ADAMA
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SULCOZINE® SC

Reg. no. L8448 Act/Wet 36 of/van 1947
N-AR 1057

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS

GROUP	F2&C1	HERBICIDE

A suspension concentrate herbicide for the control of broadleaf weeds and certain grasses pre-and post-emergence as indicated below in maize, sweetcorn and sugarcane.	'n Suspensiekonsentraat voor en na-opkom onkruiddoder vir die beheer van breëblaar- en sommige grasonkruide soos hierbo aangedui in mielies, suikermielies en suikerriet.

WARNING

Hazard statements
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
So not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL

Sulcotrione (triketone)…….....	125 g/L	.....Sulkotrioon (triketoon)
Atrazine (triazine)……..	300 g/L	…….Atrasien (triasien)

NET VOLUME/NETTO VOLUME

…… L

REGISTRATION HOLDER/REGISTRASIEHOUER
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UN no.: 3082
Emergency Numbers:
Griffon Poison Information Centre: +27 82 446 8946
Tygerberg Poison Information Centre: +27 861 555 777

Batch number	.....	Lotnommer
Date of Manufacture	.....	Datum van Vervaardiging
Expiry date	…….	Vervaldatum

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WARNINGS

- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Suspected of damaging fertility of the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Withholding periods (Minimum number of days between last application and harvest.):

Maize, Sweetcorn and Sugarcane……..70 days

- May be harmful, handle with care.
- May irritate nose and throat and/or cause irritation to eyes in sensitive individuals.
- Store in a cool dry place away from food, feed, seed, fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals.
- Keep under lock and key out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- **Aerial application:** Notify all inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the area to be sprayed and issue the necessary warnings. Do not spray over water or allow the spray to drift over water or adjacent areas.
- Re-entry: Do not enter the treated area, until the spray has dried after application unless wearing protective clothing.

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not guarantee that it will be effective under all conditions. The activity 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 as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, and the environment or harm to humans or animals 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

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Obtain, read and follow all safetuy instructions before use.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors or spray.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- If exposed or concerned get medical advice.

- Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical help.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- Collect spillage.
- Store locked up.
- Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

- Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling the product or before hands and face have been washed.
- Avoid drift of spray mist to other crops, pastures, rivers, dams, or any other area that is not under treatment.
- Mixing, filling, or application should not take place within 15 m of boreholes, rivers, or streams. Avoid backflow to boreholes and other water sources if application is done through irrigation systems.
- Do not apply within 60 m from dams.
- Clean spray equipment thoroughly after application and throw washwater where it will not contaminate food, grazing, rivers, dams or any other area that is not under treatment.
- 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. Rinse the empty container three times with a volume of water equal to at least 10% of that of the container. Add the rinsate to the spray or mixing tank.
- Destroy the empty container by perforating and flattening it. Do not use it for any other purpose.

RELEVANT SUBSTANCES

Chemical name	**Weight %**	**CAS no.**
Atrazine	10–30%	1912-24-9
Sulcotrione	10–30%	99105-77-8

FIRST AID

Provide this SDS to medical personnel for treatment. Emergency personnel should wear protective clothing appropriate to the type and degree of contamination.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and remove the affected person from the contamination area. Keep the person warm, calm, and covered up. First Aid personnel should pay attention to their own safety. Take the container label or product name with you when seeking medical attention.

Eye contact: Immediately rinse/flush the eyes gently with water from the eye wash fountain for several minutes (at least 15 minutes), while holding the eyelids apart. Check for and remove contact lenses if easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs and persists.

Skin contact: Remove all contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse the skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes under the safety shower. Contact a poison control centre or medical practitioner if irritation occurs or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Inhalation: Immediately remove the affected victim from exposure to an area with fresh air. If breathing is difficult have qualified personnel administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Obtain immediate medical attention - call a poison control center or medical practitioner immediately for treatment advice. If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Drink plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a medical professional. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomits, rinse mouth and administer more water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Antidotes

No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.

