Arysta LifeScience

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL

Reg. No.: L 9048 Act /Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

A soluble concentrate non-selective foliar, systemic herbicide for the control of a wide range of annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds and certain woody perennials as listed. Can also be used to control weeds in maize varieties containing the glyphosate resistant gene.

'n Oplosbare konsentraat nie-selektiewe, blaar toegediende sistemiese onkruiddoder vir die beheer van verskeie eenjarige en meerjarige grasse, breëblaaronkruide asook sekere houtagtige onkruide soos aangedui. Kan ook gebruik word vir die beheer van onkruide in mielievariëteite wat die glifosaatbestandheidsgeen bevat.

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE:	G	HRAC ONKRUIDDODERGROEP KODE:

ACTIVE INGREDIENT/AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:

Glyphosate (glycine) / Glifosaat (glisien) ..... 360 g/ℓ
as glyphosate isopropylamine salt / as glifosaatisopropielamien-sout .....480 g/ℓ

Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:
ARYSTA LifeScience South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Co. Reg. No./Mpy. Reg. Nr.: 2009/019713/07
7 Sunbury Office Park,
Off Douglas Saunders Drive, La Lucia Ridge,
South Africa, 4019
Tel: 031 514 5600

Contents/Inhoud
ℓ

Batch No. / Lot Nr.:	
Date of manufacture: / Datum van vervaardiging:	

U.N. No. 3082

READ THE LABEL IN DETAIL BEFORE OPENING THE CONTAINER. / LEES DIE ETIKET VOLLEDIG VOORDAT DIE HOUER OOPGEMAAK WORD.
For full particulars, see enclosed leaflet. / Vir volledige besonderhede, sien ingeslote pamflet.

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CAUTION / VERSIGTIG

WARNINGS

- **Allow 42 days between last application and harvest of green mealies and 24 days between last application and grazing of maize.**
- Poisonous if swallowed.
- Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms
- Avoid contact with skin or eyes since product is eye irritant and may cause skin irritation.
- **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** can be corrosive to zinc-lined spray tanks and other metal equipment. Thoroughly wash all spray equipment after use. Do not mix, store or apply **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** can react with such containers to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible and explosive gas mixture.
- Store away from food and feeds, fertilizers and other chemicals.
- 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.
- **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 weed against the remedy concerned, 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 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.

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not inhale the spray mist.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product.

- Wash yourself after use or accidental skin contact
- Avoid contact with the spray as much as you can.
- Change and wash contaminated clothes.
- Avoid spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment.
- Clean applicator thoroughly after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, rivers or dams.
- Rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10 % of the container. Add the rinsing to the contents of the spray tank
- Destroy empty container and do not use for any other purpose.
- Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

RESISTANCE WARNING

For resistance management, **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** is a group code G herbicide. Any weed population may contain individual weeds naturally resistant to **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** 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 **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** or any other group code G herbicide.

In order to delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid the exclusive and repeated use of herbicides from the same herbicide group code.
- Alternate or tank mix with products from different herbicide group codes.
- Integrate chemical and cultural control methods into weed control programmes.

For more information on resistance management, contact the registration holder

USE RESTRICTION

- When using **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** as a land preparation for transplanted tomatoes, tobacco or any other transplanted crop with green and soft stems, allow a minimum of 14 days between application and transplanting of seedlings.
- This product should only be used as a post emergent broadcast (over-the-top) application or as a directed spray on maize varieties which contains the glyphosate resistant gene.
- Maize and cotton hybrids or varieties that do not contain the glyphosate resistant gene will be severely injured or killed when sprayed with this product.
- Do not add foliant nutrients to **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL**.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: use only as indicated.

