and Common Name</i>)			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Common pigweed	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nutsedge
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Thorny pigweed	<i>Datura ferox</i>	Large thorn apple
<i>Amaranthus thunbergii</i>	Red pigweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn apple
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	Green goosefoot	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Spindlepod	<i>Nicandra physaloides</i>	Apple of Peru
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Wandering Jew	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane

IMPORTANT:

Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)

The control of *C. esculentus* can be improved provided the following conditions are met:

- a) Thorough ploughing with a mouldboard plough should immediately precede planting.
- b) A relatively fine, even and firm seedbed is prepared.
- c) Herbicide application is followed by at least 10 to 20 mm of soft penetrating rain (or irrigation) to leach the herbicide into the soil prior to the emergence of *C. esculentus* (normally 7 to 10 days after ploughing). These conditions are more likely to occur during the latter half of the planting season (November). More rain is required on heavier soils to obtain good results. This is the reason for the very poor control sometimes obtained on turf soils.
- d) Rainfall following herbicide application but before emergence of *C. esculentus* is necessary for optimum *C. esculentus* control. For this reason application of **Grensllyn 915 S** should be performed at or immediately after planting into moist soil.
- e) When planting into dry soil (insufficient moisture for *C. esculentus* germination) application of **Grensllyn 915 S** should be timed as close as possible to, but definitely before the first rains.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: (Use only as directed).

Compatibility:

- **Grensllyn 915 S** can be used in tank mixtures with **Paraquat 200 SL** (L10180), **Combi 600 SC** (L 10475), **Atriasyn 500 SC** (L10074) and **Meso 480 SC** (L10449).
- If tank mixtures are used with other products, small quantities of the products in the correct ratio should be mixed with the appropriate quantity of water to determine compatibility.
- Water quality and formulation of other products may influence compatibility.
- The compatibility of **Grensllyn 915 S** may be influenced by several factors. As these factors may vary, a physical compatibility test must always be performed before such a tank mixture is sprayed.
- When **Grensllyn 915 S** is used in conjunction with any other agricultural remedy, all **WARNINGS**, **PRECAUTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** mentioned on that label, must be adhered to.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

- Shake container well before use. Close container after use.
- Half fill the spray tank with clean water; add the required amount of **Grensllyn 915 S** while maintaining agitation. Complete the filling operation.
- When mixing **Grensllyn 915 S** with other herbicides, use the following procedure:
 - a) fill the spray tank three quarters with clean water. Add the required amount of complementary herbicide to the water, agitating continuously,
 - b) continue filling the spray tank with water and add the required amount of **Grensllyn 915 S** just before the tank is filled to its full capacity.
- Ensure thorough agitation of the mixture in the tank during mixing and spraying.
- Spray mixtures must be sprayed out immediately and not allowed to stand in the spray tank overnight.
- Thoroughly flush spraying equipment at the end of the spraying operation.

Application recommendation:

- Use accurately calibrated equipment with properly arranged suitable nozzles and an efficient agitation mechanism.
- Prepare a fine, even and firm seedbed free of weeds, trash and clods.
- Apply **Grensllyn 915 S** or its tank mixtures preferably at planting or immediately after planting, but not later than 3 days after planting. Use 200 litres spray mixture per hectare for overall ground application, and 30 to 40 litres per hectare for aerial application.
- **Grensllyn 915 S** can also be shallowly incorporated early in the season to improve reliability of weed control.
- **10 to 20 mm rain within 7 to 10 days after application is necessary for good results.**
- Under dry conditions, weed seedlings may emerge. These are usually stunted and can be controlled with a shallow cultivation, which also mixes the herbicide with the top 10 to 20 mm of soil.
- If soil crusting becomes a problem, rotary harrow in the same direction that the rows are planted, to assist crop germination.
- Harrowing after application may reduce weed control if untreated soil is thrown into deep planter furrows.
- **Grensllyn 915 S** has no post-emergence activity and can be applied post-emergence to the crop after a cultivation, when no weeds are present.
- Ensure that sufficient fertilizer is placed near the seed at planting, to promote vigorous seedling growth.

