PLANTER 710 SG

Reg. No. L 11653 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

A water soluble granular non-selective foliar, systemic post-emergence herbicide for the control of a wide range of annual and perennial grasses, broad-leaved weeds and certain woody perennials as listed in agricultural crops, including glyphosate tolerant corn and soybeans, non-crop and industrial areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Glyphosate (glycine)	710 g a.e.
(Glyphosate ammonium salt)	780 g/kg

GROUP G HERBICIDE

WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS: Harmful if swallowed | Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Registration holder: Green Island Investments (Pty) Ltd.
Co. Reg. No.: 2013/043963/07
P.O. Box 1822, Heidelberg 1438, South Africa
Tel: 078 737 9236

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 Mass/Volume: **10 kg**

Expiry Date:
Batch No:
Date of Manufacture:
U.N. No. 3077

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:
- Harmful if swallowed
- May be harmful in contact with skin
- Harmful if inhaled
- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The following withholding period should be adhered to between the last application and harvesting or grazing:	
Maize (Grazing)	28 days
Maize (Green mealies)	42 days
Soybean with glyphosate tolerant gene	14 days

- Handle with care.
- **Do not** mix, store or apply **PLANTER 710 SG** solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks, as a reaction will cause hydrogen gas to form, which is highly combustible.
- Store under lock and key in a cool, dry place, away from food, feeds, seed and fertilizers.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- **Re-entry: Do not** enter treated area until spray deposit has dried unless wearing protective clothing.
- In case of poisoning, take the patient immediately to a doctor and make this label available to him/her.
- **PLANTER 710 SG** is a highly active herbicide, which in small quantities, when used incorrectly, can cause serious damage to crop seedlings, deciduous fruit trees and grape vines during the budding and early season growth stages. Under the following conditions it can cause serious damage as far as 3 to 5 km from the nearest spray path of the aircraft: Cloudy weather with relative humidity above 80 % and low air movement of less than 5 km per hour. When such conditions prevail, aerial application should **NOT** be carried out where crop seedlings, deciduous fruit trees and grape vines in budding or early development stages are present within 5 km of the nearest spray path of the aircraft.

Aerial application: Notify all inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the area to be sprayed and issue the necessary warnings. **Do not** spray over or allow drift to contaminate water or adjacent areas.

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions, because the action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal soil, climatic and storage conditions, quality of dilution water, compatibility with other substances not indicated on the label and the occurrence of resistance of the pests against the remedy concerned, as well as the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder further more does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, the environment or harm to man or animal or for lack of performance of the remedy concerned, due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions, which could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- Wash body thoroughly after handling.
- **Do no**t eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
- Avoid release to the environment.

- Avoid eye and skin contact.
- Wear protective overalls, rubber gloves, gumboots and face shield when the concentrate is handled and during mixing.
- Prevent drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams or 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.
- Containers and packages must be completely emptied before being disposed of. Shake out thoroughly into the applicator and destroy the empty container thereafter in the described manner.
- Clean spraying equipment directly after use by rinsing with clean water and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, boreholes, rivers or dams.
- Containers/packages must be completely emptied before being disposed of in a safe way.
- **Do not** re-use the empty container/package for any other purpose.
- Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.
- Direct or spray drift contact by **PLANTER 710 SG** on to leaves and/or immature bark of desired plants can result in serious localised or translocated damage.
- Destroy the empty container by perforation and dispose of it in a safe manner.
- Never re-use the empty container for any other purpose.
- Prevent contamination of food, feed, drinking water and eating utensils.
- **Do not** add foliar fertilisers to **PLANTER 710 SG**.

Relevant substances:

Chemical Name	Concentration (%)
Glyphosate ammonium salt	78.1

FIRST AID TREATMENT:
Swallowed: Dilute the poison immediately with large amount of water or milk and remove by gastric lavage unless the victim is already vomiting.
Eyes: Wash eyes immediately with large amount of water, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains.
Inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep at rest. Obtain medical advice if at all worried.
Skin: Wash contaminated skin and clothes with plenty of water and soap
Antidote: Treat symptomatically.

RESISTANCE WARNING

PLANTER 710 SG is a group **code G** Herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **PLANTER 710 SG** and other group **code G** Herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these Herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **PLANTER 710 SG** or any other group **code G** 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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

- Inconsistent control of certain grass populations and other weeds such as *Lolium* species, *Phalaris* species, *Avena* species (reported known resistance), *Chenopodium* species (plants with waxy leaves), *Conyza bonariensis* (Flax-leaf fleabane), *Commelina benghalensis* (Benghal wandering Jew), *Ipomoea* species (natural resistance) occur, due to resistance against **Glyphosate**.
- Some populations might be resistant to products containing the aryloxyphenoxy propionates, cyclohexanediones and sulfonylureas, but might also have resistance against the **Glyphosate**-containing products, e.g., **PLANTER 710 SG**.
- Due to the fact that these resistance populations vary in size and localities and are difficult to ascertain, it is essential that each land must be inspected annually to identify possible resistance early.
- If the above-mentioned preventative measures are not strictly adhered to, the registration holder cannot be held responsible for the failure of **PLANTER 710 SG** to control resistant weeds.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use only as directed.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

NOTES

- Use of **PLANTER 710 SG** according to label instructions should result in normal development and growth of **Glyphosate** tolerant soybean or **Glyphosate** tolerant maize varieties. Various environmental conditions, agronomic practices and other diverse factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with this product, even when applications are done according to label specifications. In certain cases, these factors can result in unforeseen results including yield loss.
- **PLANTER 710 SG** must only be used for post-emergence, over the top or directed application on to genetically improved soybean or maize varieties that have been developed as containing the **Glyphosate** tolerant gene. Severe crop injury or total killing of the maize or soybean crop will result if any variety or hybrid, not properly indicated as containing the **Glyphosate** tolerant gene, is sprayed with this product.
- Herbicidal action of **PLANTER 710 SG** may become visible from five (5) days after application depending on weed species, growth stage and environmental conditions.