1. Use only clean water in spray mixture.
2. Always ensure that spray equipment is clean, and correctly calibrated before spraying.
3. Use low spray pressure (100–200 kPa) to avoid spray drift.
4. **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** is actively absorbed through immature bark and leaves of most plants and trees. Contact with immature bark, such as in trees younger than three years, can result in serious localised or translocated damage. **THEREFORE CONTACT WITH LEAVES, GREEN OR IMMATURE BARK AND FRUIT OF DESIRED PLANTS, WHETHER DIRECT OR BY SPRAY DRIFT, MUST BE AVOIDED. ALWAYS MAKE SURE THAT ONLY UNDESIRED PLANTS ARE TREATED.** Do not spray onto pruned vines or fruit trees until wounds have sealed properly. **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** is a non-selective systemic herbicide and is only active when applied to the green foliage and bark of plants. The visible effect of **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** on treated foliage usually appears at 10–14 days after treatment but may vary according to weather conditions. **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** should be applied to actively growing weeds that are not dormant or under temperature or moisture stress. Rain or irrigation a few days prior to a **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** application ensures that weeds are actively growing, resulting in optimum efficacy. Rain or irrigation within 6 hours of application can reduce **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** efficacy. Do not spray on weed foliage covered with a layer of dust. In these situations apply after recent rain. **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** has NO pre-emergence activity, therefore repeat applications are

necessary (when applied on its own) to control weeds germinating from seed. Ensure that target weeds are fully exposed to the **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** spray.

5. See also the section "**MAIZE VARIETIES CONTAINING THE GLYPHOSATE RESISTANT GENE**".

Mixing instructions

Half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required quantity of **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL**. Then fill the tank to the required volume with clean water, ensuring thorough agitation. When using tank mixes, the additional herbicide should be added after **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** and agitation must be continuous before and during spraying.

Application

Ensure that the application equipment is clean and free from rust and dust. Remove sediments eg residues of WP pesticides from spray tanks before adding **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL.** Avoid the use of hard or muddy water, or water with a high colloidal content derived from soils high in organic matter. Correctly calibrate all sprayers under field conditions prior to application. It is not necessary to spray to the point of run-off, but essential to ensure complete coverage of the target weed. **EVEN APPLICATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR GOOD RESULTS.**

DUIKER may be used to supplement **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** in the spray solution by replacing 1,0 ℓ **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** with 2,0 ℓ **DUIKER.** DO NOT SUBSTITUTE MORE THAN 50 % OF THE RECOMMENDED **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** RATE; eg. 4,0 ℓ **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL =** 3,0 ℓ **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** + 2,0 ℓ **DUIKER.**

Ground application

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL can be applied with conventional ground equipment (tractor mounted booms, knapsack etc). Optimum spray deposits are obtained with ground equipment calibrated to spray 30–600 ℓ/ha with suitable nozzles to ensure adequate coverage. Where drift is a problem do not exceed 2 Bar. Use only the pressures recommended for specific nozzles to avoid drift. See also the section "**MAIZE VARIETIES CONTAINING THE GLYPHOSATE RESISTANT GENE**".

Aerial application

Aerial application of **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** may only be done by a registered aerial application operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of South African National Standard 10118: The Aerial Application of 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 mixture volume of 30 to 35 ℓ 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 cm^2 must be recovered at the target area.
- Droplet size: a droplet spectrum with a VMD of 300 to 350 microns is recommended. 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:
    - o reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage).
    - o 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.

Application rates

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL will control most emerged annual weeds germinating from seed in situations such as fallow land, pre-plant of crops, reduced or conservation tillage, perennial vine and tree crops, crops varieties with the glyphosate resistant gene and industrial areas. Apply the **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** dosage rate according to the weed growth stage. The higher dosage rates within the range should be used when the weeds are older and more established in the specific growth stage.