Aerial Application:

Aerial application of **Grensllyn 915 S** 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). 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:

- **Flying height:** The height of the spray boom should be maintained at 3 to 4 metres above the target. **Do not** spray when aircraft is in a climb, at the top of, or during a dive, or when banking.
- Use suitable **atomising equipment** (hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomisers) that will produce the desired droplet size and coverage, but which will ensure the minimum loss of product either through endodrift (within target field) or exodrift (outside target field). The spraying system must produce a droplet spectrum with the lowest possible Relative Span.
- All nozzles/atomisers should be positioned 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.
- Aerial application of this product must not be done under turbulent, unstable conditions during the heat of the day when rising thermals and downdraughts occur.
- 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 the movement of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.
- Ensure that the aerial spray operator knows exactly which fields to spray.

Obtain assurance from the aerial spray operator that the above requirements will be met, and that relevant data will be compiled in a spray log and kept for future reference.

Pre-emergence aerial application:

- **Volume:** A spray mixture volume of 30 to 40 litres per hectare 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.
- **Droplet coverage:** Droplet coverage of 20 to 30 droplets per cm² must be recovered at the target area.
- **Droplet size:** A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 350 to 400 micron is recommended. Limit the production of fine droplets less than 150 micron (high drift & evaporation potential) to a minimum.

APPLICATION RATES

A. MAIZE

1.1 Pre-emergence of the crop and the weeds:

- Application to be performed at planting or not later than three (3) days after planting (use the correct rates for different row and band widths).
- It can also be applied post-emergence of the crop but after cultivation i.e., pre-emergence of the weeds. **Grensllyn 915 S** alone does not control broadleaf weeds sufficiently and tank mixtures with **Atrasién 500 SC** or **Combi 600 SC** are recommended (in maize only) (**Table 1.1**).
- Where deep germinating broadleaf weeds such as *Datura* spp., *Xanthium* spp., *Tribulus*, *Commelina* and *Cucumis* are present; a post-emergence application is more effective (refer **Tables 1.2 & 1.3**).

Table 1.1: Broad-spectrum pre-emergence weed control with **Grensllyn 915 S** and **Atrasién 500 SC** or **Combi 600 SC** tank mixtures.

SOIL TYPE	% CLAY	Grensllyn 915 S ℓ/ha	Atrasién 500 SC ℓ/ha	Combi 600 SC ℓ/ha
Sand	0 to 10	0.6 to 0.8	1.6 to 2.0	1.3 to 1.7
Loamy sand / sandy loam	11 to 20	0.7 to 0.9	2.0 to 2.5	1.7 to 2.1
Sandy clay loam	21 to 30	0.9 to 1.0	2.5 to 3.0	2.1 to 2.5
Sandy clay loam / sandy clay	31 to 40	1.0 to 1.2	3.0 to 4.0	2.5 to 3.3
Sandy clay / turf	41 to 50	1.2 to 1.4	4.0 to 5.0	3.3 to 4.0

NOTE

- When short soil persistence is required in view of follow-up crops, use only 2.0 litres per hectare of **Atrasién 500 SC** or **Combi 600 SC** on all soil types, except soils in the North West Province and North-west Free State with 0 to 10 % clay and less than 1 % organic matter, where 1.5 litres per hectare **Atrasién 500 SC** or **Combi 600 SC** should not be exceeded.

1.2: Early post-emergence application of Genslyn 915 S plus Combi 600 SC, after a pre-emergence application of Genslyn 915 S:

Table 1.2: Genslyn 915 S applied pre-emergence followed by Kaplyn 960 EC plus Combi 600 SC early post-emergence.

SOIL TYPE	% CLAY	Genslyn 915 S ℓ/ha	Kaplyn 960 EC ℓ/ha	PLUS	Terbusien Super 600 SC ℓ/ha
Sand	0 to 10	0.4 to 0.5	0.3	+	1.9
Loamy sand / sandy loam	11 to 20	0.5 to 0.7	0.3	+	2.3
Sandy clay loam	21 to 30	0.7 to 0.8	0.35	+	2.7
Sandy clay loam / sandy clay	31 to 40	0.8 to 0.9	0.35 to 0.5	+	2.7 to 4.0
Sandy clay / turf	41 to 50	0.9 to 1.0	0.35 to 0.5	+	2.7 to 4.0

1.3: Early post-emergence application of Combi 600 SC plus Amine 480 SL, after a pre-emergence application of Genslyn 915 S:

Table 1.3: Genslyn 915 S applied pre-emergence followed by Combi 600 SC plus 2,4-D Amine 480 SL early post-emergence.