- Apply **PLANTER 710 SG** post-emergence on to vigorously growing weeds, directed to the foliage and immature bark. For difficult to control perennial weeds, application in autumn is recommended when weeds are actively translocating nutrients into their roots, bulbs, rhizomes and stolons. Any re-growth should be spot sprayed.
- **Do not** spray whilst weeds are wet, dormant or under stress nor when covered in a layer of dust or when damaged by frost.
- Application with low volume sprayers (e.g., self-drive "high boy" sprayers) at high speeds (> 10 km per hour) may produce dust clouds that will affect the activity of the active ingredient adversely due to adsorption onto dust particles on the weeds' leaf surfaces.
- **PLANTER 710 SG is rain fast within one (1) hour after application. Rain or irrigation within 1 hour after application can have an adverse effect on efficacy**.
- Allow six (6) hours after application before planting operation.
- In mixed weed situations (annuals in amongst problem perennials), control annuals by mowing or chemical control. Wait for vigorous re-growth of perennials and then spray or spot spray re-growth.
- When **PLANTER 710 SG** is used in conjunction with any other agricultural remedy, adhere to all **"WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE"** mentioned on that label.
- There are no crop rotation restrictions following application of this product.
- Pre-plant weed control on sandy soil (<10 % clay) should take place at least seven (7) days before transplanting tomato or tobacco seedlings.

COMPATIBILITY

PLANTER 710 SG can be tank mixed with **Acetochlor 700 EC**, **Meso 480 SC**, **KAPLYN 960 EC**, **GRENSLYN 915 S, Acetochlor 900 EC**, **2,4D AMINE 480 SL MCPA 400 SL**, **ULTRA 750 WG**, **DORINGDRAAD** certain **Triazine formulations** (with the addition of **Ammonium sulphate**).

Ensure compatibility by preparing a small-scale test mixture before a large-scale field application. Observe all label recommendations.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

- Always use clean water. Avoid the use of brackish or muddy water, or water with a high colloid content derived from soils high in organic matter.
- Analysis of the water source is recommended to confirm the levels of sodium, calcium and magnesium salts, as well as carbonate and bicarbonate fractions, as too high levels of these compounds may cause antagonism with the **Glyphosate** active ingredient.
- For hard and brackish water correction, add **Tyboost OR Ammonium Sulphate SG** (K10327), to the spray water before adding **PLANTER 710 SG**.
- Add the Ammonium sulphate to the water first; then add the **PLANTER 710 SG**, followed by the recommended tank mixture product.
- Ensure agitation during mixing and spraying.
- Dissolve the required quantity **PLANTER 710 SG** in a small volume of water and then add to the filling spray tank while agitating. Clean this container by rinsing and add rinsate to the spray tank. Never mix undiluted products or their premixes before adding to the tank.
- When **PLANTER 710 SG** is used in a water-oil mixture, first dissolve the **PLANTER 710 SG** in the spray water before adding the oil.

SURFACTANTS / ADDITIVES

- For optimum results, a minimum of 1.0 % **PLANTER 710 SG** concentration in the total spray volume is recommended. Where the application is based on a percentage solution rather than a dosage per hectare rate, apply as a full cover application (but not to the point of run-off).
- For improved control of Wandering Jew, Field bind weed, Morning glory and Common purslane, **PLANTER 710 SG** can be mixed with **2.4D Amine 480 SL OR MCPA 400 SL** at a maximum of 500 mℓ per hectare. **Do not** add a buffering agent when preparing tank mixtures with any of these two (2) products.
- Always add **Ammonium sulphate** to the spray mixture.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

- Correctly calibrate all sprayers under field conditions and ensure that the spraying equipment is in good working order.
- Apply **PLANTER 710 SG** at a maximum volume rate of 200 litres spray mixture per hectare.
- Where the volume rate is less than 120 litres per hectare, the application must be done with purpose designed low volume spray equipment (e.g., self-drive "high boy" sprayers).
- The application speed of low volume sprayers must not exceed 25 km per hour on an even soil bed.
- Where the soil bed is more uneven (e.g., due to clods) a maximum application speed of 15 km per hour must be used.
- Ensure that the spray equipment is clean and free of rust, dust and sediment from other chemicals.
- In situations where drift may be hazardous, use low pressures of 100 to 200 kPa or low drift nozzles or add a drift retardant adjuvant when spraying.
- **Do not** spray when wind speed exceeds 10 km per hour.
- Ensure a fine (**NOT** a mist spray), even droplet distribution and thorough coverage of the target weeds.
- Thoroughly clean the entire sprayer after application.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Aerial application of **PLANTER 710 SG** 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). 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:

- The use of a suitable drift retardant adjuvant and/or low drift nozzles (e.g., straight stream nozzles) is recommended. In the case of fixed-wing aircraft flying at a speed faster than 130 mph, the maximum deflection angle of the nozzles or spray stream, as measured from a horizontal straight backwards orientation, may not exceed 30 degrees. In the case of slower flying fixed wing aircraft, the maximum deflection angle, as described above, may not exceed 55 degrees.
- **Volume**: A spray mixture volume of 50 liters 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 above.
- **Droplet coverage**: 30 to 40 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 and evaporation potential) to a minimum.