Symptoms of human poisoning

No symptoms known.

NOTICE TO THE USER: This agricultural remedy is to be used only according to the directions of this label. It is an offense under the Act to use this product inconsistent with the directions on the label.

RESISTANCE WARNING

For resistance management, **SULCOZINE® SC** is a group code F2 and C1 herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **SULCOZINE® SC** and other group code F2 and C1 herbicides. If these herbicides are used exclusively and repeatedly, the resistant weeds may eventually dominate the population. These resistant weeds will probably not be controlled by **SULCOZINE® SC** or any group code F2 and C1 herbicides.

To delay the occurence of resistance, the following can be done:

- Avoid the exclusive repeated use of herbicides in the same group code. Alternate or use in tank mixtures with products with different group codes.
- Integrate other control methods (chemical, cultural or biological) in weed control programmes.
- For more information regarding resistance management contact the registration holder of this product.

MODE OF ACTION

F2: Inhibition of hydroxyphenyl pyruvate dioxygenase.

C1: Inhibition of photosynthesis at PS11- Serine 264 Binders.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Follow on crops.

The following waiting periods should be adhered to to avoid damage to follow on crops:

Maize, sweetcorn, and sugarcane…….....	None
Grain sorghum……	1 month
Groundnuts, potatoes, sunflower, soybeans, forage, sorghum, cotton, dry beans……...	3 months
Wheat, broccoli, carrots, lucerne, cucurbits, tobacco, Green beans, Peppers..	4 months
Other cereals and peas……..	18 months
All other crops……	24 months

The above-mentioned waiting periods are only valid if the correct dosage rate of **SULCOZINE® SC** is applied, average rainfall or more than average rainfall occurs during the growing season and good agricultural practices have been employed.

Factors influencing weed control.

- The performance of **SULCOZINE® SC** can be influenced by factors that affect normal plant growth. Factors such as soil moisture, soil pH, organic material and the presence of weeds may also influence the residual action of the product.
- Dry conditions after a pre-emergence application of **SULCOZINE® SC** may lead to a reduction in weed control. This can be corrected by doing a surface blending incorporation or by applying **SULCOZINE® SC** post-emergence at the correct growing stage of the crop and weeds, after sufficient rain has fallen.
- Continuous rain and overcast conditions after a post-emergence application of **SULCOZINE® SC** may have a negative effect on weed control.
- In areas where soil has a high organic matter content, the period of weed control may be shorter than that indicated in the weed control tables below.
- THE PERIOD OF WEED CONTROL INDICATED IN THE WEED CONTROL TABLES BELOW ARE AN INDICATION ONLY AS THEY CAN BE INFLUENCED BY SOIL AND CLIMATE CONDITIONS AS WELL AS THE CULTIVATION METHODS USED. IN MOST CASES, 8 WEEKS OF CONTROL INDICATE SEASONAL CONTROL.

- The following conditions should be AVOIDED during post-emergence applications of **SULCOZINE® SC**:
  - Stress conditions caused by drought, high or low temperatures, diseases, insect damage, mineral element deficiencies, waterlogging etc.
  - Application to weeds past the maximum weed-size stage.
  - Application to weeds that are not actively growing.
- If one of more of the above-mentioned conditions exist at the time of application, the efficacy of **SULCOZINE® SC** may be negatively influenced.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use only as directed.

Unlike most pre-emergence herbicides the application rate of **SULCOZINE® SC** is not determined by the clay content of the soil.