1 CONTROL OF PERENNIAL WEEDS

1.1 NOXIOUS WEEDS		DOSAGE RATE		REMARKS
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**ℓ/ha**	**% Soln**	
Sesbania punicea	red Sesbania	3,0	1,5	**Seedling plants less than 1 m high:** use 1,5 % solution. **Tall shrubs:** slash, spray re-growth with 1,5–2,0 % solution at 1 m high.
Solanum mauritianum	bugweed	2,0	1,5 0,5	**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.
Acacia dealbata	silver wattle		20,0	**Summer application** Applied to low cut stumps, cut 10 cm obove ground level. Freshly cut stumps must be sprayed to the point of run-off. Spray must be directed to the cambium layer and exposed bark.
Mimosa pigra	giant sensitive plant	6,0	3,0	Apply to foliar part of seedlings and plants up to 1 m in height.
Chromolaena odorata	triffid weed	1,0		Apply in summer and autumn. Slash established plants and allow to regrow. Spray when regrowth is between 50 and 120 cm. Ensure complete coverage of foilage. Previously slashed multisystem plants may require a follow up treatment.

1.2 GRASSES		DOSAGE RATE		REMARKS
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**ℓ/ha**	**% Soln**	
Cynodon dactylon	common couch	6,0		**Summer rainfall region.** Apply to active growth in autumn or summer. If re-growth occurs, spray with 2,5 % solution.
		9,0		**Winter rainfall region.** As above in autumn.
Eragrostis curvula	weeping love grass	3,0	1,5	Apply to active growth in summer or autumn.
Paspalum dilatatum	common Paspalum	6,0	3,0	Apply in summer at flower but before seed drop. If re-growth occurs, spray with 1,5 % solution.
Paspalum paspalodes	couch Paspalum	8,0–9,0		Apply in summer at flowering but before seed drop. If re-growth occurs, spray with 2 % solution or 4 ℓ/ha. Apply the higher rate in the winter rainfall region.
Panicum maximum	common buffalo grass	6,0	3,0	Apply in summer to actively growing plants in the early growth stage. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1,5 % solution.
Pennisetum clandestinum	kikuyu	4,0	1,5	Apply in summer to actively growing plants. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1,5 % solution.
Setaria megaphylla	bush buffalo grass	6,0	3,0	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn or summer. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1,5 % solution.
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass	4,0	2,0	Apply in summer or autumn. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1,5 % solution.
Sorghum verticilliflorum	common wild-Sorghum	3,0	1,5	Apply to actively growing plants in summer or autumn.

1.3 SEDGES		DOSAGE RATE		REMARKS
BOTANICAL NAME	**COMMON NAME**	**ℓ/ha**	**% Soln**	
Cyperus esculentus	yellow nutsedge	6,0		Apply in summer at pre-flowering stage. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1,5 % solution or 3,0 ℓ/ha (best results in Feb/March).
Cyperus rotundus	purple nutsedge	6,0		

2 CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDS

2.1 Broadleaf weeds

The following broadleaf weeds will be controlled at the rates and growth stages as indicated below.

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL ℓ/ha		
1,0–2,0	**2,0**	**3,0**
1–12 leaf	**12 leaf to pre-bloom**	**Flowering**
Alternanthera pungens	khaki bur weed	
Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed	
Amaranthus spinosus	thorny pigweed	
Amaranthus thunbergii	red pigweed	
Arctotis venusta	Free State daisy	
Argemone subfusiformis	Mexican poppy	
Bidens pilosa	blackjack	
Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	
Chenopodium ambrosioides	American goosefoot	
Chenopodium carinatum	green goosefoot	
Chenopodium murale	nettle-leaved goosefoot	
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	
Citrullus lanatus	bitter apple	
Conyza albida	tall fleabane	
Cucumis spp	wild cucumber	
Datura ferox	large thorn apple	
Datura stramonium	thorn apple	
Galinsoga parviflora	gallant soldier	
Gisekia pharnaceoides	Gisekia	
Gnaphalium subfalcatum	cudweed	
Lepidium africanum	pepper cress	
Pentzia grandiflora	stinkweed	
Physalis angulata	wild gooseberry	
Pseudognaphalium luteo-album	Jersey cudweed	
Richardia brasiliensis	tropical Richardia	
Spergula arvensis	corn spurry	

2.2 Grasses

The following grasses will be controlled at the rates and growth stages as indicated below.