- **Flying height**: Maintain the height of the spray boom at 3 to 4 meters above the target. **Do not** spray when aircraft dives, is in a climb or when banking.
- Use suitable **atomizing 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 atomizers 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.
- 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.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

Tables 1.1 to 1.8:	Control of annual broadleaf & grass weeds in crops (pre-planting / arable land) and general weed control.
Tables 1.9 to 1.10:	Control of annual broadleaf & grass weeds in winter rainfall areas, Western cape, including tank mixtures with other herbicides.
Tables 2.1 to 2.2:	Crop recommendations (**Glyphosate** tolerant maize, soybeans, other crops, pre-planting/arable land), including tank mixtures with other herbicides.
Tables 3.1 to 3.3:	Control of problem weeds (perennial grasses, Nutsedges) & noxious weeds.
Tables 4.1 to 4.3:	Specialized practices (Forestry applications, Industrial weed control, Sugarcane).
Table 5:	Pasture renovation.
Table 6:	Wipe-type application.

DILLUTION RATES

Best results will be obtained when **PLANTER 710 SG** represents a minimum concentration of 1.0 %, or more, of the total spray volume used.

For example:

- 1.0 kg in 100 litres water = 1.0 % solution.
- 2.0 kg in 250 litres water = 0.8 % solution. Add an additional 0.75 kg **PLANTER 710 SG** to the tank.
- 0.10 kg (100 g) in 10 litres water (1.0 % solution).
- 0.216 kg (216 g) in 10 litres water (2.16 % solution).

APPLICATION DOSAGES

Weed spectra in crops are variable according to region, soil type and climatic factors that change seasonally. Therefore, varied and uneven emergence of various weed species may occur at any specific site, where one or more species may dominate. The dosages recommended, aim to cover a broad spectrum of weeds if they are sprayed before upright growing weeds reach 10 cm in height (e.g., Khaki weed), or flat growing weeds reach the 6 to 8 leaf stage (e.g., Common purslane).

1. CONTROL OF ANNUAL BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEEDS IN CROPS (PRE-PLANTING / ARABLE LAND) AND GENERAL WEED CONTROL

- Use **PLANTER 710 SG** after harvesting of previous crop.
- **Do not** disturb target plants before six (6) hours after application (before planting of crops) and prior to emergence of the new crop.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS

Table 1.1: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS – THE FOLLOWING BROADLEAF WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES.

PLANTER 710 SG			
0.5 to 0.8 kg/ha	**0.8 to 1.5 kg/ha**		**1.5 to 2.5 kg/ha**
1 to 12 leaf	**12 leaf to pre-flower**		**Flower**
Biological name	**Common name**	**Biological name**	**Common name**
Alternanthera pungens	Khaki bur weed	*Cotula tenella*	Cotula
Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	*Cucumis spp.*	Wild cucumber
Amaranthus spinosus	Thorny pigweed	*Datura ferox*	Large thorn apple
Amaranthus thunbergii	Red pigweed	*Datura stramonium*	Thorn apple
Arctotis venusta	Free State daisy	*Galinsoga paiviflora*	Gallant soldier
**Argemone subfusiformis*	White flowered Mexican poppy	**Gisekia pharnaceiodes*	Gisekia
Bidens Pilosa	Blackjack	*Gnaphalium subfalcatum*	Cudweed
Boerhavia diffusa	Spiderling	*Lepidium africanum*	Pepper cress
Cenia turbinate	Goose daisy	*Medicago spp.*	Medics
**Chenopodium album*	White goosefoot	*Pentzia grandiflora*	Stinkweed
**Chenopodium ambrosioides*	American goosefoot	*Physalis angulata*	Wild gooseberry
**Chenopodium carinatum*	Green goosefoot	*Pseudognaphalium luteo-album*	Cudweed
**Chenopodium murale*	Nettle-leaved goosefoot	*Pseudognaphalium undulatum*	Undulate cudweed
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	*Spergula arvensis*	Corn spurry
Citrullus lanatus	Bitter apple	*Stellaria media*	Chickweed

* Variable control. Take care to avoid the development of resistance. Refer to **"RESISTANCE WARNING"**.

Table 1.2: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS – THE FOLLOWING BROADLEAF WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES AND GROWTH STAGES AS INDICATED BELOW.

PLANTER 710 SG			
0.7 to 1.0 kg/ha		**1.0 to 1.5 kg/ha**	**1.5 to 2.0 kg/ha**
1 to 12 leaf		**12 leaf to pre-flower**	**Flower**
Biological name	**Common name**	**Biological name**	**Common name**
Arctotheca calendula	Cape marigold	**Portulaca oleracea*	Purslane
***Conyza canadensis*	Horseweed fleabane	*Schkuhria pinnata*	Dwarf marigold
***Conyza floribunda*	Tall fleabane	****Senecio burchellii*	Molteno-disease-plant
Coronopus didymus	Swinecress	****Senecio consanguineus*	Starvation senecio
Crotalaria sphaerocarpa	Mealie crotalaria	*Sesamum triphyllum*	Wild sesame
Emex australis	Spiny emex	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Sowthistle
Fumaria muralis	Fumitory	*Tagetes minuta*	Khaki weed
Hibiscus cannabinus	Kenaf	*Tetragonia caesia*	Self-sown wheat
Hibiscus trionum	Bladderweed	*Tribulus terrestris*	Dubbeltjie
**Ipomoea purpurea*	Common morning glory	*Veronica spp.*	Veronica
Oxalis pes-caprae	Yellow sorrel		

* Even at higher rates, the control of large established *Ipomoea* or *Portulaca* species may be variable, necessitating a follow-up application.

** Inconsistent control and resistance problems. Refer to **"RESISTANCE WARNING"** above.

*** Variable control. Take care to avoid the development of resistance. Refer to **"RESISTANCE WARNING"** above.

Table 1.3: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS – THE FOLLOWING BROADLEAF WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES AND GROWTH STAGES AS INDICATED BELOW.