MAIZE and SWEETCORN (not Super Sweet cultivars)

General

- NO ADDITIONAL ATRAZINE SHOULD BE ADDED TO **SULCOZINE® SC** AS IT WILL HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON EFFICACY.
- **SULCOZINE® SC** can be applied pre-emergence at planting, in a weed control programme or as an early post-emergence application of the crops and weeds.
- Post-emergence applications of **SULCOZINE® SC** or split applications in a programme with ACETOGAN® 900 EC should include MCW EOS.
- Where **SULCOZINE® SC** or a combination of **SULCOZINE® SC** with ACETOGAN® 900 EC is used pre-emergence of weeds, the addition of MCW EOS is not necessary.
- For the post-emergence control of certain difficult to control weeds such as *Tribulus terrestris* (devil thorn) and *Ipomoea purpurea* (morning glory) it is recommended that BROMOTRIL® P 500 SC be added at a rate of 250 ml/ha to the spray mixture.

Cultivars

- **SULCOZINE® SC** can be used on all major maize cultivars that are planted.
- **SULCOZINE® SC can be used on the following sweetcorn cultivars:** Commander, Dynasty, Excellently, Jubilee RR, Melody, More, Napier, Rival, Schieldcrest and Sweety 82. DO NOT USE on Super Sweet cultivars.

Remarks

- THE CROP SHOULD BE AT LEAST IN THE 4-LEAF STAGE AT A POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION OF SULCOZINE SC.
- CHLOROTIC SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR ON THE CROP IF COLD, WET CONDITIONS PREVAIL DURING OR JUST AFTER APPLICATION, HOWEVER, THEY HAVE NO EFFECT ON YIELD.

TIME OF APPLICATION

Pre-emergence

SULCOZINE® SC can be applied at planting or just after on a fine, firm, even and weed-free seedbed without excessive plant rests, either on its own or in combination with EPTC plus safener. Continuous rain or irrigation of at least 15 mm within 5 days after application is necessary to leach the herbicides into the soil. If rain does not occur and weeds start to germinate, a shallow surface blending cultivation should be done to destroy the germinated weeds and to incorporate the herbicides into the soil.

Post-emergence

SULCOZINE® SC can be applied post-emergence as indicated in the tables below, for the control of annual broadleaf weeds and some grasses. At the time of application weeds should not be under any stress such as can be caused by adverse climatic conditions, moisture stress, mineral deficiencies, etc. Weeds should also not be developed further than the stage indicated in the tables below. **SULCOZINE® SC** applied post-emergence, should always be applied in combination with ACETOGAN® 900 EC, MCW EOS, BROMOTRIL® P 500 SC, 2,4-D or as a follow-on application after an EPTC plus safener application. For the control of problem weeds such as *Tribulus terrestris* (devil thorn) and *Ipomoea purpurea* (morning glory) in maize or sweetcorn, it is recommended that BROMOTRIL® P 500 SC be used at a rate of 250 ml/ha in combination with **SULCOZINE® SC**

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAIZE, SWEETCORN (except Super Sweet cultivars) **AND SUGARCANE**

TABLE No.	HEADING
1	**EPTC plus safener:** Application rates according to clay content of soil
2	**MAIZE AND SWEETCORN POST-EMERGENCE: SULCOZINE® SC** plus 0.5% MCW EOS (500 ml/100 L water) applied post-emergence of crop and weeds
3	**SUGARCANE POST-EMERGENCE: SULCOZINE® SC** applied post-emergence of crop and weeds
4	**MAIZE AND SWEETCORN:** EPTC plus safener according to Table 2 followed by **SULCOZINE® SC** post-emergence of crop and pre- or post-emergence of weeds. MCW EOS to be added to post-emergence treatments

Compatibility

SULCOZINE® SC is compatible with the following:

ACETOGAN® 900 EC Reg. No. (L8269)

BROMOTRIL® P 500 SC Reg. No. (L7019)

2,4-D amine

EPTC plus safener

LAMDEX® 5 EC Reg. No. (L7578)

MCW EOS Reg. No. (L7954)

SERVUS Reg. No. (L7271)

NOTE: UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ADDITIONAL ATRAZINE BE ADDED TO **SULCOZINE® SC** AS IT WILL HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON WEED CONTROL.