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL ℓ/ha		
1,5–3,0		**3,0**
1 leaf to pre-bloom		**Flowering**
Avena fatua	common wild oats	
Avena spp	wild oats	
Briza maxima	quaking grass	
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	
Ehrharta longifolia	oat-seed grass	
Eleusine coracana	goose grass	
Eragrostis curvula	weeping love grass	
Hordeum murinum	wild barley	
Lolium multiflorum	Italian rye grass	
Lolium temulentum	darnel	
Panicum schinzii	sweet buffalo grass	
Poa annua	winter grass	
Rhynchelytrum repens	Natal red-top	
Secale cereale	rye	
Sorghum bicolor	wild grain-Sorghum	
Tragus racemosus	large carrot-seed grass	

2.3 Broadleaf weeds and grasses

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL ℓ/ha		
1,5–2,0	**2,0–3,0**	**3,0–4,0**
1–12 leaf	**12 leaf to pre-bloom**	**Flowering**
Arctotheca calendula	Cape marigold	
Chamaesyce hirta	red milkweed	
Chamaesyce inaequilatera	smooth creeping milkweed	
Chloris virgata	feathertop Chloris	
Commelina benghalensis	wandering Jew	
Conyza canadensis	Canadian fleabane	
Conyza albida	tall fleabane	
Coronopus didymus	swine cress	
Crotolaria sphaerocarpa	mealie Crotolaria	
Emex australis	spiny emex	
Fumaria muralis	fumitory	
Hibiscus cannabinus	kenaf	
Hibiscus trionum	bladderweed	
Ipomoea purpurea	common morning glory	
Paspalum urvillei (seedlings)	tall Paspalum	
Phalaris minor	little seeded canary grass	
Portulaca oleracea	common purslane	
Raphanus raphanistrum	wild radish	
Schkuhria pinnata	dwarf marigold	
Senecio burchellii	molteno-disease Senecio	
Sesamum triphyllum	wild sesame	
Setaria pallide-fusca	red bristle grass	
Setaria verticillata	sticky bristle grass	

Sonchus oleraceus	common sowthistle
Tagetes minuta	tall khaki weed
Tribulus terrestris	common dubbeltjie
Veronica spp.	speedwell
Zea mays	volunteer maize
Triticum spp	volunteer wheat

2.4 Broadleaf weeds and grasses

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL ℓ/ha		
2,5–3,0	**3,0–5,0**	**5,0–6,0**
1–12 leaf	**12 leaf to pre-bloom**	**Flowering**
Cleome gynandra	spider-wisp	
Digitaria sanguinalis	crab finger-grass	
Echinochloa crus-galli	barnyard grass	
Echium lycopsis	Patterson's curse	
Hypochoeris radicata	hairy wild lettuce	
Panicum maximum	common buffalo grass	
Paspalum urvillei	tall Paspalum	
Plantago lanceolata	narrow-leaved ribwort	
Polygonum aviculare	prostate knotweed	
Sida cordifolia	heartleaf Sida	
Solanum nigrum	nightshade	
Urochloa panicoides	garden Urochloa	
Verbena officinalis	European Verbena	

2.5 Broadleaf weeds

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL ℓ/ha		
1,5–6,0	**6,0**	**6,0**
1–12 leaf	**12 leaf to pre-bloom**	**Flowering**
Erodium moschatum	musk heron's bill	

2.6 Broadleaf weeds

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL ℓ/ha		
6,0	**6,0**	**6,0**
1–12 leaf	**12 leaf to pre-bloom**	**Flowering**
Malva parviflora	small mallow	
Oenothera stricta	evening primrose	

2.7 Broadleaf weeds

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL ℓ/ha		
5,0–6,0	**5,0–6,0**	**5,0–6,0**
1–12 leaf	**12 leaf to pre-bloom**	**Flowering**
Rumex angiocarpus	sheep sorrel	

2.8 Broadleaf weeds

GLYPHOSATE 360 SL ℓ/ha		
4,0	**8,0**	**3,0 % Solution:**
1–12 leaf	**12 leaf to pre-bloom**	**Flowering**
Acacia saligna	Port Jackson willow	

Notes
For *Malva parviflora* (small mallow) and *Oenothera stricta* (evening primrose, smaller than 12 leaf stage) control, spray **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** at 3,0 ℓ/ha in combination with the recommended simazine SC rate for the soil type.