PLANTER 710 SG			
1.2 to 1.5 kg/ha		1.5 to 2.5 kg/ha	2.5 to 3.0 kg/ha
1 to 12 leaf		12 leaf to pre-flower	Flower
Biological name	**Common name**	**Biological name**	**Common name**
Acalypha glabrata	–	*Lactuca seriola*	Wild lettuce
Ageratum conyzoides	Invading ageratum	*Lepidium bonariensis*	Pepper cress
Aizoon canariense	–	*Melinis nerviglumis*	——
Boerhavia erecta	Spiderling	*Nicandra physaloides*	Apple of Peru
Cleome gynandra	Spider wasp	*Oenothera rosea*	Rose evening primrose
**Conyza bonariensis*	Flax-leaf fleabane	*Oxalis spp.*	Sorrel
Corchorus trilocularis	–	*Oxygonum sinuadum*	–
Echium lycopsis	Purple echium	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Domonia weed
Euphorbia chamaesyce	Hairy creeping milk weed	*Polygonum aviculare*	Prostrate knotweed
Euphorbia geniculata	Painted milkweed	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	Wild radish
Euphorbia hirta	Red milkweed	*Senecio apifolius*	–
Euphorbia inaequilatera	Smooth creeping milk weed	*Sida cordifolia*	Heartleaf sida
Fimbristylis hispidula	Slender sedge	*Sida rhombifolia*	Arrowleaf sida
Flaveria bidentis	Smelter's bush	*Solanum nigrum*	Deadly nightshade
Gnaphalium undulatum	Undulated cudweed	*Tephrosia polystachya*	–
Hypochoeris radicata	Hairy wild lettuce	*Trianthema portulacastrum*	–
**Ipomoea plebeian*	–	*Verbena officinalis*	European verbena

* Even at higher rates, the control of Conyza or Ipomoea species may be variable, necessitating a follow-up application.

Table 1.4: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS – THE FOLLOWING BROADLEAF WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES AND GROWTH STAGES AS INDICATED BELOW.

PLANTER 710 SG			
2.5 kg/ha			
1 to 12 leaf			
Biological name	**Common name**	**Biological name**	**Common name**
**+Malva parviflora*	Small mallow	*+Erodium moschatum*	Musk heron's bill

NOTE

*Not recommended for *Malva parviflora* (Small mallow) control at flowering. Use in conjunction with other registered products.

+ For control of *Malva parviflora* (Small mallow) and *Erodium moschatum* (Musk heron's bill) smaller than 12- leaf stage, apply **PLANTER 710 SG** at 2.5 kg per hectare in combination with a recommended Triazine rate for the soil type and crop.

Table 1.5: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS – THE FOLLOWING BROADLEAF WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES AND GROWTH STAGES AS INDICATED BELOW.

PLANTER 710 SG		
4.65 kg/ha		
1 to 12 leaf	12 leaf to pre-flower	Flower

Biological name	Common name
Rumex angiocarpus	*Sheep sorrel*

ANNUAL GRASSES

NOTE

Even at the higher rates, the control of large, established tufted Ryegrass species and volunteer maize may be variable which may necessitate a follow-up application. Adjust the rates for volunteer maize according to weed size and density.

Table 1.6: ANNUAL GRASSES – THE FOLLOWING GRASSES WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES AND GROWTH STAGES AS INDICATED BELOW.

PLANTER 710 SG			
0.7 to 1.0 kg/ha		1.5 kg/ha	
1 leaf to pre-flower		Flower	
Biological name	**Common name**	**Biological name**	**Common name**
**Avena spp.*	Wild oats	**Lolium temulentum*	Darnel
**Avena fatua*	Common wild oats	*Panicum schinzii*	Sweet buffalo grass
Briza maxima	Quaking grass	*Poa annua*	Winter grass
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome	*Rhynchelytrum repens*	Natal red-top
Eleusine indica	Goose grass	*Secale cereale*	Rye
Ehrharta longiflora	Oat-seed grass	*Sorghum bicolor*	Wild grain-sorghum
Hordeum murinum	Wild barley	*Tragus racemosus*	Large carrot-seed grass
**Lolium multiflorum*	Italian ryegrass		

* Inconsistent control and resistance problems. Refer to **"RESISTANCE WARNING"** above.

Table 1.7a: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS – THE FOLLOWING BROADLEAF WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES AND GROWTH STAGES AS INDICATED BELOW.

PLANTER 710 SG					
0.7 to 1.0 kg/ha		1.0 to 1.5 kg/ha		1.5 to 2.0 kg/ha	
1 to 12 leaf		12 leaf to pre-flower		Flower	
Biological name	**Common name**			**Biological name**	**Common name**
Chloris virgata	Feathertop chloris			*Setaria pallide-fusca*	Red bristle grass
Paspalum urvillei (seedlings)	Tall paspalum			*Setaria verticillata*	Sticky bristle grass
**Phalaris canariensis*	Canary grass			*Triticum aestivum*	Volunteer wheat
**Phalaris minor*	Little-seeded canary grass				

* Inconsistent control and resistance problems. Refer to **"RESISTANCE WARNING"** above.

Table 1.7b: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS – THE FOLLOWING BROADLEAF WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES AND GROWTH STAGES AS INDICATED BELOW.

PLANTER 710 SG	
0.7 to 1.0 kg/ha	
1 to 5 leaf	
Biological name	**Common name**
*Zea mays***	*Volunteer maize*

**** PLANTER 710 SG** will **NOT CONTROL VOLUNTEER GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT MAIZE.** Use the higher dosage rate for maize in the 4 to 5-leaf stage.

Table 1.8: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS – THE FOLLOWING BROADLEAF WEEDS WILL BE CONTROLLED AT THE DOSAGE RATES AND GROWTH STAGES AS INDICATED BELOW.