Mixing instructions

Use only clean high-quality water without excessive dissolved salts for mixing. If necessary, a suitable buffer can be used to rectify the pH of the water. Half fill the spray tank with water. Pre-mix the required volume of **SULCOZINE® SC** separately in a small amount of water and add to the spray tank while agitating. Fill the tank with water while still agitating. If a buffer is used, add to the spray tank before the **SULCOZINE® SC**. Agitate thoroughly before **SULCOZINE® SC** is added.

It is important to note that any other product that is tank mixed eg. ACETOGAN® 900 EC, BROMOTRIL® P 500 SC, LAMDEX® 5 EC, MCW EOS, 2,4-D amine should be mixed seperately with a small amount of water before being added to spray tank. Do not mix concentrates. During mixing and spraying, the spray mixture should be agitated continuously.

APPLICATION

SULCOZINE® SC can be applied pre- or post-emergence of both crop and weeds. Refer to the tables below for weed size at application.

Ground application

SULCOZINE® SC can be applied by means of any suitable medium or high volume spray apparatus, provided it is able to distribute the spray mixture evenly over the target area, it is fitted with an efficient agitation system and that it is calibrated correctly. A minimum of 200 ℓ water per ha is recommended.

Aerial application

Aerial application of **SULCOZINE® SC** 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:

- Volume: A spray volume of at least 30 L/per ha is recommended for pre-emergence applications and 30–40 L/ha for post-emergent applications. This product has not been evaluated at reduced volume rates. The registration holder can not guarantee efficacy or accept responsibility for any adverse effects if the product is applied at reduced volume rates than recommended above.
- Droplet coverage: For pre-emergence application 20–30 droplets per cm² should be recovered while 35–45 droplets per cm² should be recovered for post-emergence applications.
- Droplet size: A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 350–400 micron is recommended for pre-emergence application and 300–350 micron for post-emergence applications. Limit the production of droplets less than 150 micron (high drift and evaporation potential to a minimum)
- Flying height: Maintain the height of the spray boom at 3–4 m 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 60–75% 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:
  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 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.
- **WARNING:** 2,4-D AMINE IS NOT RECOMMENDED IN COMBINATION WITH **SULCOZINE® SC** NOR IS **SULCOZINE® SC** + ACETOGAN® 900 EC RECOMMENDED FOR AERIAL APPLICATION.

APPLICATION RATES

TABLE 1: EPTC plus safener: Pre-Plant Incorporated – Maize and Sweetcorn

Application rates of EPTC plus safener according to clay percentage, pre-plant incorporated (PPI) for the control of grasses, yellow and purple nutgrass and some broadleaf weeds in maize and sweetcorn. Refer to the EPTC plus safener label for more detailed information.

CLAY %	DOSAGE L/ha
0 – 10	2.0
11 – 15	2.5
16 – 20	3.0
21 – 25	3.5
26 – 30	4.0

TABLE 2: **MAIZE AND SWEETCORN: Post-emergence**

SULCOZINE® SC plus 0.5% MCW EOS (500 ml/100 L water) applied post-emergence of the crop and weeds as a single application in maize and sweetcorn.

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stge
	Botanical name	Common name		
SULCOZINE® SC 800 ml/ha plus 0.5% MCW EOS	***Amaranthus deflexus***	perennial pigweed	4	2–4
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	4	2–4
	Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	8	2–4
	Chloris virgata	feathertop Chloris	8	1–2
	Datura ferox	large thorn-apple	8	2–4
	Hibiscus trionum	bladder weed	8	2–4
	Nicandra physalodes	apple of Peru	6	2–4
	Schkuhria pinnata	dwarf marigold	6	2–4
	Tagetes minuta	tall khaki weed	8	2–4
SULCOZINE® SC 1.0 L/ha plus 0.5% MCW EOS	***Amaranthus deflexus***	perennial pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	8	2–4
	Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	8	2–4
	Chloris virgata	feathertop Chloris	8	1–2
	Datura ferox	large thorn-apple	8	2–4
	Eleusine coracana	goosegrass	6	1–3
	Hibiscus cannabinus	kenaf	8	2–4
	Hibiscus trionum	bladder weed	8	2–4
	Nicandra physaloides	Apple of Peru	6	2–4
	Physalis angulata	wild gooseberry	8	2–4
	Schkuhria pinnata	dwarf marigold	6	2–4
	Tagetes minuta	tall khaki weed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus deflexus	perennial pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	8	2–4