For problem *Erodium moschatum* (musk heron's bill, low growing type) control in grapevines and deciduous fruit apply 2,0 ℓ/ha **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** prior to budburst. Regrowth must be sprayed 4 to 6 weeks later with Paraquat plus Simazine SC. Refer to Paraquat and Simazine SC labels for rates and details.

3 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	REMARKS
3.1 Almonds, aloes, apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, blackberry, cherries, citrus, coffee, granadilla, guava, hops, kiwi fruit, litchies, macadamia nuts, mangoes, nectarines, olives, pawpaw, peaches, pears, pecan nuts, pineapples, plums, cactus pear, prunes, quince, tea.	1. See weed tables for dosage rates of **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL**. 2. Protect young trees with green bark from direct spray.
3.2 Vines and fruit trees.	Apply before bud burst to vines older than 2 years. Younger vines with green bark should be shielded. Spray should be directed onto weeds. **Do not spray onto pruned vines or fruit trees until wounds have sealed properly**. **Crop cover destruction in grapevines** Apply **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** at 1,5–3,0 ℓ/ha. Apply 10 days or more after pruning and before bud burst.
3.3 Sisal	Applications can be made to nursery and mature plants.
3.4 Arable land	Use **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** after harvesting of previous crop. Do not disturb target plants before 6 hours after application (before planting of crops) and prior to emergence of new crop.

4. FORESTRY USAGE

SITUATION	WEED SPECIES	DOSAGE RATE		REMARKS
		ℓ/ha	% SOLUTION (GLYPHOSATE 360 SL IN 100 ℓ WATER)	
MAINTENANCE IN ESTABLISHED FORESTS	*Acacia mearnsii* (Black wattle)	3	1,5 ℓ	Apply to young trees up to 1 m high.
	Solanum mauritianum (Bugweed)	2	1,5 ℓ 0,5 ℓ	**Large trees:** cut to 50 cm, allow new growth of at least 50 cm before application. **Saplings:** apply directly to foliage.
	Rubus spp (American bramble)	6	3,0 ℓ	Slash rank growth in winter. Apply when new growth is more than 0,5 m high. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1,5 % solution.
1. Firebreaks Firebreak pre-paration (tracer belts or total area) **2. Band pre-paration for tree seedlings** Situations suitable for such treatments include: a) Virgin veld b) Clear felled forests	In both situations (1 and 2) weed population would include peren-nials and an-nuals. Refer to list of some of the weeds controlled.	4	2 ℓ	A minimum of 200 ℓ spray mixture/ha must be applied when using the 2 % solution. A follow-up treatment may be necessary to control some hardy perennials using a 2 % solution on a spot spray basis.

SITUATION	DOSAGE	REMARKS
Eucalyptus grandis (bluegum) coppice regrowth prevention	5 % solution 7 % solution	**Single stem stumps.** Apply 50 mℓ solution to a clean cambium area immediately after felling. **Multistem stumps.** Apply 100 mℓ solution to a clean, fully exposed cambium layer immediately after felling. If regrowth occurs, spray with 2 % solution.