PLANTER 710 SG			
1.2 to 1.5 kg/ha		1.5 to 2.5 kg/ha	2.5 to 3.0 kg/ha
1 to 12 leaf		12 leaf to pre-flower	Flower
Biological name	**Common name**	**Biological name**	**Common name**
Brachiaria eruciformis	Sweet signal grass	*Panicum maximum*	Common buffalo grass
Dactyloctenium aegyptium	Crowfoot	*Paspalum urvillei*	Tall Paspalum
Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab finger-grass	*Pseudobrachiaria defiexa*	False signal grass
Echinochloa colona	Marsh grass	*Setaria sphacelata*	–
Echinochloa crus-galli	Barnyard grass	*Themeda triandra*	Red grass
Eragrostis capensis	–	*Tragus berteronianus*	Small carrot-seed grass
Eragrostis ciliaris	–	*Urochloa mosambicensis*	Bushveld herringbone grass
Eragrostis virescens	Chilean love grass	*Urochloa panicoides*	Herringbone grass
Heteropogon contortus	Common spear grass	*Trystachia leucotrix*	–
Hyparrhenia gazensis	–		

DIFFICULT TO CONTROL ANNUAL WEEDS BROADLEAF WEEDS AND GRASSES IN THE WINTER RAINFALL AREAS.

Table 1.9: THE FOLLOWING APPLICATION RATES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR SPRAYING IN MIDWINTER IN THE WINTER RAINFALL AREAS WHEN CONDITIONS ARE LESS FAVOURABLE FOR UPTAKE AND TRANSLOCATION OF HERBICIDES.

PLANTER 710 SG		
1.5 to 1.8 kg/ha*	**1.80 to 2.3 kg/ha* 2.3 to 2.5 kg/ha***	**2.3 to 2.5 kg/ha***
1 to 12-leaf	**12-leaf to pre-flower Flower**	**Flower**

Biological name	Common name	Biological name	Common name
Arctotheca calendula	Cape marigold	***Lolium spp.*	Rye grass
Chenopodium album	White goosefoot	*Medicago polymorpha*	Clover
Conyza floribunda	Tall fleabane	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	Wild radish
Erodium moschatum	Musk heron's bill	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Sow thistle
Hypochoeris radicata	Hairy wild lettuce		

* The addition of ammonium sulfate to the spray mixture for control of these weeds is important.
** Inconsistent control and resistance problems have been confirmed. Refer to **"RESISTANCE WARNING"** above.

Table 1.10: PRE-PLANT APPLICATION OF PLANTER 710 SG PLUS 2.4D Amine 480 SL FOR CONTROL WEEDS IN CEREAL CROPS IN THE WESTERN CAPE*.

PLANTER 710 SG	PLUS
	2.4D Amine 480 SL 0.75 ℓ/ha
WEEDS CONTROLLED	
Refer to the **2.4D Amine 480 SL** label for list of weeds that are controlled by **2.4D Amine 480 SL**	

Inconsistent control and resistance of weeds are not uncommon in the Western Cape. Refer to **"RESISTANCE WARNING"** and **Table 1.9** above.

2. SPECIFIC CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1. Glyphosate tolerant MAIZE.

Broadcast (over the top) application:

Broadcast application of **PLANTER 710 SG** can only be done after the ground cracking stage up to the V8 stage (V8 stage = when the first plants in the field have 8 leaves with closed collars around the main stem; however, the actual number of leaves may be more). **Do not** apply broadcast applications if the spray equipment will cause mechanical crop damage. Broadcast application after the V8 stage may cause yield loss or delayed maturity. Flat fan or twin jet nozzles, suitable for low water volume deliveries, are recommended. If follow-up applications are required to control specific weed species, e.g., *Cyperus esculentus*, the second application should not be made within ten (10) days of the first application. If the maize has grown beyond the V8 stage at this time, a directed follow-up application will be necessary (refer below).

DIRECTED APPLICATION:

Directed **PLANTER 710 SG** applications can be made after the V8 stage, if row spacing permits the movement of the sprayer without causing mechanical damage to the crop. Row spacing of 1.5 and 2.1 metres are recommended for conventional tractor mounted spray rigs.

For the control of certain broadleaf weeds mentioned above, **PLANTER 710 SG** can be mixed with either **2.4D Amine 480 SL** OR **MCPA 400 SL** at 0.5 litre per hectare. Refer to the **2.4D Amine 480 SL** OR **MCPA 400 SL** labels for **"USE RESTRICTIONS"**.

2.2. Glyphosate tolerant SOYBEANS (broadcast application).

PLANTER 710 SG may be applied post-emergent to **Glyphosate** tolerant soybeans from the ground cracking stage through to flowering. Allow a minimum of two (2) weeks between application and harvest of the crop. **Do not** exceed the following **PLANTER 710 SG** application volumes per hectare:

Cumulative total per season for all applications:	5.0 kg per hectare
Pre-plant, pre-emergent applications	1.5 kg per hectare
Total in-crop applications from cracking to flowering	3.6 kg per hectare
Maximum pre-harvest application rate	1.0 kg per hectare

Refer recommendations under **"APPLICATION DOSAGES"**.

Table 2.1:

Crop & Weed type		Stage of weed growth	Dosage rate
Glyphosate tolerant Maize & Soybeans: General post emergence weed control			
Annual grasses and broad leaf weeds:		Apply before 100 mm height or 8-leaf stage.	1.0 kg/ha
		Apply between 100 and 200 mm or up to the 12-leaf stage.	1.3 kg/ha
Difficult to control species requiring a follow-up spray (variable control*):	Wandering Jew* *Commelina benghalensis*	Apply at the 3-leaf stage; follow-up with 2.0 litres per hectare 10 to 20 days later.	1.5 kg/ha
	Morning glory* *Ipomoea purpurea*	Apply at the 4 to 5- leaf stage; follow-up with 2.0 litres per hectare 10 to 20 days later.	
	Common purslane* *Portulaca oleracea*	Apply before flowering.	
	Devil's thorn *Tribulus terrestris*	Apply before first flowers appear.	
Difficult to control biennial and perennial weed species:	Yellow nutsedge *(Cyperus esculentus)*	Apply at the 3- to 4-leaf stage follow-up with 2.0 litres per hectare, 10 to 20 days later.	
	Conyza spp.	Apply before 8-leaf stage.	