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stge
	Botanical name	Common name		
SULCOZINE® SC 1.2 L/ha plus 0.5% MCW EOS	***Bidens bipinnata***	Spanish blackjack	8	2–4
	Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	8	2–4
	Chloris virgata	feathertop Chloris	8	1–2
	Cosmos bipinnatus	cosmos	6	2–4
	Datura ferox	large thorn-apple	8	2–4
	Digitaria sanguinalis	crab fingergrass	6	1–3
	Eleusine coracana	goosegrass	6	1–3
	Galingsoga parviflora	gallant soldier	8	2–4
	Hibiscus cannabinus	kenaf	8	2–4
	Hibiscus trionum	bladder weed	8	2–4
	Lepidium bonariense	pepper cress	8	2–4
	Nicandra physalodes	apple of Peru	6	2–4
	Physalis angulata	wild gooseberry	8	2–4
	Portulaca oleracea	purslane	8	2–4
	Schkuhria pinnata	dwarf marigold	6	2–4
	Tagetes minuta	tall khaki weed	8	2–4
	Urochloa panicoides	herringbone grass	6	1–2
SULCOZINE® SC 1.4 L/ha plus 0.5% MCW EOS	***Acanthospermum hispidum***	upright starbur	8	2–4
	Amaranthus deflexus	perennial pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus spinosus	thorny pigweed	8	2–4
	Bidens bipinnata	Spanish blackjack	8	2–4

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stge
	Botanical name	Common name		
	Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	8	2–4
	Chloris virgata	feathertop Chloris	8	2–4
	Cleome monophylla	spindlepod	8	2–4
	Cleome rubella	pretty lady	8	2–4
	Commelina benghalensis	Benghal wandering Jew	6	2–4
	Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos	6	2–4
	Crotalaria sphaerocarpa	mealie Crotalaria	8	2–4
	Datura ferox	large thorn-apple	8	2–4
	Digitaria sanguinalis	crab fingergrass	8	1–3
	Eleusine coracana	goosegrass	6	1–3
	Emex australis	spiny Emex	8	2–4
	Euphorbia chamaesyce	hairy kreeping milkweed	8	2–4
	Galingsoga parviflora	Gallant soldier	6	1–3
	Gisekia pharnacioides	Gisekia	8	2–4
	Hibiscus cannabinus	kenaf	8	2–4
	Hibiscus trionum	bladder weed	8	2–4
	Ipomoea coscinosperma	-	8	2–4
	Lepidium bonariense	pepper cress	8	2–4
	Nicandra physalodes	apple of Peru	6	2–4
	Physalis angulata	wild gooseberry	8	2–4
	Polygonum aviculare	prostrate knotweed	8	2–4
	Portulaca oleracea	purslane	8	2–4
	Richardia brasiliensis	tropical Richardia	8	2–4

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stge
	Botanical name	Common name		
	Schkuhria pinnata	dwarf marigold	6	1–2
	Solanum nigrum	deadly nightshade	8	2–4
	Tagetes minuta	tall khaki weed	8	2–4
	Urochloa panicoides	herringbone grass	6	1–2
	Xanthium spinosum	ppiny cocklebur	8	2 – 4
	Xanthium strumarium	(large) cocklebur	8	2 – 4
SULCOZINE® SC 1.6 L/ha Plus 0.5% MCW EOS	***Acanthospermum hispidum***	upright starbur	8	2–4
	Amaranthus deflexus	perennial pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus spinosus	thorny pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus thunbergii	red pigweed	8	2–4
	Argemone ochroleuca	white flowered mexican poppy	8	1–3
	Bidens bipinnata	Spanish blackjack	8	2–4
	Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	8	2–4
	Chenopodium carinatum	green goosefoot	8	2–4
	Chloris virgata	feathertop Chloris	8	1–2
	Citrullus lanatus	wild watermelon	8	1–4
	Cleome monophylla	spindlepod	8	2–4
	Cleome rubella	pretty lady	8	2–4
	Commelina benghalensis	Benghal wandering Jew	8	1–3
	Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos	8	2–4

