

Metolla 960 EC

South Africa Reg. No: L 10127 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947



An emulsifiable concentrate herbicide for the pre-emergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in various crops as indicated, sugar cane, potatoes as well as early post-emergence in maize and after transplant in tobacco.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Metolachlor/metolachloor (α -Chloroacetamides) 960 g/l

GROUP

15

HERBICIDE



WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

- May be harmful if swallowed.
- May be harmful in contact with skin.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- Toxic if inhaled.
- May cause respiratory irritation.
- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Avoid breathing mist, vapours and spray.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid release into the environment.

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

Brakpan District, Heidelberg 1438, Gauteng, South Africa

Tel: 078 737 9236

Net Volume:

ℓ

Expiry Date:

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

U.N. No. 2902

 **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:

- May be harmful if swallowed.
 - May be harmful in contact with skin.
 - Causes skin irritation.
 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 - Causes serious eye damage.
 - Toxic if inhaled.
 - May cause respiratory irritation.
 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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- 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:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- Avoid breathing mists, vapours or spray.
 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 - Avoid release into the environment.
 - Wear impervious rubber gloves and boots, protective clothing and chemical safety goggles.
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- 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.

Related ingredients:

Substance name (IUPAC)	CAS - No.	Concentration % By weight
	EC - No.	
Metolachlor r	51218-45-2	90%
Calcium dodecylbenzene sulphonate	90194-26-6	1-5%
	290-635-1	
Solvent Oil A100	78-83-1	1-5%

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:

METOLLA 960 EC is a **Group code 15 herbicide**. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **METOLLA 960 EC** and any other **Group code 15 herbicides**. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **METOLLA 960 EC** or any other **Group code 15 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 **METOLLA 960 EC** on experimental or newly released cultivars/varieties without first consulting your supplier or the seed company concerned.
- **Do not** use **METOLLA 960 EC** on poorly drained soils or soils with a compaction layer, as under these conditions waterlogging can occur and the herbicide may cause crop injury.
- **Do not** apply **METOLLA 960 EC** 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.
- Optimum weed control is obtained on a fine even seedbed, free of clods, trash and weeds. **METOLLA 960 EC** will also give weed control in stubble mulch or minimum tillage situations.
- **METOLLA 960 EC** may damage the following crops under the condition 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 1 metre depth. **METOLLA 960 EC** damage to dry beans is sometimes associated with hot, dry weather and a plough-sole in the soil.
- When **METOLLA 960 EC** is applied to dry beans or grain sorghum the seed must be treated with effective fungicides to control seedling diseases such as *Pythium* spp, *Rhizoctonia* spp etc.
- If **METOLLA 960 EC** 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 **METOLLA 960 EC**.
- Only apply **METOLLA 960 EC** using an accurate and safe application technique.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use only as directed.

Compatibility:

- Consult the labels of the products with which **METOLLA 960 EC** will be used. However, since it is not possible for Green Island Investments (Pty) Ltd. to test all possible combinations, the onus lies with the user to carry out a compatibility test in the event of any uncertainty.
- When **METOLLA 960 EC** 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 **METOLLA 960 EC**.
- **METOLLA 960 EC** is compatible with **PARAQUAT** (Reg. no.: L10180), **AMINE 480 SL** (Reg. no.: L 0000) and most pyrethroid insecticides.

Mixing Instructions:

- Half-fill the spray tank with suitable water, then add the required amount of **METOLLA 960 EC** 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 **METOLLA 960 EC** 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 **METOLLA 960 EC** 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 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.
- **METOLLA 960 EC** 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 **METOLLA 960 EC** 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 cm² must be recovered at the target area, when applied **pre-emergence** and 35 to 45 droplets per cm² 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.

- 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

POTATOES

I. Pre-emergence of weeds:

- At pre-emergence of potatoes and weeds under dry land conditions, apply 1,9 litre **METOLLA 960 EC** per hectare after the first summer rains.

II. Early post-emergence of weeds under dry land conditions:

- **METOLLA 960 EC** 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 1,9 litres **METOLLA 960 EC** plus 1 to 2 litres **PARAQUAT** per hectare.
- The **METOLLA 960 EC** / **PARAQUAT** mixture must not be applied after 10 % potato emergence.

III. Early post-emergence of weeds under irrigation:

- **METOLLA 960 EC** is a pre-emergence herbicide.
- However, for early post-emergence of weeds in potato field under irrigation, apply 1,5 litres **METOLLA 960 EC** per hectare.

METOLLA 960 EC can also be applied post-emergence to the potatoes after ridging.

GROUNDNUTS, DRY BEANS, SUNFLOWERS, SOY BEANS AND LUPINS

I. Pre-emergence of weeds and crop:

TABLE 1: Dosage rates for METOLLA 960 EC for use in broadleaf crops:

% CLAY:	METOLLA 960 EC:
0 – 10 %	0,8 – 0,9 l/ha
11 – 20 %	0,9 – 1,2 l/ha
21 – 30 %	1,2 – 1,5 l/ha
> 30 %	1,5 – 2,0 l/ha

NOTES ON TABLE 1:

- Apply to a well prepared seedbed after planting but before crop and weed emergence.
- The higher application rates of **METOLLA 960 EC** are recommended for control of yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) and crabfinger-grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) and also on soils with > 1,0 % organic matter.