2.2. Other Crops.

Crop		Remarks
Almonds, Aloes, Apples, Apricots, Avocados, Bananas, Blackberry, Cherries, Citrus, Coffee, Granadilla, Guava, Hops, Kiwi fruit, Litchis, Macadamia nuts, Mangoes, Nectarines, Olives, Pawpaw, Peaches, Pears, Pecan nuts, Pineapples, Plums, Prickly pears, Prunes, Quince, Tea		• Refer to **Tables 1.1** to **1.9** and **3.1** to **3.4** for dosage rates of **PLANTER 710 SG**. • Protect young trees with green bark from direct spray. • Direct spray onto weeds. • **Do not** spray onto pruned trees until wounds have sealed properly.
Crop	**Dosage rates**	**Remarks**
Grape vines*	• Apply before bud burst to vines older than two (2) years. • Younger vines with green bark should be shielded. • Direct spray onto weeds. • **Do not** spray onto pruned vines until wounds have sealed properly.	
	0.8 kg/ha **PLUS** 3.0 ℓ/ha **MCPA 400 SL**	Early winter: (Weeds under 15 cm height). Not for Small mallow *(Malva parviflora)*, Cape marigold *(Arctotheca calendula)*, Oat seed grass *(Erharta spp.)*, Blue echium *(Echium vulgare)*, Ryegrass *(Lolium** spp.*)*, Sow thistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)* and Brome spp. *(Bromus spp.)*
	1.0 kg / ha **PLUS** 4.0 ℓ/ha **MCPA 400 SL**	Late winter: (Weeds under 30 cm height). Use the higher rates for Bur clover *(Medicago polymorpha)*, Prostrate knotweed *(Polygonum aviculare)* and Sheep sorrel, *(Rumex angiocarpus)*.
Sisal	**Annual weeds: Tables 1.1 to 1.10 Perennial weeds: Tables 3.1 to 3.4**	Apply to nursery and mature plants as a directed inter-row spray.

* Inconsistent control and resistance of weeds are not uncommon in the Western Cape. Refer to **"RESISTANCE WARNING"** and **Table 1.9** above.

3. CONTROL OF PROBLEM AND NOXIOUS WEEDS.

3.1. Perennial grasses.

Table 3.1: CONTROL OF PERENNIAL GRASSES.

Botanical name	Common name	Dosage rate		Remarks
		kg/ha	% Solution	
Cynodon dactylon	Common couch grass	3.0	1.2	Summer rainfall region: Apply to active growth in autumn or summer. Follow-up application in summer at 2.1 kg per hectare. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 1.3 % solution.
		4.6	–	Winter rainfall region: Apply as above in autumn.
Eragrostis curvula	Weeping love grass	1.0 2.1	0.4 0.8	Only grass that germinated from seeds, i.e. not grass tufts. Apply on to actively growing plants in summer or autumn. Seedlings. Up to 60 cm height.
Paspalum dilatatum	Common Paspalum	3.0	1.2	Apply on active growing plants. Follow-up with half the recommended dosage rate if re-growth occurs.
Paspalum paspalodes	Couch Paspalum	3.0	1.2	Apply in summer at flowering but before seed drop. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 1.2 % solution or 2.1 kg per hectare. Apply the higher rate in the winter rainfall region.
Panicum maximum	Common buffalo grass	2.1	0.8	Apply in summer to actively growing plants in the early growth stage. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 0.8 % solution.
Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu	2.1	0.8	Apply in summer to actively growing plants. If re¬growth occurs, spray with a 0.8 % solution.
Setaria megaphylla	Bush buffalo grass	3.1	1.2	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn or summer. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 0.8 % solution.
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass	2.1	0.8	Apply in summer or autumn. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 0.8 % solution.
Sorghum verticilliflorum	Common wildsorghum	1.0	0.4	Apply to actively growing plants in summer or autumn.
Stipa trichotoma	Nassela tussock	2.1	0.8	Apply in winter using high water volumes. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 1.0 % solution.

* Based on knapsack application delivering 250 litres spray mixture per hectare. Application of a % solution with a knapsack sprayer must be calibrated such that it will equal the delivery of the corresponding litres per hectare dosage rate.

Nutsedges.

Table 3.2: CONTROL OF NUTSEDGES.

Botanical name	Common name	Dosage rate		Remarks
		kg/ha	% Solution	
Cyperus esculentus	Yellow nutsedge	3.0	1.2	Apply in summer at pre-flowering stage. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 0.8 % solution or 1.5 kg per hectare (best results in Feb/March).
Cyperus rotundus	Purple nutsedge			

Based on knapsack application delivering 250 litres spray mixture per hectare. Application of a % solution with a knapsack sprayer must be calibrated such that it will equal the delivery of the corresponding litres per hectare dosage rate.

3.2. Noxious weeds.

Table 3.3: CONTROL OF NOXIOUS PLANT SPECIES.