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stge
	Botanical name	Common name		
	Crotalaria sphaerocarpa	mealie Crotalaria	8	2–4
	Datura ferox	large thorn apple	8	2–4
	Datura stamonium	thorn-apple	8	2–4
	Digitaria sanguinalis	crab fingergrass	8	2–4
	Eleusine coracana	goose grass	8	2–4
	Emex australis	spiny Emex	8	1–3
	Euphorbia chamaesyce	hairy creeping milkweed	8	2–4
	Galingsoga parviflora	gallant soldier	8	2–4
	Gisekia pharnaceiodes	Gisekia	8	2–4
	Hibiscus cannabinus	kenaf	8	2–4
	Hibiscus trionum	bladder weed	8	2–4
	Ipomoea coscinosperma	-	8	2–1
	Lepidium bonariense	pepper cress	8	2–4
	Nicandra physalodes	apple of Peru	8	2–4
	Physalis angulata	wild gooseberry	8	2–4
	Polygonum aviculare	prostrate knotweed	8	2–4
	Portulaca oleracea	purslane	8	2–4
	Richardia brasiliensis	tropical Richardia	8	2–4
	Schkuria pinnata	dwarf marigold	8	2–4
	Sida cordifolia	heartleaf Sida	8	2–4
	Solanum nigrum	deadly nightshade	8	2–4
	Tagetes minuta	tall khaki weed	8	2–4

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stge
	Botanical name	Common name		
	Urochloa panicoides	herringbone grass	8	2–4
	Xanthium spinosum	spiny cocklebur	8	2–4
	Xanthium strumarium	(large) cocklebur	8	2–4
	SUPRESSION ONLY ***Cyperus esculentus***	yellow nutsedge	8	2–4

TABLE 3: SUGARCANE: Post-emergence of weeds

SULCOZINE® SC applied post-emergence of weeds in sugarcane. The addition of MCW EOS is not essential.

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stage
	Botanical name	Common name		
SULCOZINE® SC 1.6–3.6 L/ha post-emergence	***Acanthospermum hispidum***	upright starbur	8	2–4
	Amaranthus deflexus	perennial pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus spinosus	thorny pigweed	8	2–4
	Amaranthus thunbergii	red pigweed	8	2–4
	Argemone ochroleuca	white flowered mexican poppy	8	1–3
	Bidens pilosa	blackjack	8	2–4
	Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	8	2–4
	Chenopodium carinatum	green goosefoot	8	2–4
	Chloris virgata	feathertop Chloris	8	1–2
	Citrullus lanatus	wild watermelon	8	1–4
	Cleome monophylla	spindlepod	8	2–4

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stage
	Botanical name	Common name		
	Cleome rubella	pretty lady	8	2–4
	Commelina benghalensis	Benghal wandering Jew	8	1–3
	Crotalaria sphaerocarpa	mealie Crotalaria	8	2–4
	Datura ferox	large thorn-apple	8	2–4
	Datura stramonium	thorn-apple	8	2–4
	Digitaria sanguinalis	crab fingergrass	8	2–4
	Eleusine coracana	goosegrass	8	2–4
	Emex australis	spiny Emex	8	2–4
	Euphorbia chamaesyce	hairy creeping milkweed	8	1–3
	Galingsoga parviflora	gallant soldier	8	2–4
	Gisekia phamaceiodes	Gisekia	8	2–4
	Hibiscus canabinus	kenaf	8	2–4
	Hibiscus trionum	bladder weed	8	2–4
	Ipomoea coscinosperma	-	8	2–4
	Lepidium bonariense	pepper cress	8	2–4
	Nicandra physaloides	apple of Peru	8	2–4
	Physalis angulata	wild gooseberry	8	1–4
	Polygonum aviculare	prostrate knotweed	8	2–4
	Portulaca oleracea	purslane	8	2–4
	Richardia brasiliensis	tropical Richardia	8	2–4
	Schkuhria pinnata	dwarf marigold	8	2–4
	Sida cordifolia	heartleaf Sida	8	2–4
	Solanum nigrum	deadly nightshade	8	2–4