SOIL TYPE	% CLAY	Genslyn 915 S ℓ/ha	Combi 600 SC PLUS 2,4-D Amine 480 SL ℓ/ha
Sand	0 to 10	0.5 to 0.7	Recommendation for all soil types: 1.25 ℓ Combi 600 SC PLUS 0.75 ℓ 2,4-D Amine 480 SL OR 1.7 ℓ Combi 600 SC PLUS 0.5 ℓ 2,4-D Amine 480 SL
Loamy sand / sandy loam	11 to 20	0.7 to 0.9	
Sandy clay loam	21 to 30	0.9 to 1.0	
Sandy clay loam / sandy clay	31 to 40	1.0 to 1.2	
Sandy clay / turf	41 to 50	1.2 to 1.4	

NOTES ON TABLES 1.1–1.3

- Use the higher application rates of **Genslyn 915 S** for improved control of *Cyperus esculentus* (Yellow nutsedge), or for improved control of heavy infestations of *Digitaria sanguinalis* (Crabfinger-grass), or where **Genslyn 915 S** is pre-plant incorporated, or where organic matter in the soil exceeds 1.0 %.
- Apply **Kaplyn 960 EC + Combi 600 SC (Table 1.2)** early post-emergence after the first cultivation.
- Early post-emergence treatments give more effective broadleaf weed control on soils with > 30 % clay content (**Tables 1.2 & 1.3**).
- Under adverse weather conditions or with poor initial control on soils with 31 to 40 % and 41 to 50 % clay the application rates of **Combi 600 SC** in **Table 1.2** can be increased to 4.0 and 5.0 litres per hectare respectively.

- If triazine sensitive crops such as groundnuts, dry beans, soybeans, sunflowers, wheat, vegetables, cotton and tobacco are planted as follow-up crops, the application rates of **Atrasien 500 SC** and **Combi 600 SC** (**Tables 1.1 & 1.2**) should not exceed 2.0 litres per hectare. These low rates may still damage follow-up crops on the very sandy soils of the North-west Free State and North West Province or on calcareous soils and weed control may not always be satisfactory. The recommendations in **Table 1.3** 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 1.2** is preferred.
- If longer residual broadleaf weed control is required the higher rates of **Atrasien 500 SC** and **Combi 600 SC** (**Table 1.1**) should be used.
- Only use the recommendations in **Table 1.3** for weed control in sweetcorn.
- Use a suitable penetrant with all post-emergence applications with the exception of mixtures containing **2,4-D Amine 480 SL**.
- Consult **Atrasien 500 SC**, **Combi 600 SC** and **2,4-D Amine 480 SL** labels for more particulars.

1.4 Low application rates of Genslyn 915 S:

Low application rates of **Genslyn 915 S** can successfully be used in the North-western Free State and North West Province in tank mixture with **Combi 600 SC**.

Table 1.4: Genslyn 915 S applied in tank mixture with **Combi 600 SC** in the North-western Free State and North West Province.

SOIL TYPE	% CLAY	Genslyn 915 S ℓ/ha	PLUS	Combi 600 SC ℓ/ha
Sand	0 to 10	0.4	+	1.8
Loamy sand / sandy loam	11 to 20	0.45	+	2.0
Sandy clay loam	21 to 30	0.5	+	2.3

NOTE

- To avoid carry-over to sensitive follow-up crops, if needed, the **Combi 600 SC** rate on all soil types should not exceed 2.0 litres per hectare.
- These low application rates will not be very dependable against high grass populations and have a short residual effect.

1.5 Improved initial broadleaf control of Genslyn 915 S:

Apply the **Genslyn 915 S** rates as recommended in **Table 1.1**, but split the **Combi 600 SC** recommendation and apply 33 % initially pre-emergence with **Genslyn 915 S** and the balance early post-emergence. It will be advantageous to split the higher application rate of **Combi 600 SC** in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.5: Grenslyn 915 S applied in tank mixture with **Combi 600 SC** in the North-western Free State and North West Province.

SOIL TYPE	% CLAY	Grenslyn 915 S ℓ/ha	PLUS	Combi 600 SC ℓ/ha
Sand	0 to 10	0.4	+	1.8
Loamy sand / sandy loam	11 to 20	0.45	+	2.0
Sandy clay loam	21 to 30	0.5	+	2.3

NOTE

- To avoid carry-over to sensitive follow-up crops, if needed, the **Combi 600 SC** rate on all soil types should not exceed 2.0 litres per hectare.
- These low application rates will not be very dependable against high grass populations and have a short residual effect.