Botanical name	Common name	Dosage rate		Remarks
		kg/ha	% Solution	
Acacia mearnsii	Black wattle	1.5	0.8 to 1.0	Apply in summer to young trees ranging from 0.1 to 1.5 m high. Apply in autumn or spring.
Acacia saligna	Port Jackson willow	1.0 to 2.0	0.8	Seedlings only: Bipinnate leaf stage = 1.0 kg per hectare. Up to 60cm high = 2.1 kg per hectare.
Caesalpinia decapetala	Mauritius thorn	1.5	0.6	Apply in summer by knapsack sprayer.
Chromolaena odorata	Paraffin weed	–	0.5	Slash re-growth in winter if necessary. Apply in summer to new growth when more than 0.5 m high.
Convolvulus arvensis	Field bindweed	3.1	1.2	Apply in summer at onset of flowering. If re-growth occurs spray with a 0.8 % solution.
Lantana camara	Common Lantana	3.1	1.2	Slash large bushes in winter if necessary. Apply on active growth in summer.
Opuntia ficus-indica	Prickly pear	–	16.5	For trees with 20 to 250 cladodes: Drill 4 to 12 holes in the stem and inject 3 m^ of a 16.5 % solution per hole.

Table 3.3: CONTROL OF NOXIOUS PLANT SPECIES. (Continued)

Botanical name	Common name	Dosage rate		Remarks
		kg/ha	% Solution	
Phytolacca heptandra	Ink berry	1.5	0.8	Apply in summer by knapsack sprayer.
Plantago lanceolata	Narrow-leaved ribworth	1.5	0.8	Apply in spring before flowering.
Prosopis glandulosa	Mesquite tree	–	1.5 to 2.5	**Foliar applications:** Apply to seedlings 1 to 2 m high. Seedlings should be actively growing and should not show any signs of wilting or any other stress. Seedlings should have enough foliage before spraying. **Coppice applications:** Coppice should not exceed 1 m height. The coppice should be well foliated before spraying. The coppice should be actively growing and should not show any signs of wilting or any other stress. Care should be taken to wet the coppice thoroughly on the outside as well as on the inside of the canopy. **General:** Control will only be for a year (one season). Provision should be made to treat escapes, coppice developments and new seedlings in the following year.
Rubus cuneifolius	American bramble	3.0		Slash rank growth in winter. Apply in autumn or summer when new growth is more than 0.5 m high. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 0.8 % solution.
			1.5 to	Knapsack sprayer.
			2.0	Mist blower.
Sesbania punicae	Red Sesbania	1.5	0.8	**Seedling plants less than 1 m high:** Use a 0.8 % solution. **Tall shrubs:** Slash, spray re-growth with a 0.8 to 1.0 % solution at 1 m high.
Solanum mauritianum	Bugweed	1.0	0.8	Apply in spring or summer. **Large trees:** Cut to 50 cm, allow new growth of at least 50 cm before application. **Saplings:** Apply directly to foliage.

4. SPECIALISED PRACTICES.

4.1. Forestry and Industrial Weed control.

Table 4.1: DOSAGE RATES FOR WEED CONTROL IN FORESTRY.

Situation	Weed species	Dosage rate			Remarks
		kg/ha	% Solution* (in 100 ℓ water) *	Spot spraying (in 100 ℓ water) **	
Maintenance weed control in established forests	*Acacia mearnsii* (Black wattle)	1.5	0.6	0.8 to 1.0	Apply to young trees from 0.1 to 1.5 m high. Apply the lower dosage rate on trees up to 1.0 m height.
	Solanum mauritianum (Bugweed)	1.0	0.4	0.8	**Large trees:** Cut to 50 cm, allow new growth of at least 50 cm before application. Saplings: Apply directly to foliage.
	Rubus spp. (Bramble)	3.0	1.2	0.8	Cut and remove lush growth in winter. Apply when new growth is more than 0.5 m high. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 1.0 % solution.
Firebreaks Firebreaks preparation, either tracer belts or total area. **Band preparation for tree seedlings** Situations suitable for such treatments include: Virgin veld a) Clear felled forests	In both situations the weed population would include perennials and annuals. For some of the weeds controlled refer to the list under I**ndustrial weed control**.	2.1	1.0	1.1	A minimum of 250 litres spray mixture per hectare must be applied when using the 1.2 % solution. A follow-up treatment may be necessary to control some hardy perennials using a 1.5 % solution on a spot spray basis.
Eucalyptus grandis **(Blue gum)**	Single stem stumps	2.5 % solution			Apply a 50 mℓ solution to a clean cambium area immediately after felling.
	Multi-stem stumps	3.5 % solution			Apply a 100 mℓ solution to a clean, fully exposed cambium layer immediately after felling. If re-growth occurs, spray with a 1.3 % solution.

* Based on knapsack application delivering 250 litres spray mixture per hectare. Application of a % solution with a knapsack sprayer must be calibrated such that it will equal the delivery of the corresponding litres per hectare dosage rate.

** Where spot spraying is done using a percentage solution, apply as a full cover application (but not to the point of run-off).

Table 4.2: DOSAGE RATES FOR INDUSTRIAL WEED CONTROL.

Botanical name	Common name	Dosage rate		Remarks
		kg/ha	% Solution**	
Perennial grasses:				
Cynodon dactylon	Common couch grass	3.0	1.2	Apply to vigorously growing plants in summer or autumn when nutrients are actively translocated to roots, rhizomes and stolons. Follow-up with 2.1 kg per hectare (a 1.3 % solution) if any re-growth occurs.
Cynodon nlemfuensis	East African grass	3.0	1.2	
Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu	2.1	1.0	Spray on active growth in summer. Spray re-growth with 2.0 kg per hectare or a 0.8% solution.
Paspalum paspalodes	Couch Paspalum	3.0	1.2	Apply on active growing plants. Follow-up with half the recommended dosage rate if re-growth occurs.
Paspalum dilatatum	Common Paspalum	3.0	1.2	
Nutsedges:				
Cyperus esculentus	Yellow nutsedge	3.0	1.2	Apply during flowering stage. Spray re-growth with 2.0 kg per hectare or a 0.8 % solution.
Cyperus rotundus	Purple nutsedge	3.0	1.2	
Annual broadleaf weeds:				
Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	2.1 to 3.0	0.8 to 1.2	Use 2.1 kg per hectare (0.8 % solution) when weeds are in the early growth stages. Use 2.7 kg per hectare (1.1% solution) when weeds are in the early flowering stage. Use 3.0 kg per hectare (1.2 % solution) when weeds are in the seeding stage, but still actively growing. **Do not apply on to matured weeds that are in a stage of desiccation.**
Amaranthus spinosus	Thorny pigweed			
Argemone subfusiformis	White flowered Mexican poppy			
Bidens bipinnata	Spanish blackjack			
Bidens pilosa	Blackjack			
Chenopodium album	White goosefoot			
*Conyza floribunda**	Tall fleabane			
Datura ferox	Large thorn apple			
Datura stramonium	Thorn apple			
Oxalis pes-caprae	Yellow sorrel			