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control	Leaf stage
	Botanical name	Common name		
	Tagetes minuta	tall khaki weed	8	2–4
	Urochloa panicoides	herringbone grass	8	2–4
	Xanthium spinosum	spiny cocklebur	8	2–4
	Xanthium strumarium	(large) cocklebur	8	2–4
SULCOZINE® SC 3.6 L/ha post-mergence	All of the above-mentioned weeds plus the following: ***Argeratum conyzoides***	invading Argeratum	8	2–4
	Apium leptophyllum	wild celery	8	2–4
	Bidens bipinnata	Spanish blackjack	8	2–4
	Brachiaria eruciformis	sweet signalgrass	8	2–4
	Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos	8	2–4
	Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed	8	2–4
	Euphorbia geniculata	painted milkweed	8	2–4
	Euphorbia hirta	red milkweed	8	2–4
	Flaveria bidentis	smelter's bush	8	1–2
	Ipomoea purpurea	common morning glory	8	2–4
	Sonchus oleraceus	sowthistle	8	2–4

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TABLE 4: MAIZE AND SWEETCORN

EPTC plus safener incorporated pre-plant according to application rates indicated in Table 2 followed by **SULCOZINE® SC** post-emergence of crop and pre-emergence of weeds after a cultivation or post-emergence of weeds with no cultivation. MCW EOS should be applied at 0.5% (500 ml/100 L spray mixture) where a post-emergence application is done.

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control
	Botanical name	Common name	
EPTC plus safener according to Table 2 Followed by **SULCOZINE® SC** 800 ml/ha post-mergence of crop and pre- or post-emergence of weeds	***Amaranthus deflexus***	perennial pigweed	8
	Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	8
	Brachiaria eruciformis	sweet signalgrass	8
	Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	8
	Chloris pycnothrix	spiderweb Chloris	8
	Chloris virgata	feathertop Chloris	8
	Cleome monophylla	spindlepod	4
	Commelina benghalensis	Bengal wandering Jew	8
	Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos	4
	Crotalaria sphaerocarpa	mealie Crotalaria	4
	****Cyperus esculentus***	yellow nutsedge	8
	****Cyperus rotundus***	purple nutsedge	8
	Datura ferox	large thorn-apple	8
	Digitaria sanguinalis	crab fingergrass	8
	Eleusine coracana	goosegrass	8
	Hibiscus trionum	bladder weed	8
	Lepidium africanum	pepper cress	8
	Nicandra physalodes	apple of Peru	4
	Panicum schinzii	sweet buffalo grass	8
	Portulaca oleracea	purslane	6

DOSAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED		Weeks control
	Botanical name	Common name	
	Schkuhria pinnata	dwarf marigold	8
	Setaria pallide-fusca	red bristle grass	8
	Setaria verticillata	sticky bristle grass	8
	****Sorghum bicolor***	wild grain sorghum	8
	*****Sorghum halepense***	Johnson grass	8
	Sorghum verticilliflorum	common wild sorghum	8
	Tagetes minuta	tall khaki weed	8
	Tragus racemosus	large carrotseed grass	8
	Tribulus terrestris	devil's thorn	6
	Urochloa panicoides	herringbone grass	8

*Controlled for 8 weeks maximum

**Only plants grown from seed will be controlled