SUGAR CANE

I. Pre-emergence of weeds:

TABLE 2: Dosage rates for METOLLA 960 EC applied pre-emergence of weeds or in a tank mixture with either PARAQUAT and for follow-up application with AMINE 480 SL Amine for broad spectrum weed control:

CONDITIONS:	METOLLA 960 EC DOSAGE RATE:
a) Apply the higher rates, when the clay content is > 35 %, to improve control of <i>Panicum maximum</i> and <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> , and for longer residual control.	1,5 – 2,4 ℓ/ha
b) > 35 % clay and > 1 % organic matter	3,0 ℓ/ha
If weeds have started to emerge:	a) or b) PLUS 1,5 ℓ PARAQUAT /ha
For improved broadleaf control:	a) or b) Use the low rate on light to medium soils. Use the high rate on medium to heavy soils.
Pre-emergence application followed by post-emergence application with:	a) or b) followed by AMINE 480 SL

Refer to the labels of the mentioned products for full particulars.

II. Post-emergence of weeds:

TABLE 3: Dosage rates for **METOLLA 960 EC** applied **post-emergence** in a tank mixture with herbicides with **post-emergence activity**:

METOLLA 960 EC DOSAGE RATE:	TANK MIXTURES AND DOSAGE RATES:	COMMENTS:
METOLLA 960 EC As for pre-emergence Refer to TABLE 3 for dosage rates applicable.	PLUS 2 to 3 ℓ AMETRYN 500 SC /ha PLUS 1,5 ℓ PARAQUAT /ha	PARAQUAT can only be applied up to the 3 leaf stage of sugar cane. Do not use any surfactant.
METOLLA 960 EC As for pre-emergence Refer to TABLE 3 for dosage rates applicable.	PLUS 6 ℓ AMETRYN 500 SC /ha PLUS 0,2 % suitable non-ionic surfactant	Apply as an overall application up to the 5 leaf stage of sugar cane. Thereafter, direct the application between the cane rows, onto the target plants. <i>Panicum maximum</i> control with this treatment may be variable.
METOLLA 960 EC As for pre-emergence Refer to TABLE 3 for dosage rates applicable.	PLUS 3 ℓ AMINE 480 SL /ha PLUS 0,2 % suitable non-ionic surfactant	Direct the application between the cane rows, especially after the 5 leaf stage. <i>Panicum maximum</i> control with this treatment may be variable.
METOLLA 960 EC As for pre-emergence Refer to TABLE 3 for dosage rates applicable.	PLUS 2 to 2,5 ℓ DIURON 800 SC /ha PLUS 1,5 ℓ PARAQUAT /ha	PARAQUAT can only be applied up to the 3 leaf stage of the sugar cane. Do not use any surfactant. Use the higher rate of DIURON 800 SC to improve residual control.
METOLLA 960 EC As for pre-emergence Refer to TABLE 3 for dosage rates applicable.	PLUS 2 ℓ METRIBUZIN 480 SC /ha PLUS 1,5 ℓ PARAQUAT /ha	PARAQUAT can only be applied up to the 3 leaf stage of the sugar cane. Do not use any surfactant. Do not apply METRIBUZIN 480 SC on soils with a clay content lower than 6 %.

MAIZE

I. METOLLA 960 EC post-emergence after METOLLA 840 EC pre-emergence:

Apply **METOLLA 960 EC** as a post-emergence application after a pre-emergence application with **METOLLA 840 EC** (Reg. no.: L 10142).

TABLE 4: Dosage rates for **METOLLA 840 EC** applied pre-emergence followed by a tank mixture of **METOLLA 960 EC** plus **COMBI 600 SC** applied post-emergence of maize plants.

% CLAY:	METOLLA 840 EC:	FOLLOWED BY	METOLLA 960 EC:	PLUS	COMBI 600 SC:
0 - 10 %	0,55 - 0,65 l/ha		0,45 - 0,55 l/ha		1,8 l/ha
11 - 20 %	0,9 - 1,1 l/ha		0,4 l/ha		2,1 l/ha
21 - 30 %	1,1 - 1,4 l/ha		0,5 l/ha		2,5 l/ha
31 - 40 %	1,3 - 1,6 l/ha		0,5 - 0,7 l/ha		2,5 l/ha
41 - 50 %	1,4 - 1,75 l/ha		0,5 - 0,7 l/ha		2,5 l/ha

Notes on TABLE 4:

- Use the higher application rates of **METOLLA 840 EC** for improved control of *Cyperus esculentus* (yellow nutsedge), or for improved control of heavy infestations of *Digitaria sanguinalis* (crabfinger-grass), or where **METOLLA 840 EC** is pre-plant incorporated, or where organic matter in the soil exceeds 1,0 %.
- Apply **METOLLA 960 EC** plus **COMBI 600 SC** early post-emergence after the first cultivation.
- Early post-emergence treatments give more effective broadleaf weed control on soils with less than 30 % clay.
- 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** can be increased to 3,3 and 4,2 litre per hectare respectively.
- 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 **ATRASIEN 500 SC** (Reg. no.: L10074) and **COMBI 600 SC** should not exceed 2,0 and 1,7 litre per hectare respectively. These low rates may still damage follow-up crops on the very sandy soils of the North-western Free State or on calcareous soils and weed control may not always be satisfactory.
- If heavy rain occurs on light, sandy soils (< 15 % clay and < 0,5 % organic matter) poor weed control may result and a split application is preferred.
- Use a suitable penetrant with all post-emergence applications, with the exception of mixtures containing **Amine 480 SL** (Reg. no.: L 0000).
- Always refer to the labels of products used with **METOLLA 960 EC** in tank mixtures and/or products used in follow-up applications for full particulars and use restrictions.

II. METOLLA 960 EC plus COMBI 600 SC preceded by EPTC:

Apply **EPTC** at normal recommended rates on soils up to 30 % clay and follow up early post-emergence with a tank mixture containing **METOLLA 960 EC** plus **COMBI 600 SC**.

TABLE 5: Dosage rates for METOLLA 960 EC plus COMBI 600 SC applied early post-emergence as a tank mixture after initial application of EPTC:

% CLAY:	METOLLA 840 EC:	FOLLOWED BY	METOLLA 960 EC:	PLUS	COMBI 600 SC:
0 – 10 %	Refer to the EPTC label for dosage rate applicable		0,9 l/ha		1,8 l/ha
11 – 20 %	Refer to the EPTC label for dosage rate applicable		1,2 l/ha		2,1 l/ha
21 – 30 %	Refer to the EPTC label for dosage rate applicable		1,4 l/ha		2,5 l/ha
> 31 %	Not recommended		-		-

GRAIN AND FORAGE SORGHUM

METOLLA 960 EC can be used in sorghum provided the seed has been pre-treated, as prescribed, with a suitable, registered seed treatment to prevent phytotoxicity by **METOLLA 960 EC**.

TABLE 6: Dosage rates for METOLLA 960 EC applied pre-emergence in sorghum after sorghum seed has been treated with the appropriate seed treatment.

% CLAY:	METOLLA 960 EC:
0 - 20 %	Not recommended
21 - 30 %	1,2 l/ha
31 – 40 %	1,4 l/ha
> 40 %	1,4 – 2,0 l/ha

NOTES:

- An application rate of 2 litres per hectare is recommended on turf soils for improved control of sweet signal grass and yellow nutsedge.
- Prevent the formation of a soil crust through a shallow cultivation as soon as possible.
- Very wet conditions during the first 4 to 6 weeks after **METOLLA 960 EC** application may damage the sorghum, but it is normally outgrown.
- The presence of seedling diseases may result in **METOLLA 960 EC** damage to the sorghum.
- Post-emergence applications of **ATRASIEN 500 SC** can be applied in a tank mixture with **AMINE 480 SL** for broad leaf control in sorghum. Refer to **ATRASIEN 500 SC** labels for full particulars and use restrictions.

TOBACCO

(Summer rainfall region only)

- Apply **METOLLA 960 EC** within 3 days after transplanting while the plants are still wilted.
- When the tobacco is turgid the spray must be directed to prevent it from entering the funnel where the growing point may be damaged.
- If actively growing leaves are sprayed, scorching may occur.
- If **METOLLA 960 EC** is sprayed on gravelly or soils with less than 10 % clay the spray should be directed at least 10 cm on both sides away from the plant row to prevent leaching to the root zone of the tobacco.
- **METOLLA 960 EC** can be activated by applying overhead irrigation of 10 to 15 mm within 2 to 3 days after application on soils with less than 35 % clay and 20 to 30 mm on soils with more than 35 % clay.

TABLE 7: Dosage rates for METOLLA 960 EC application in tobacco:

% CLAY:	METOLLA 960 EC:
0 - 10 %	0,77 ℓ/ha
11 - 20 %	1,08 ℓ/ha
21 – 35 %	1,5 ℓ/ha
> 35 %	2,15 ℓ/ha

NOTES:

- Only strong and healthy plants should be transplanted.
- Tobacco should be properly transplanted.
- Roots that are exposed to **METOLLA 960 EC** at application will result in adversely affected plants.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY METOLLA 960 EC:

<i>Bracharia eruciformis</i>	Sweet signal grass	<i>Pseudobrachiaria deflexa</i>	False signal grass
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather-top Chloris	<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Red bristle grass
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Crowfoot	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Bur bristle grass
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	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
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	Sweet buffalo grass		

WEEDS VARIABLY CONTROLLED BY METOLLA 960 EC:

<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

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,
 - **METOLLA 960 EC** 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.