Table 4.2: DOSAGE RATES FOR INDUSTRIAL WEED CONTROL. (Continued)

Botanical name	Common name	Dosage rate		Remarks
		kg/ha	% Solution**	
Annual broadleaf weeds:				
Polygonum aviculare	Prostrate knotweed	2.1 to 3.0	0.8 to 1.2	Use 2.1 kg per hectare (0.8 % solution) when weeds are in the early growth stages.
Richardia brasiliensis	Tropical richardia			Use 2.7 kg per hectare (1.1% solution) when weeds are in the early flowering stage.
Senecio ilicifolius	Ragwort			Use 3.0 kg per hectare (1.2 % solution) when weeds are in the seeding stage, but still actively growing.
Schkuhria pinnata	Dwarf marigold			
Tagetes minuta	Khaki weed			**Do not apply on to matured weeds that are in a stage of desiccation.**

* Even at higher rates, the control of *Conyza* species may be variable, necessitating a follow-up application.

** Based on knapsack application delivering 250 litres spray mixture per hectare. Application of a % solution with a knapsack sprayer must be calibrated such that it will be equal to the corresponding litres per hectare dosage rate (**NOTE** - where spot spraying is done, using a percentage solution, apply as a full cover application (but not to the point of run-off).

4.2. SUGARCANE.

Table 4.3:

Situation	Dosage rate	Remarks
Last ratoon eradication (Minimum tillage)	4.10 to 5.20 kg/ha	**PLANTER 710 SG** will effectively kill the last ratoon sugarcane after it has been harvested and allowed to re-grow to a height of + 45cm, when tillering is complete. Spray actively growing sugarcane when tillers have emerged, using 100 to 400 litres per hectare. Re-growth can be removed by hand. Contact your distributor for detailed information on all aspects of minimum tillage before spraying.
Spot eradication of diseased plants	5 % solution	For spot eradication of diseased (e.g., Smut) and Off-type cane stools. Apply as a directed spray on the target plant foliage.
Pre-plant	Annual weeds: 0.52 to 1.55 kg/ha Perennial weeds: **Refer Table 1**.	Apply on to actively growing weeds.
Spot spraying fields	1 % solution	Direct spot spraying on to actively growing weeds around fields, telephone poles, etc.

5. PASTURE RENOVATION.

Table 5:

Situation	Remarks
Conventional Perennial running grass infestation:	Mechanical and chemical renovation:
Light pressure	Prepare seedbed. Allow perennial running grass and annual weeds to emerge. Apply **PLANTER 710 SG** at the recommended dosage rates for the weeds **(Table 2)**. Sow new pasture 3 to 4 days after spraying
Heavy pressure	Cultivate weeds and allow for re-growth. Apply the recommended rate of **PLANTER 710 SG**. Allow for one (1) week after spraying before a second cultivation, seedbed preparation and planting/sowing.
Pre-sowing weed control	New germinating weeds can be controlled with 0.52 to 1.55 kg per hectare. *Cyperus* spp. (Nutsedge) will require 3.0 kg per hectare. Sow new pasture 3 to 4 days after application.
Pasture replacement and field improvement	Reduce trash by mowing or heavy grazing 3 to 4 weeks prior to application of **PLANTER 710 SG** on re-growth. Plant new pasture 3 to 4 days after application.
Pasture maintenance	Control perennial and annual weeds in pastures by spot spraying with a 1 % solution or using wipe type equipment where weeds project above the pasture **(Table 2)**.

NOTES

- Refer to the recommended dosage from the Tables above to control annual and perennial weeds during renovation of established pastures.
- Use conventional or direct drill planting methods.
- Ensure that rank weed growth does not prevent spray coverage on the target area.
- **Do not** spray on to heavy growth of Kikuyu or Common quick grass with a reduced green leaf area. Burn at the end of winter to reduce dry mass. Allow re-growth during summer and spray re-growth late summer or spring. Establish new pasture in the autumn thereafter.

6. WIPE TYPE APPLICATION.

Table 6:

Type of applicator	% Solution	Remarks
Handheld roller applicators	Annuals: 2.5 % Perennials: 5.0 %	100 to 150 litres per hectare solution recommended where conventional spraying is not practical, i.e. low trellised or bush vines, etc.
Handheld or tractor mounted rope wick applicator	25 %	Apply up to 3 litres per hectare dosage rate solution in orchards and where weed/crop height differentiation exists, e.g., control of volunteer crop or resistant late germinating weeds in beans and groundnuts.

NOTES

- Use an approved wipe type applicator. These applicators make use of an absorbent material to transfer the **PLANTER 710 SG** solution on to plants with which the applicator comes into contact.
- Ensure that the wiper surface is kept clean. The wiper must not come into contact with the crop.

Consult the **Meso 480 SC**, **Metolla 960 EC**, **Grenslyn 915 S**, **Acetochlor 900 EC**, **2,4D Amine 480 S**L, **ULTRA 750 WG**, **DORINGDRAAD**, labels for **"WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE"**.
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