5. SUGARCANE LAST RATOON ERADICATION

CROP	DOSAGE	REMARKS
Minimum tillage.	8,0–10,0 ℓ/ha	Allow regrowth after final harvest to grow up to 0.45–1,0 m in height (tillering stage), then apply the spray mixture in 100–400 ℓ/ha as a post emergence spray on the leaves of the tillers.
Combination tillage.	4,0 – 8,0 ℓ/ha.	Use the higher rate on fertile soils where regrowth might be a problem. Spray the **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** solution on regrowth of the sugarcane when the ratoon cane is about 0,35–1 m in height. Allow 5–10 days application before the cane stool is sheared at a depth of 10–15 cm below soil surface with a blade shear implement or similar implement.
Spot eradication.	10 % solution	This treatment will also control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds. Apply spray solution directly on cane stools.
Pre-plant land preparation.	1,0 – 3,0 ℓ/ha	**Annual weeds:** apply to active growing annual weeds. **Perrenial weeds:** refer to tables under part 1 for details.
Spot spraying around sugarcane field.	2 % solution.	Direct sprays to active growing plants around field in problem areas to be cleaned.

6. MAIZE VARIETIES CONTAINING THE GLYPHOSATE RESISTANT GENE

The use of **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** on maize varieties containing the glyphosate resistant gene in accordance with the following label directions is expected to result in the normal growth of these crops. **Do not use GLYPHOSATE 360 SL on maize varieties that do not contain the glyphosate resistant gene since this will result in the severe injury and death of these crops.**

The spray mixture must always contain at least 1.5 % **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL**. When necessary the water volume must be adjusted to achieve 1.5 % spray solution. Apply in a maximum water volume of 125 ℓ water/ha. Avoid spraying to the point of run-off from the target leaf surfaces. This should not be a concern at volumes of 100 to 125 ℓ/ha. Use low pressures of 100–150 kPa with appropriate nozzles (eg flat fan or twin jet nozzles) to deliver the required water volume and dosage rate per hectare.

Application information

CROP	APPLICATION	REMARKS
Maize	**Overall application.** Apply from ground cracking stage up to the V8 stage, when the first plants in a field have 8 leaves with closed collars around the main stem (the actual number of leaves may be more). Application after this stage could result in delayed maturity and/or yield loss. Only apply if the passing of the spray equipment will not cause mechanical damage to the crop.	Where sequential applications are necessary the second application should not occur within 10 days of the first application. If the maize is beyond the V8 stage a directed application will be necessary.
	Directed application. Apply after the V8 stage where row spacing permits the passage of the application equipment without causing mechanical damage to the crop.	Directed applications can be made after the V8 stage where the row spacing permits the passage of the application equipment without causing mechanical damage to the crop. Row spacings of 150 cm and 210 cm is recommended for conventional tractor mounted spray rigs.

Dosage rates

WEEDS	DOSAGE (ℓ/ha)	REMARKS
Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds	2,0	Apply before weeds are 100 mm high.
Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds	2,5	Apply when weeds are between 100 and 200 mm high.
Commelina benghalensis (wandering jew)	2,5	Apply at the three leaf stage followed by a second application of 2,5 ℓ/ha 10–20 days later.
Ipomoea purpurea (morning glory)	2,5	Apply at the three to five leaf stage followed by a second application of 2,5 ℓ/ha 10–20 days later.
Portulaca oleracea (common purslane)	2,5	Apply before flowering.
Cyperus esculentis (yellow nutsedge)	2,5	Apply before plants are 100 mm high.
Cyperus esculentis (yellow nutsedge)	2,5	Apply at the three to four leaf stage followed by a second application of 2,5 ℓ/ha 10–20 days later.

Notes on the use with other herbicides and tank mixes

When other herbicides are used as pre-plant, pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence and post-emergence treatments in maize varieties with the glyphosate resistant gene, followed by **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** applications, the recommendations on the labels of these products must be followed.

In maize varieties with the glyphosate resistant gene **GLYPHOSATE 360 SL** may also be tank mixed with LION (L6622) or ELAND (L6750) for pre-emergent applications or with CROCODILE (L6620) or ELAND (L6750) for post-emergence overall (before V8 stage) and directed (after V8 stage) applications. Follow the label recommendations of these herbicides. **Do not mix GLYPHOSATE 360 SL and atrazine containing herbicides.**