1.6. Pre-emergence application of GRENSLYN 915 S plus MESO 480 SC plus COMBI 600 SC in maize:

NOTES

Follow this pre-emergence application after approximately 35 to 42 days with a post-emergence application of registered mixtures of **MESO 480 SC** plus Acetanalides (**KAPLYN 960 EC**) plus **Combi 600 SC** plus **ASTRAND**, as instructed on the relevant labels.

Control of Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*): The dosage rates of **Grenslyn 915 S** plus **MESO 480 SC** as indicated below, may provide insufficient control of Yellow nutsedge.

Refer to the **MESO 480 SC** and **Combi 600 SC** labels for a list of additional weeds controlled by these products, as well as for **USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

Table 1.7a:

Grensllyn 915 S 570 to 650 ml/ha		PLUS MESO 480 SC 210 ml/ha	PLUS Combi 600 SC 800 ml/ha
WEEDS CONTROLLED (<i>Botanical Name and Common Name</i>)			
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Upright starbur	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Weeping love grass
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Common pigweed	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Kenaf
<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>	Sweet signal grass	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Bladder weed
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot	<i>Nicandra physaloides</i>	Apple-of-Peru
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	Green goosefoot	<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	Sweet buffalo grass
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Spindlepod	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Wild gooseberry
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> *	Benghal wandering Jew	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate knotweed
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab fingergrass	<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Red bristle grass
<i>Datura ferox</i>	Large thorn apple	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Tall Khaki weed
<i>Echinocloa colona</i>	Marsh grass	<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i>	-
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass		

* Only at highest recommended dosage rate.

Table 1.7b:

Grensllyn 915 S 570 to 650 ml/ha		PLUS MESO 480 SC 260 ml/ha	PLUS Combi 600 SC 800 ml/ha
WEEDS CONTROLLED (<i>Botanical Name and Common Name</i>)			
Above-mentioned plus:			
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur

GROUNDNUTS, DRY BEANS, SUNFLOWERS, SOYBEANS AND LUPINS

Table 2: Grensllyn 915 S recommendations for use in broadleaf crops.

SOIL TYPE	% CLAY	Grensllyn 915 S l/ha
Sand / loamy sand / sandy loam	0 to 20	0.5 to 0.7
Sandy clay loam	21 to 30	1.0
Sandy clay loam / sandy clay	> 30 %	1.3

NOTE: The higher application rates of **Grensllyn 915 S** are recommended for control of Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) and Crabfinger-grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) and also on soils with > 1.0 % organic matter.

POTATOES

Pre-emergence in respect of weeds:

Apply 1.3 litres per hectare, under dry land conditions, pre-emergence to potatoes and weeds, after the first summer rains.

Early post-emergence in respect of weeds:

Grensllyn 915 S is a pre-emergence herbicide. However, for early post weed emergence apply 1.3 litres per hectare under dry land conditions, after the first summer rains in a tank mixture with with **Paraquat 200 SL** at 1 to 2 litres per hectare.

Grensllyn 915 S / Paraquat 200 SL mixtures **must not** be applied after 10 % potato emergence.

A rate of 1.0 litres per hectare **Grensllyn 915 S** can be applied under irrigation.

Grensllyn 915 S can also be applied post-emergence to the potatoes after ridging.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY Grensllyn 915 S (Botanical Name and Common Name)			
<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i>	Sweet signal grass	<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	Sweet buffalo grass
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather-top Chloris	<i>Pseudobrachiaria deflexa</i>	False signal grass
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Crowfoot	<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Red bristle grass
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crabfinger-grass	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Bur bristle grass
<i>Digitaria nuda</i>	Naked crabfinger grass	<i>Tragus berteronianus</i>	Small carrotseed grass
<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	Barnyard grass	<i>Tragus racemosus</i>	Large carrotseed grass
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Bushveld herringbone grass
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Common buffalo grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass

WEEDS VARIABLY CONTROLLED BY Grensllyn 915 S (Botanical Name and Common Name)			
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Common pigweed	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nutsedge
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Thorny pigweed	<i>Datura ferox</i>	Large thorn apple
<i>Amaranthus thunbergii</i>	Red pigweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn apple
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	Green goosefoot	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier
<i>Cleome monophylla</i>	Spindlepod	<i>Nicandra physaloides</i>	Apple of Peru
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Wandering Jew	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane

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KAPLYN 960 EC (L9971) Green Island Investments (Pty) Ltd.